MARCEL M. DE MAYO
EXPERT-NUMISMATE
7, rue du Rhône
GENÈVE

- 1. OCT. 1949

A CATALOGUE

OF

THE ROMAN COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

H. A. GRUEBER, F.S.A.

KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 123 PLATES

VOLUME I.

AES RUDE, AES SIGNATUM, AES GRAVE, AND COINAGE OF ROME FROM B.C. 268

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND BY

LONGMANS & CO., 39 PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH, 11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.; ASHER & CO., 14 BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN; HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C., AND ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C., AND 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

1910

[*All rights reserved*]

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

PREFACE

This Catalogue, which consists of three volumes, describes the coinages of the Roman Republic and those of the Empire under Augustus till nearly the close of the first century B.C. The subject has been dealt with chronologically and geographically.

The work has been divided as follows:—Volume I. contains descriptions of the coinage of the Roman mint from its institution to the temporary disappearance of the moneyers' names after B.C. 37. Volume II. comprises the coins of the same series down to the limit of our date, B.C. 3. These are followed first by the issues in Italy outside Rome, and secondly by those connected with the Provinces. Volume III. consists of Tables of Finds, a Table of the Cognomina of the various Gentes, Indexes, Plates, &c.

The classification instituted by Count de Salis necessitated copious notes throughout in justification of the sequence of the issues. It was also necessary to furnish separate introductory chapters to the various sections of the coinages which were struck outside the capital and in the Provinces. The Introduction proper treats mainly of the coinage of the Roman mint. Descriptions with illustrations of coins not in the National Collection have been given, when considered necessary for the classification.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight in English Troy grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimetres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the third volume, after the Indexes.

H. A. GRUEBER.

British Museum,
September, 1910.

CONTENTS

VOL. I.

PAGE

PREFACE v

LIST OF PLATES ix

CORRIGENDA x

INTRODUCTION:—

§ I. Extent and arrangement of the Roman Republican Coinage . xi

§ II. The Bronze Coinage xiv

§ III. The Silver Coinage xxxv

§ IV. The Gold Coinage lii

§ V. The Moneyers and their Functions lx

§ VI. The Names of Moneyers, &c. lxxvi

§ VII. The Types lxxxiv

§ VIII. Art and Fabric xcvi

§ IX. Epigraphy, Orthography, &c. cii

§ X. Finds of Coins cvii

§ XI. Chronological View of the Coinage cxvii

CATALOGUE OF COINS:—

AES RUDE 1

AES SIGNATUM 3

AES GRAVE 5

COINAGE OF ROME FROM B.C. 268; A.U.C. 486 11

VOL. II.

COINAGE OF ROME (*continued*) 1

ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE 116

COINAGE OF ITALY 141

COINAGE OF THE SOCIAL WAR 317

COINAGES OF THE PROVINCES 340

COINAGE OF SPAIN 348

COINAGE OF GAUL 378

COINAGE OF THE EAST 445

COINAGE OF SICILY 554

COINAGE OF AFRICA 566

COINAGE OF CYRENAÏCA 582

APPENDIX:—

PAGE

Coinage of Rome 587
Coinage of Italy 591

VOL. III.

Tables of Finds of Roman Republican Silver Coins 1

Table of "Cognomina" on Roman Republican Coins with the Names of the "Gentes" to which they belong . . . 60

Indexes:—

I. Names and Titles of Moneyers, Magistrates, &c. . . . 65
II. Remarkable Inscriptions 81
III. Types, Symbols of Moneyers, &c. 89
IV. Symbols as Mint-Marks or Die-marks 141
V. General Index (including Moneyers, &c.) 155

Table of the Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes 234

Table for converting English Inches into Millimetres and the Measures of Mionnet's Scale 236

Plates.

LIST OF PLATES

I.—IV. Aes Signatum.

V.—VII. Aes Grave.

VIII.—LXXIII. Coinage of Rome.

LXXIV.—LXXV. Romano-Campanian Coinage.

LXXVI.—LXXVII. Aes Grave of Luceria.

LXXVIII.—XCVII. Coinage of Italy.

XCVIII.—XCIX. Coinage of the Social War.

C.—CII. Coinage of Spain.

CIII.—CIX. Coinage of Gaul.

CX.—CXIX. Coinage of the East.

CXX. Coinage of Sicily.

CXXI. Coinage of Africa.

CXXII. Coinage of Africa and Cyrenaïca.

CXXIII. Appendix—Coinages of Rome and Italy.

CORRIGENDA

Vol. i., p. 62 (note 3), *for* M. Julius Silanus *read* M. Junius Silanus.

„ p. 378 (no. 3061), *for* scalpum *read* scalprum.

„ p. 435 (note), for *Floreales* read *Florales*.

„ p. 442 (no. 3605), transfer legend to obverse.

Vol. ii., p. 103, line 8 from bottom, *for* Type II. *read* Type III.

„ p. 321, line 8 from bottom, *for* Q. Thermius *read* Q. Thermus.

„ p. 337 (note), *for* C. Terentinus Lucanus *read* C. Terentius Lucanus.

„ p. 340, line 10 from bottom, *for* unique *read* rare.

„ p. 368 (note), for *aurichalchi* read *aurichalci*.

„ p. 393 (note), *for* Calland *read* Caland.

„ p. 424 (note 1), *for* Tiberius *read* Drusus and Tiberius.

INTRODUCTION

§ I.—Extent and arrangement of the Roman Republican Coinage.

The coinages described in these volumes include those of the Roman world from their institution under the Republic till nearly the close of the first century B.C. They are, however, limited to those which were based on the Roman monetary system. It was necessary to extend the descriptions of the coins to a date after the close of the Republic in order to include all those of the Roman mint which bear upon them the names of the moneyers. This practice of placing the moneyers' names on the money of the Roman mint was in abeyance from *circ.* B.C. 36—17, but it was revived by Augustus for a period of fourteen years (*circ.* B.C. 16—3). It was then again suspended, and was not resumed under the Empire. This extension has rendered it possible to include the various series of gold, silver and bronze coinages of Roman types and patterns which were struck in the Provinces until that date. After this time the monetary system of the Provinces appears to have been considerably modified; but no other actual change took place at the mint in the Capitol.

The general plan of the work and the various series of coinages which are described are as follows:—(i.) The coinages of the Roman mint issued in Rome itself. These date from the earliest issue of the *aes rude* down to B.C. 3, and they form one long continuous and consecutive series. (ii.) The coinages struck outside Rome but within the confines of Italy. These may be subdivided into three separate and distinct groups—(*a*) the Romano-Campanian coinage; (*b*) the coinages of Italy, viz. those of the local moneyers and mints; these are chiefly of a military character; and (*c*) the coinage of the Social war issued by the insurgent States; this last was modelled on the urban coinage. (iii.) The Provincial coinages struck outside Italy proper; these are subdivided under Spain, Gaul, the East (Greece and Asia Minor), Sicily, Africa and Cyrenaïca. This order of the Provincial money has been adopted as it best illustrates the general development and the extension of the Roman monetary system outside Italy. The issues given to Spain, Gaul, and the East have their origin simultaneously *circ.* B.C. 82; but those of Sicily and Africa do not make their appearance until just on the turn of the second half of the first century, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 49—47. The coinage assigned to Cyrenaïca is of a still later date (*circ.* B.C. 31—27).

Before discussing the various points in connection with the chronology of the coinage, and the system of classification as adopted in this work, it may be well to give some particulars of its originator, John Francis William, Count de Salis. From his earliest days Count de Salis was an enthusiastic numismatist, and an unwearied student of the Roman branch of numismatics.[1] He became a collector of coins in his early youth, more especially of the Roman and Byzantine series, so that before he had attained the age of thirty he had amassed a very extensive cabinet, ranging from the earliest specimens of the Republican period down to the latest Byzantine, the latter including the Merovingian, Ostrogothic, Vandalic and Visigothic imitations. His collection consisted of many thousand specimens. His researches, however, soon convinced him that the general classification till that time applied to the Roman series deprived it of nearly all its historical and numismatic importance, and supplied but a meagre idea of its usefulness as illustrating the gradual rise and extension of Roman influence inside and outside Italy. Until then the Republican coins had been classified under the families to which the various moneyers belonged; the Imperial and Byzantine series were divided up under the reign of each emperor, and the coins were arranged first under metals and then in the alphabetical order of the legends on the reverses, without any regard to their date or locality of issue; whilst the Ostrogothic, Visigothic and Vandalic coins were in a great measure not separated from the general series.

Count de Salis.

To classify all these very extensive series in their chronological and geographical order was the task which Count de Salis set himself to accomplish. It was an undertaking so vast that few would have cared to face it. In order to carry out such a classification Count de Salis soon realized that it would be necessary to have at his disposal a collection far more extensive than he could ever hope to bring together, the cost of which would be almost beyond the means of the richest individual. The idea then struck him that his object could only be attained by having free access to a large public collection such as that in the British Museum. With this view, in August, 1859, he addressed a communication to the Trustees stating his object fully, and adding that it was his intention to present such coins in his own collection as might be wanting in the National Collection, on the condition of his being afforded all proper facilities for examining the coins in the Medal Room. He also generously promised to exchange duplicates in his collection for the benefit of the Museum. By this last condition Count de Salis meant that he would dispose of his duplicates for such pieces as might be wanting in the Museum series. This permission was granted by

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1872, *Proceed.*, pp. 10 f.

the Trustees, and Count de Salis at once set about the re-arrangement and classification of the Roman collection in the British Museum. It is important to take special note of the date when the permission was given to Count de Salis, viz., in October, 1859, as he must have made considerable progress with or nearly completed the classification of the Republican series before the appearance of Mommsen's *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*, which was not published till the following year. From this circumstance it is evident that Count de Salis did not adopt his chronological arrangement from Mommsen and the Duc de Blacas, but that he worked quite independently of them.[1] If further evidence be needed it will be found in the fact that before March, 1860, Count de Salis had completed the selection of the coins required up to that time from his collection.

From October, 1859, till June, 1869, Count de Salis worked almost daily in the Medal Room. He allowed himself no rest and no relaxation, for after Museum hours he was generally to be found in the establishments of the dealers, to whom he gave special instructions to acquire all that was possible of the series in which he was specially interested, and also to secure hoards, as it was on their *provenance* that he was able to establish in a great measure his geographical system. This was of particular importance in connection with the coinages of the later Roman Empire, that is, of the third century A.D., from Gallienus to Diocletian, when mints issuing coins of Roman types and standard were established in all the more important provinces in Europe, Asia and Africa. Unfortunately, just at the time when the Trustees renewed their permission in 1869 to enable Count de Salis to continue his studies in the Museum, he was seized with an attack of paralysis, and though he survived till August, 1871, he does not appear to have again visited the Department of Coins.

The classification originated by Count de Salis has been practically maintained as he left it; and it is not only a lasting monument of his extensive and intimate knowledge of history and numismatics, but also an enduring witness of his surprising acumen in matters of style and fabric, which, in classifying a series of coins like that of Rome, are of so great importance when historical evidence fails.

During the ten years which Count de Salis spent in the Medal Room he not only arranged and classified the Republican series chronologically and geographically, but he carried out the same system in the Imperial and Byzantine sections, separating the coins which were struck in Italy from those which were issued in other parts of the Roman Empire, whether East or West, arranging these also under mints when possible. The one section

[1] See *Num. Chron.*, *loc. cit.*

which he does not appear to have dealt with in a final form was that of the imitations of the Byzantine coins, Ostrogothic, Visigothic, Lombardic, &c., but even of these the line of classification was clearly noted.

In regard to Count de Salis's classification, there is one circumstance much to be regretted. It is that, with the exception of a few articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and in the *Revue Numismatique*, he did not leave any documentary evidence of the principles of his classification, nor any indications of the lines of his study. After his death an opportunity was afforded by his widow to the Keeper of Coins, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of examining his papers, but, with the exception of a few notes, most of which are quoted in the following pages, and the analyses of a few finds, there was nothing to indicate how or on what principle he had arrived at his conclusions. From this fragmentary evidence, however, it is apparent that, in the case of the Republican series, he depended mainly on historical and numismatic proof, and the conclusions to be drawn from finds. When these failed he then brought to bear on the subject his keen insight, and we might add instinct, in regard to fabric and style. A better illustration cannot be found in any series than in that which comprises the Republican coinages struck in Italy outside the capital, and bearing the names of the moneyers. These coinages are precisely similar in their chief characteristics to those of the urban mint, but in very many instances style and fabric are almost the only guides which enable us to separate them from the main series.

As much information will be found in the body of this work respecting the classification of each section and period, it is proposed in this Introduction to deal only with a few of the main subjects, such as the origin and progress of the bronze, silver and gold coins, the magistrates of the mint or moneyers, to whom the issue of the coinages was entrusted, their names, the types of the silver and gold pieces, and a few other points connected with art and fabric, epigraphy and finds. At the end will be given a general summary, which will supply a concise view of the various classes and sections enumerated chronologically.

§ II.—The Bronze Coinage.

When the compilation of this work was begun the chronological classification of the early *aes grave* of Rome and Central Italy, as proposed by Mommsen, was generally admitted to be at that time the most scientific one. This classification had already been adopted in the series of Catalogues of Greek Coins in the British Museum,[1] and failing a better one it was thought

[1] See *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy.*

advisable to follow it in the present case. It was not until a considerable portion of this work had been sent to press (about 100 pages), and many of the plates worked off, that Dr. Haeberlin's *Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, Berlin, 1905, was published. This brochure, however, is only a prelude to a complete *Corpus* of the early Roman coinage. It was then too late to make any change, even if it had been desirable; and, besides that, such a complete revolution of the general classification of this series as proposed by Dr. Haeberlin needs much consideration, discussion, and criticism before it can be generally accepted.[1] Though perhaps it may be considered a little out of date, we shall, therefore, have to adhere generally to Mommsen's views, and shall follow him in our notes, especially in the case of the *aes grave*. Count de Salis had not paid any particular attention to this section of the Republican series. He had in a general way accepted the theory of the semi-libral, quadrantal, and sextantal reductions, giving to them the dates B.C. 320—280, 279—270, and 269—217 respectively. The libral *aes grave*, as well as the *aes signatum*, he considered to have had their origin *circ.* B.C. 451, thus making their first issue correspond with the supposed date of the Twelve Tables.

Aes Rude.

The earliest measure of value in metal throughout Central Italy appears to have consisted of lumps of bronze of no fixed weight and without any official stamp. These varied much in form. Some are flat and oblong, others are square, whilst many are mere rough shapeless pieces of metal. A number of specimens found at Cervetri, Ariccia, Vicarello, Vulci, and other places, varied considerably in weight, some exceeding twelve pounds, whilst others descended to under an ounce. Some of the larger pieces had been broken up into smaller ones. Though varying so much in form there is a certain uniformity traceable in their weights, which nevertheless rendered the use of the balance necessary in commercial transactions. These lumps of metal are not of pure copper, but contain a small proportion of tin; the proportion of the latter, however, is small, the analysis showing 93·70 of copper and 6·30 of tin. Others contained even a less amount of tin.[2]

In Italy, as with other nations in their first stage of civilization, trade was carried on by a system of barter, the basis of which was chiefly cattle. Though the use of metal for the purpose of manufacturing implements and weapons was known to the inhabitants of Central Italy at a very early date, it had not been adopted as a gauge of value till long after it circulated freely

---

[1] It is not possible to give here, even in a concise form, the classification and theories propounded by Dr. Haeberlin. They have been condensed by Mr. G. F. Hill in *Num. Chron.*, 1907, pp. 107 f., and also in his *Historical Roman Coins*, pp. 5 f.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 175; Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 255.

among the neighbouring peoples as a medium of exchange. Central Italy was still in a primitive state of civilization when the Southern districts had passed into a far more advanced stage, and were perfectly cognisant of the use of silver as a medium of exchange, and not unlikely also of gold and electrum, though the latter may not have been actually in circulation so far west. That cattle formed the basis of commercial transactions in Italy, and also that fines were levied in the same manner, we have the evidence of Festus, who states that one ox was equivalent to ten sheep,[1] and that for minor offences the delinquent paid two sheep, but for those of a grave nature the fine could be extended to thirty oxen.[2]

This appears to have been the custom to the middle of the fifth century B.C., when two laws, known as the *lex Aternia Tarpeia* and the *lex Menenia Sestia*, which are given to A.U.C. 300 and 302 (B.C. 454, 452), whilst fixing fines in oxen and sheep, put at the same time their equivalents in money or metal. As gold and silver were at this period extremely scarce in Central Italy, and as copper was plentiful, and as the art of making a regular coin of a specific weight was then unknown to the Romans, they appear to have used in the first instance lumps of bronze of no specific form, which passed by weight. This is the money which is known as *aes rude* or *aes infectum*.[3] These rudely formed pieces have been found in considerable quantity in votive deposits to the divinities of fountains, notably at the source of the Arno, at the base of Monte Falterona, and, as already mentioned, at Vicarello;[4] but the most important of all was at Vulci, the contents of which consisted of *aes rude*, rough brick-shaped pieces without any kind of imprint or design, and quadrilateral pieces, some broken, stamped with the figure of an ox and a trident.[5] These last are known as *aes signatum*. The difference between the Vicarello hoard and that of Vulci, is that whilst in the former there was besides the *aes rude*, *aes signatum* and *aes grave*, a number of struck pieces of the Romano-Campanian series, which are of quite the last years of the fourth cent. B.C., the latter contained only *aes rude* and *aes signatum*, but no *aes grave*. This would take back the burial of the Vulci hoard to a date before B.C. 338, to which is now generally assigned the first issue of the *aes grave*. The rough brick-shaped pieces without any imprint

[1] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Peculatus*.

[2] Ib. s.v. *Ovibus: Ovibus duabus multabantur apud antiquos in minoribus criminibus, in majoribus autem xxx bubus, nec ultra hunc numerum excedebat multatio.*

[3] Ib. s.v. *Rodus: Rodus, vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam;* Babelon, *Monn. de la rép rom.*, vol. i., *Introd.*, p. ii.

[4] P. Marchi, *La Stipe tributata alle divinità delle Acque Apollinari*, p. 7; Henzen, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, 1854, pp. 20 f.

[5] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 175; Gennarelli, *La Mon. prim. dell' Ital. ant.*, p. 11.

seem, therefore, to be the connecting link between the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum*.

Aes Signatum.

According to the popular tradition, it was Servius Tullius who first introduced at Rome, not only a system of weights and measures, but also the practice of stamping bronze for circulation;[1] but this tradition is without any authority, like all those which mention the silver coinages of the time of the kings (see below, p. xxxvii). It was the opinion of late Roman writers that the introduction of a coinage at Rome did not take place till after the expulsion of the kings, and not before the Republic had been for some time established. This view must, however, be controlled by facts, which show that, in spite of the testimony of some historians, the use of money or metal as a medium of exchange cannot be put to a date earlier than the period of the Decemvirs.

The first attempts to legalise officially the substitution of metal for cattle in the case of fines seem to have been made under the provisions of the *lex Aternia Tarpeia* and the *lex Menenia Sestia*, already referred to. Two years later, A.U.C. 304 (B.C. 450), is the date usually ascribed to the constitution of the Twelve Tables, which ordered that certain penalties should be paid in money, *asses* or *sesterces*, no mention being made of cattle. Thus for a broken bone a fine of 300 *asses* was imposed; for violation of liberty, 25 sesterces; for illegally cutting trees, 25 sesterces for a single tree, &c. The primitive custom of barter does not appear to have been quickly relinquished, and so further legislation was needed. This was supplied by the *lex Julia Papiria* in B.C. 430, which definitely ordered that payments in bronze should replace payments in cattle.[2] As it was in B.C. 454 that three commissioners were sent to Greece to make themselves acquainted with Athenian legislation, it is possible that the Decemvirs may have been chiefly responsible for this revolutionary measure. The authors of the Twelve Tables imitated, so far as possible, the example of Solon, who, at the time that he reformed the coinage of Athens, tariffed at one and five drachms the fines which had been previously fixed by the Draconian laws at a sheep or an ox.[3]

The *aes signatum*,[4] which has been generally considered to be the earliest form of Roman money, consists of oblong, quadrilateral, or brick-shaped pieces of bronze, with representations of animals—the bull, the pig, the sheep (which remind us of the ancient custom of barter), the elephant, the Pegasus, &c.;

---

[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Servius rex primus signavit aes. Antea rudi usos Romae Timaeus tradit. Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata.*

[2] Cicero, *de Repub.*, ii. 35.

[3] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 181.

[4] This term is a misnomer, as it might be applied to any *aes* marked with a type. Its restriction to this class of money is therefore scarcely justifiable, especially as it does not all belong to the earliest period of the coinage.

of birds and also of various implements—the shield, the anchor, the trident, &c. Some are of more primitive designs, and these are possibly of earlier date. They are always cast, and their usual weight being from five to four pounds, they have been designated as *quincusses* and *quadrusses*. They very frequently occur in fragments, having been deliberately broken. As they are without any marks of value, it has been questioned whether these "bricks" were ever intended for money, but were only issued as a species of raw material, which could be used in large fragments.[1] Most of those pieces which have representations of animals show that they could only have been executed at a time of advanced art, and they therefore cannot be assigned to the period of the Decemvirs. The theory, therefore, that the Roman coinage had its origin at so early a date meets with little favour amongst more recent numismatists. Samwer and Bahrfeldt[2] have suggested that the mention of money in the Twelve Tables does not relate to actual coinage in any form, and that it must be taken as meaning bronze by weight, and Dr. Haeberlin[3] considers that no Roman money can possibly be assigned to a date earlier than the second half of the fourth cent. B.C.

As the development from a primitive state to one more civilized may have been very gradual in the case of the Romans, it is quite possible that, between the substitution of the *aes signatum* in its more advanced state of design for the *aes rude*, there was a considerable interval when these blocks of metal, without or with designs of a very crude form, were accepted in currency by weight. In the same manner the *aes signatum*, with its more artistic designs, must have been issued long after the introduction of the true bronze money, so that in each case the various series overlapped each other for a considerable period. Though the designs on these bricks of metal are often of crude form, there is still an extensive series which shows traces of a period of high art. "On n'est pas seulement amené à cette conclusion parce que la forme et le mouvement des animaux y sont accentués dans le sentiment de la nature. Mais c'est la liberté de la main, le sentiment des raccourcis, l'intelligence du relief, qui excluent dans ces pièces énormes l'idée d'une manière primitive."[4] Moreover some have types which can only refer to events that occurred after the turn of the fourth century B.C.; such as the bull,[5] which has been connected with the conquest of the Samnites, B.C. 295, and the elephant,[6] with the victories over Pyrrhus, B.C. 275, which was the first occasion that the Romans had to face that animal in battle. If these premisses are admitted, there seems to remain some foundation

[1] Regling, *Klio*, vol. vi., p. 501.

[2] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 20 f. [3] *Systematik*, pp. 16 f.

[4] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Ant. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *As*.

[5] See vol. i., p. 3, pl. i., ii. [6] Garrucci, *Mon. dell' Ital. ant.*, pl. xxii. 1*a*.

for the tradition that a system of exchange by means of metal (we cannot call it actual money) may be traced to the period of the Decemvirs.

Though a considerable number of these stamped bricks of metal have survived to our day, there are but few, if any, which can be assigned to Rome herself. It would, however, be a natural conclusion that, as the leading power in Central Italy, she would be likely to put into practice generally a system of coinage which she had herself originated. The two examples of the *aes signatum* which are included in the descriptions (see below, p. 3) are of the later period, and could not have been issued till quite the end of the fourth century B.C. or early in the third. Their attribution to the Roman mint must also be considered uncertain, especially the second piece with the eagle and Pegasus, as the legend ROMANOM seems to identify its issue with the Romano-Campanian coins having a similar legend (vol. ii., pp. 121 f.). Dr. Haeberlin[1] has assigned both pieces to Capua, that with the Pegasus to *circ.* B.C. 312—286, and that with the bull to *circ.* B.C. 286—268, connecting this second type with the conquest of the Samnites in B.C. 290. It is with this event that we have associated the libral *as* of Luceria, with the facing head of Minerva or Bellona, and with the reverse type a bull (vol. ii., p. 145).

Aes Grave.

After the system of exchange by metal had been established in the Roman State there was apparently a very long interval before it actually developed into the form of money such as we conceive it at the present time. Mommsen[2] was of opinion that the introduction of the early quadrilateral and round coinages, *aes grave*, was simultaneous, and that both had their origin under the government of the Decemvirs. For reasons given later, the first issue of the *aes grave* must be assigned to a much later date.

This new bronze money, consisting of heavy pieces, circular in shape, and lenticular in form, received the name of *aes grave*,[3] in contradistinction to the lighter bronze money, which was issued later. The largest denomination is the *as*, which originally weighed a Roman pound of twelve ounces, hence its name *as libralis*.[4] The word *as* was of ancient Italian origin, and, as Volusius Maecianus[5] explained, signified *solidum* in the sense of *totality*. The Sanskrit word *ayas*, analogous to the Latin *aes*, bears a like construction.[6] It thus designated a piece complete in itself, and hence it became the unit of the Roman monetary system. The *as* was divided

---

[1] *Systematik*, p. 67.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 180; iii. 464.

[3] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave: Grave aes, dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, ab hoc ipso numero dictum.*

[4] Varro, *de Ling. Lat.*, v. 169, 182: *As erat libra pondus: asses librales pondo erant.*

[5] *Distributio*, § 1.

[6] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 200, note 1.

into fractions of six, four, three, two, and one uncia (*semis, triens, quadrans, sextans* and *uncia*[1]). Each denomination has its separate obverse type and mark of value, but a general type of a prow of a ship, for the reverse (see below, p. xxii). The coins are cast and uninscribed. This money was certainly a great advance on the former system of lumps and bricks of metal, which till then had been the only medium of exchange; but it was a long distance off perfection on account of its great weight in the case of large payments. The use of this heavy bronze coinage was not confined to Rome, but made its appearance over nearly the whole of Northern and Central Italy, in Latium and Etruria. Each of these more important centres had a coinage of its own, but, on account of the absence of legends in many cases, it is impossible to identify always the several series with the cities from which they emanated. Some of those without legends have been attributed with more or less certainty to Tibur, Praeneste, Ardea, Formiae, Fundi, Fregellae, Alba Fucentis, &c.[2] The only cities outside these districts which adopted the *aes grave* on the libral system were Luceria and Venusia in Apulia. The coinage of Luceria is unique in its character.[3] After the capture of that city by Rome in B.C. 314, it issued an autonomous coinage of *aes grave*, and it continued to exercise the privilege, as there are later issues of the triental and sextantal systems which take us down to about the beginning of the second Punic war. These coins are of bronze only. Concurrent with this coinage, there is another one of Luceria, also based on the Roman standard, having, with few exceptions, types similar to those of the silver and bronze money issued at the Roman mint, but distinguished throughout by the initial letter L (vol. ii., pp. 145–148, 179–187). This coinage survived the autonomous money, and Luceria as a mint thus appears to have remained in operation till about the close of the second Punic war, issuing two series of coins—an autonomous one under the control of the city, and a military one under the direction of the Roman generals, both adjusted to the standards in use at the Roman mint.

Weight of the As.

All the ancient writers agree in fixing the Roman pound of 12 ounces at 288 scruples.[4] As the scruple weighed 17·56 grs. (1·137 gramm.), this would produce a pound of the Attic standard of 5057 grs. Troy (327·45 gramm.). This appears to have been the original weight of the *as*, since Varro says, *as erat libra pondus*. As, however, with

---

[1] In this series, and also in those of the reductions of the bronze, we shall limit the list of denominations to such as were actually issued for circulation.

[2] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), pp. 17, 21–22.

[3] Grueber, in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), pp. 115 f.

[4] Varro, *de Re rustica*, i. 10: *Scriptula cclxxxviii, quantum as antiquos noster ante bellum Punicum pendebat.*

one exception, none of the specimens which are now known come up to that weight, the majority being under 10 ounces, Mommsen was of opinion that the *as* was originally issued on a standard of 10 ounces to the pound.[1] It is in this pound of 10 ounces that Dr. Haeberlin has recognised the "Oscan" pound of 4210 grs. (272·87 gramm.).[2] From the data which we possess it would seem that both Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin have placed the original standard too low; and that, at least at the point of departure, the *as* may have been in reality one of 12 ounces. In a few years, however, it fell to 11 ounces, and thence gradually from 10 ounces at the beginning of the third century B.C. to under 7 ounces. That this was the case seems to be proved by finds. The *as* which exceeds the true weight is that in the Olivieri collection at Pesaro. It weighs 6095 grs. (390·30 gramm.), about 14 ounces. The exceptional weight of this coin was probably due to a blunder of the workman who cast it. The evidence of the Vicarello hoard is not a sure criterion of weight, as it contained so many pieces of comparatively late date, i.e. struck coins, which must be put towards the end of the fourth century B.C. That of Cervetri furnishes a much better example, as it comprised only coins which were cast, and therefore of an earlier date. Besides a certain number of bronze coins of Latium of the libral standard, this hoard comprised no less than 1575 specimens of the libral *as* and 130 of the *semis*. Of these 1575 *asses*, D'Ailly weighed 591, selecting them at hazard. The result showed that no less than 206 pieces weighed over 10 ounces, the heaviest being $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.[3] In the same hoard were others which weighed as little as 5 ounces. What was the cause of this gradual decline? Was it intentional on the part of the Senate to secure a profit, or was it merely accidental? In the case of bronze money, more especially in that of pieces of large diameter, which are *cast*, there is always a tendency to fall in weight and size. So long as the coin bore the mark of its current value it would be accepted at that valuation, and unless there were reasons to bring into service the use of the balance, the intrinsic value would not be taken into account. The Senate, therefore, though quite aware of the diminishing weight of the coinage, may not have deemed it necessary to intervene, and may have allowed matters to take their inevitable course. On the other hand, this diminution in size and weight may have been to some degree accidental, and due to the process used in producing the coins. When the original moulds were made in which the coins were to be cast, the first pieces produced may have been of the full standard. When subsequent castings were made the new moulds

---

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 206, 209. [2] *Systematik*, pp. 18 f.
[3] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., pp. 56 f.

were probably made from existing coins. This is what is called a *surmoulage*. In each instance that this process was repeated there would be a gradual shrinkage in the metal, which at first would be imperceptible, but which, if extended over a period of nearly half a century, would show a great difference from the point of departure to that of its ultimate arrival.

In considering the weight and standard of these bronze coins, it would seem that we must draw our conclusions more from the heavier specimens existing, and not, as Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin have done, from the average weight of a large number. It is therefore quite possible that at the outset the *as* was of the full weight of the Roman pound; and as in the Tables of the Decemvirs the *nummus sestertius* and the *as* are equivalent terms of value, the ratio of silver and bronze would be at 1 : 250, which was that existing at the time in Sicily.[1]

Types of the Aes Grave.

The reverse type of all the bronze coins is uniform throughout. It consists of the representation of a ship's prow; but the obverse of each denomination varies, which enables us to identify it at sight. On the *as* is the head of Janus; on the *semis* that of Jupiter; on the *triens* that of Minerva; on the *quadrans* that of Hercules; on the *sextans* that of Mercury; and on the *uncia* that of Roma. On the three larger denominations we have representations of the three principal divinities of the Roman pantheon. Hercules is the personification of physical force, and Mercury of commerce; whilst the uncia supplies the personification of the city whence the coins were issued. The selection of Janus and Jupiter for the two principal pieces was quite in accordance with the positions which those divinities held in Roman mythology. Janus was the founder or beginner of all things, and so takes the first place on the coinage. It was after him that Numa, in his regulation of the Roman year, called the first month *Januarius*. He protected the beginning of all occupations and actions, whether public or private. Hence, if a civil or military undertaking did not succeed, it was attributed to some fault in the manner of beginning it, and not to the divinity. It was Jupiter who, by augury, sanctioned every undertaking; but its beginning depended on the blessing of Janus. The type was therefore a fitting one for the principal coin of Rome's first money.

What, however, was the precise signification of the reverse type of the prow, which practically remained unaltered throughout the Republic? Ancient writers saw in the type of the *as* the tradition of the arrival of Janus in Rome, where he was greeted by Saturn, who had preceded him from Latium.[2]

---

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 236.

[2] Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 14.

This interpretation is too fanciful for modern critics, and Mommsen therefore suggested that it was the symbol of the ancient naval power of the state to which the Decemvirs sought to give an impetus.[1] Lenormant and de Witte,[2] Samwer and Bahrfeldt,[3] and later still Dr. Haeberlin,[4] have shown very clearly that, from artistic grounds, this new money cannot be placed at such an early date. The arrangement of the hair of Janus, the massive beard, the form of the mouth and the chin; the wreath of Jupiter; the helmet of Minerva; the lion's skin on the head of Hercules, and the winged petasus of Mercury possess qualities of execution which connect these types with Greek coins of the fine period. The type of the prow also is not archaic in design, nor does it reveal any subsequent sign of advance in style from an archaic to a mature art, such as would have been the case had the coinage been produced before the art was fully developed.[5] Samwer and Bahrfeldt[6] have further shown that the prow of the vessel of that particular form does not occur on Greek coins—from whence the Romans may have derived their model—till the second half of the fourth century B.C. It is evident, however, that this type had some historical reference, the memory of which Rome desired to perpetuate. It was in B.C. 338 that two great events took place, which were fraught with the utmost importance for the future of Rome, as they established not only her power on land, but also extended her influence at sea. The first was the termination of the Great Latin war, which brought about the dissolution of the Latin League, and which laid the foundation of the supremacy of Rome in Central Italy. The second was the taking of Antium, the most important and strongest city of the Volscians, and the capture or destruction of her ships of war, the beaks of which were brought to Rome by Caius Maenius, and set up in the Forum as a record of one of the greatest achievements of Roman arms at that time.[7] Owing to constant struggles on land her fleet had fallen into neglect, and Rome had been compelled to submit to harsh treaties imposed by Carthage and Tarentum. The victory over Antium brought with it fresh naval energy, and the ships captured served as a nucleus for re-establishing the naval power of Rome. To the Latin war we would therefore trace the origin of the head of Janus on the *as*, and to the capture of Antium, the prow for the general reverse of all the coins.[8] It is therefore

---

[1] It is to the time of the Decemvirs that Mommsen attributed this coinage, see above, p. xix.

[2] *Élite des monuments céramographiques*, t. i., *Introd.*, p. xxx.

[3] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 33 f.

[4] *Systematik*, p. 19.

[5] See Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, pp. 3 f.

[6] *Op. cit.*, pp. 36 f.

[7] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 5, 11: *In suggestu rostra devictis Antiatibus fixerat (C. Maenius) anno urbis ccccxvi.*

[8] Babelon (*Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. i., *Introd.*, p. vii.) has confused the capture of Antium in B.C. 468 by T. Quinctius Capitolinus with that in B.C. 338 by Caius Maenius. It was on the later occasion that the beaks of the vessels were brought to Rome.

to B.C. 338, or shortly after, that we have attributed the first issue of the libral coinage of Rome. This is about the date assigned to it by Dr. Haeberlin.[1]

Triental Series.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with the Roman monetary system is the reduction in weight of the early bronze money. There was, as already remarked, a perceptible diminution in the weight of the *as* and its divisions from its institution. The diminution was at first very gradual, and it probably had no ill effect on the current value of the coins, which would pass at their face value. This process of reduction was not absolutely continuous, and there are epochs in the coinage when radical changes appear to have been effected, both in the standard of the money and in the increase or lessening of the denominations. Such changes could only have been effected under special laws and decrees of the Senate. On account of the silence of ancient writers these changes have given rise to the most varied theories. D'Ailly,[2] who had procured a large number of weights of coins from every available source, held that there were marked diminutions in the weights of the coins at certain intervals, and that the libral *as* descended at first to one of six ounces (*semi-libral*), and after a long interval to one of three ounces (*quadrantal*), and finally, in B.C. 268, when a silver coinage was first struck at Rome, to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). Samwer and Bahrfeldt[3] have not accepted either a semi-libral or a quadrantal reduction, but hold that by a natural process the decline of the *as* was perfectly gradual from its institution to the time of the war of Pyrrhus, when it reached the low level of three ounces. The way was thus prepared for a legal reduction of the *as* to two ounces (*sextantal*) in B.C. 268. It is at this point that Samwer and Bahrfeldt and D'Ailly meet. Opposed to both these theories is that proposed by Mommsen,[4] which was based on a critical examination, not only of the Roman coinage proper, but also of those of the surrounding districts, which were subject to Rome, and which had adopted the Roman bronze system. Mommsen held that Rome preserved for a long time the *as* of the nominal weight of a pound, but weighing effectively from nine to ten ounces, and that after an interval it suddenly fell to less than a half, to one of four ounces; i.e. to a triental standard, the reduced *as* being equal in weight to the old *triens*. He notes that a similar reduction occurred in the bronze money of various cities of Umbria and Apulia (Luceria and Venusia), but that those of Latium, Cisalpine Gaul and Picenum apparently adhered for a time to the old system of the libral *as*. After discussing at considerable length the various opinions of

---

[1] *Systematik*, p. 18.

[2] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 6.

[3] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 48 f.

[4] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 1 f.

Varro, Verrius Flaccus and Pliny, who all agree that the libral *as* was abolished during the Punic war, by which must be understood the first Punic war, Mommsen concludes with the remark, "Nous pouvons donc considérer comme un fait acquis à l'histoire que la fabrication de l'as libral dura jusque vers 490 A.U.C." (B.C. 264).[1] Subsequently Mommsen somewhat modified his view and assigned the introduction of the triental series to B.C. 268.[2] This seems a much more probable date, as the disappearance of the libral *as*, and its substitution by one of four ounces, would then coincide with the establishment of the first silver coinage in B.C. 268, and we may safely conclude that the act of the Senate which decreed this great innovation effected also a reform in the bronze money by reducing its weight. This change did not cause any variation in the ratio of silver and bronze, for the scruple of silver, which was the weight of the sestertius, was now valued at 2½ *asses*, and not as before at one *as*.[3]

When the Romans reduced the standard of the bronze coinage, several new denominations of higher value than the *as* were introduced in order to replace the heavier pieces of the *aes grave* which had been demonetised. These were the decussis of 10 *asses*, the tripondius or tressis of 3 *asses*, and the dupondius of 2 *asses*. In the libral series the uncia was the lowest denomination, but two of less degree were now introduced, the semuncia and the quarter-uncia. This reduction in the sizes of the coins rendered possible another important innovation. Hitherto all the denominations of the *aes grave* from the *as* to the uncia had been cast and bore no legends. For the lesser denominations dies could now be used for their production, so that the sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia are thenceforward always struck. The earlier triens and quadrans were cast, but as they fell in weight and size dies were also used for their manufacture. The pieces of higher value, from the decussis to the semis, were still too large to be produced by means of dies, and so continued to be cast. No change was made in the type of the reverse of the new denominations, it being always the prow of a ship; but on the obverses of the decussis and the tripondius the head of Roma was depicted, and on the dupondius that of

---

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14. [2] *Op. cit.*, t. iii., p. 468.

[3] The most recent view on this intricate subject is that advanced by Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, pp. 39 f.). It has already been mentioned that Dr. Haeberlin considers that, for the libral series, the Romans adopted the Oscan pound of 4210 grs. (272·87 gramm.), and not the Attic pound of 5057 grs. (327·45 gramm.); but in B.C. 286, in order to facilitate the exchange of the urban *aes grave* with the Romano-Campanian silver at 120 : 1, the *as* was reduced by one-half. This semi-libral *as* was thus made the equivalent of one silver scruple; and as, little by little, the silver scruple displaced the bronze *as*, that coin and its divisions began to sink in weight, and finally gave way, in B.C. 268, to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). In order to preserve the ratio between bronze and silver, the Attic pound was then adopted instead of the Oscan pound.

Minerva; whilst the semuncia supplied the head of Mercury, and the obverse type of the quarter-uncia was the same as that of the uncia. In order that there should be no confusion between these new coins and the sextans and uncia, the marks of value were omitted. Still another innovation was the inscribing of the name of ROMA on the reverses of all the struck pieces, but those which were cast were still without any legend. The weights of the coins in the National Collection quite confirm the classification initiated by Mommsen. The heaviest *as* of the triental series is just one third that of the heaviest libral *as* (1645·0 and 4552·0 grs.), and the highest and lowest denominations all show the same proportionate weights.

In dealing with the *aes grave* we had occasion to mention the artistic merit of the designs on most of the denominations. It was one of the chief reasons for assigning their first issue to the middle of the fourth century B.C. When the reduction to the triental standard took place, every trace of artistic merit disappeared on the cast pieces. They seem to have been made in the most careless manner.[1] The head of Roma on the decussis and the tripondius is crude in form, and the face is executed without any attempt at expression. The head of Minerva on the dupondius is far inferior in style to that on the triens of the *aes grave* series. In the case of the *as*, semis and triens, the heads on the obverses are so miserably executed that on some specimens they are scarcely recognisable. This crudeness in execution and design shows that very little care was exercised in the production of these cast pieces, and their rarity also proves that their issue was of very short duration as compared with that of the *aes grave*. These remarks do not apply to the struck pieces, the dies for which were engraved with considerable skill and artistic feeling. The large numbers of these struck pieces which have come down to us clearly indicate that in currency they were more popular than the heavier cast ones.

Sextantal Series.

We have now to consider what was the next stage in the reduction in weight of the bronze money. Did it fall gradually from four ounces to one ounce as ordered by the *lex Flaminia minus solvendi* in B.C. 217,[2] or was there an intermediate stage? Festus (*de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave*) says: *Grave aes, dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, ab hoc ipso numero dictum. Sed bello Punico populus Romanus pressus aere alieno ex singulis assibus librariis senos fecit, qui tantumdem valerent*;—and again (s.v. *Sextantarii*): *Sextantarii asses in usu esse coeperunt ex eo tempore, quod propter bellum Punicum secundum, quod cum Hannibale gestum est, decreverunt patres, ut ex assibus, qui tum erant librarii, fierent sextantarii.* Pliny[3] endorsed this view when he wrote: *Librale autem pondus aeris imminutum est bello Punico primo, cum impensis*

[1] See Pl. viii.–x. [2] See below, p. xxviii. [3] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

respublica non sufficeret, constitutumque ut asses sextantario pondere ferirentur. Both these authors state that the *libral as* was reduced to a sixth; but this discrepancy may have been due to the fact that the reduced triental *as* represented in style, form and fabrication the heavier one. They, however, differ on one important point, which is, that whilst Pliny assigns the sextantal reduction to the first Punic war, Festus gives it to the second war. There are other discrepancies, which have been pointed out by Mommsen, who doubted the testimony of these ancient writers, and asserted that between B.C. 264 and 217 there was no reduction which fixed legally the *as* at two ounces, but that it fell gradually from four ounces to the weight of one ounce, which it attained on the passing of the *lex Flaminia* (or *Fabia*). He concludes with the words: *Rien ne nous indique l'époque à laquelle a pu avoir lieu cette prétendue réduction intermédiaire, et nous la rejetons; nous aimons mieux nous en tenir à la première hypothèse et admettre que les annalistes, et les compilateurs qui sont venus après eux, se sont trompés.*[1]

This somewhat sweeping statement of Mommsen is, however, not confirmed by the evidence of the coins themselves, which seem to lend at least some corroboration to the statements of Pliny and Festus. It is very certain that at some time between B.C. 268 and 217 a radical change occurred in connection with the mint at Rome, which put an end to the casting of the bronze money, and which led to the establishing of an *as* which was struck, and weighed two ounces, *sextantal*. After this happened all the coins were struck. This necessitated the putting out of circulation the higher denominations, the decussis, the tripondius (or tressis) and the dupondius, as at that time no dies could stand the striking of such large pieces. The reduction in the weight of the coinage had a similar effect on the smallest denomination, the quarter-uncia, which also disappeared. This was for an opposite reason, viz. that its reduced size would have made the coin too small for public convenience.

As it seems scarcely conceivable that such important changes were only fortuitous, and a consequence of the coinage falling in weight, we are disposed to attribute them to some special order of the Senate, when the nation, drained by the demands of the Punic war, sought to recoup itself by lessening the weight of the bronze money, as Pliny puts it, *cum impensis respublica non sufficeret.* It was a species of state-bankruptcy, and its effect was to destroy the old relative value between silver and bronze, and to reduce the latter to the condition of a token-money. In the first instance the libral *as* was equivalent to a silver scruple. This relation was preserved when the triental standard was

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14.

introduced, because the sestertius, which weighed a scruple, was equivalent to 2½ *asses*. When the bronze *as* was reduced to two ounces the ratio was diminished by one half, so that silver and bronze stood at 1 : 125 instead of 1 : 250. The date of this reduction, according to Pliny, was during the first Punic war. In the following pages we have assigned it to *circ.* B.C. 240, just after the war, but it is quite possible that it may have occurred at some time earlier, not, however, before B.C. 244, as it was in that year that the Latin colony was founded at Brundusium, and money of the triental standard was issued there (vol. i., p. 16, note 2). This reduction of the bronze money was accompanied by a marked variation in the fabric and type of the denarius, which now fell several grains in weight (see below, p. xl, and vol. i., pp. 14, 28). It was also in this series of coins, silver and bronze, that the earliest occurrence of moneyers' symbols and names is met with, the latter usually in monogram.

Other events connected with the introduction of this sextantal money were the institution of a gold coinage (see below, p. lv, and vol. i., pp. 12, 27), the establishment of local mints in Italy, and also of a general local coinage throughout Italy, which was based on the same denominations, metals, types and standards of weight as those in use at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 141 f.). In connection with the coinage of the local mints, it may be mentioned that Luceria struck the *quincunx* of the sextantal standard (vol. ii., p. 182), a denomination which is met with in the autonomous money of that city, but which does not occur at the Roman mint. Several exceptional pieces of this nature are to be found later in the local issues.

Uncial Series.

Considerable uncertainty prevails, as we have seen, respecting the periods and standards of the bronze coinage in the reductions of the libral *as* to one of two ounces. This uncertainty disappears in the case of its two next reductions, that is, to the one ounce and the half-ounce standards, *uncial* and *semuncial*. In both cases we have not only legislative and numismatic evidence, but also that of ancient writers.

The *as* and its divisions of the sextantal standard preserved their weight with but slight diminution during their somewhat short issue, and, from the quantity which exists at the present time, this coinage must have been a very extensive one. It was, however, destined to share a fate similar to that of the triental money, as it did not survive the second Punic war. It was in B.C. 217, in the same year as the battle of Trasimene, and during the consulate of Cn. Servilius and C. Flaminius, when Q. Fabius Maximus was dictator, that the Senate, being unable to meet the heavy expenses of the war with Hannibal, decided to reduce the standard of its bronze money to one half. The law which ordered this reduction is known as the *lex Flaminia*

or *Fabia minus solvendi*.[1] Not only did this law substitute an uncial *as* for a sextantal one, but it also raised the current value of the denarius from ten to sixteen *asses*. An exception was, however, made in the case of the soldiers, whose pay was still computed at ten *asses* to the denarius. At this period the yearly stipendium of the soldier was 1200 *asses*. For this he continued to receive 120 *denarii*, and not 75 only, as he would have done if he had been placed under the new régime. Later his pay was raised by Julius Caesar to 3000 *asses*, but it was then reckoned at the current rate of sixteen *asses* to the denarius, so that he received 225 denarii in the year.[2] The denarius was at the same time reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, but no change was made in its mark of value (see below, p. xli). The financial result of this operation was to give to the bronze money in its exchange with silver double its previous value. With this reduction of the denarius the ratio of silver and bronze now stood at about 1 : 112, so that the latter became still more a token-money.

No change occurred in the types; but as, in introducing the sextantal standard, the issue of the smallest denomination, the quarter-uncia, was suspended, so now the semuncia ceased to be struck, but it is still met with occasionally at some of the local mints, amongst which are those with the initials Γ, CΛ and K—Palio, Canusium and Capua (vol. ii., pp. 205, 207, 209). At the same time at the Roman mint an attempt was made to revive the dupondius, but as only three specimens of this coin are at present known, it does not appear to have been a success.[3] A still further attempt was made at the Roman mint at a later date to introduce two fresh denominations, the dodrans and the bes, but their issue was confined to the coinages of two moneyers. C. Cassius struck both the dodrans and the bes *circ.* B.C. 124—103, but M. Caecilius Metellus the dodrans only, *circ.* B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 153, 154, 177). Exceptional denominations struck at the local mints are the dextans and quincunx; the former is met with at Luceria (vol. ii., p. 184), and both at Palio (vol. ii., pp. 203, 204). These new denominations have each their special mark of value, and, in the case of the Roman mint, special obverse types; but in the local issues special reverse types were also supplied.

Throughout its issue, that is until B.C. 88, when a still further reduction

---

[1] Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) says—*Postea Hannibale urgente Q. Fabio Maximo dictatore asses unciales facti, placuitque denarium sedecim assibus permutari . . . in militari tamen stipendio semper denarius pro decem assibus datus est.*

[2] Tacitus, *Annal.*, i. 17.

[3] The specimen recently acquired by the British Museum (vol. ii., p. 591) was formerly in the Bignami collection. A second example is in the D'Ailly collection in the Paris Cabinet (vol. i., p. 47), and another was recently found at Ostia (*Riv. Ital.*, 1909, p. 11).

occurred, the bronze money preserved with but slight variation its fixity of type. In this respect it was the antithesis of the silver coinage. The first occurrence of a change at the Roman mint was about B.C. 124, when P. Calpurnius placed on the reverse of his semis and quadrans the representation of a ship surmounted by a Victory (vol. i., p. 141). Only three other instances occurred at Rome between that date and B.C. 89, viz., in the case of L. Opeimius, who adopted for the reverse type of his quadrans a club (vol. i., p. 173), and of L. Appuleius Saturninus and L. Hostilius Tubulus who figure on their unciae a wreath (vol. i., p. 220; vol. ii., p. 588, App.). In the local money the variations occurred more frequently, and they make their appearance at a somewhat earlier date, the first instance noticed being that of Furius Purpureo, *circ.* B.C. 196—173, who substituted a female bust (Venus?) for that of Roma for the obverse type of his uncia (vol. ii., p. 231). After B.C. 100 these changes were more frequent. The local mints also occasionally adopted types some of which are found on their autonomous pieces. These, however, date back to before the close of the third century B.C.

The output of bronze money from B.C. 217—150 seems to have been carried out with considerable regularity and in much profusion. The number of moneyers during that period who struck bronze only exceeds those who issued silver and bronze, and these last are more numerous than those of whom we have only silver. There was in consequence an excess of bronze over silver. About B.C. 150, or shortly after, the issue of the uncial *as* was suddenly suspended, and it was not revived till B.C. 91, when it had then but a limited existence. With the absence of the *as*, the bronze money fell into a very disorganized condition. The issues are much less frequent, the smaller denominations, the sextans and uncia, are rarely met with, and the other denominations scarcely ever attain their legal weight. It was then more than ever a mere token-money. Mommsen[1] has suggested that it is very possible that to the middle of the sixth century A.U.C. the chief currency over a great part of Italy consisted of bronze money, but that when it had lost so much of its intrinsic value it ceased to be received in payment of large transactions, and in consequence it was put out of circulation by an increased supply of silver. Since the revival of the *as* in B.C. 91 coincided with the outbreak of the Social war, it would appear that the Senate made one more attempt to re-establish its currency both inside and outside Rome.

Semuncial Series.

The disasters which befell the armies of Rome during the first year's campaign of the Social war resulted in the passing of two important laws. The first was the *lex Julia de civitate*, proposed by the consul L. Julius Caesar, B.C. 90, which granted the right of

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 72.

citizenship to those States which had remained faithful to Rome. It was followed in the next year by the *lex Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda*, promoted by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo, which extended, under conditions, the franchise to all Italy. One of the effects of this centralization of Roman rule appears to have been the suppression of all the local mints and all the Roman issues outside Rome. In the same year, B.C. 89, a third law was promulgated, which was connected with the regulation of the coinage, and which was also proposed by the tribune Carbo. It is known as the *lex Papiria semunciaria*. It had for its object the modification of the standard of the bronze coinage, and the inauguration of the *as* of the half-ounce weight, i.e. *semuncial*.[1] This is the monetary regulation of the law which ancient texts have noted, but it embraced further provisions as it re-instituted the issue of the sestertius, which had been in abeyance since the introduction of the victoriatus in B.C. 229, if not even before that date. This is proved by the coins themselves, for those struck by the moneyers D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who first issued the *as* of the reduced standard, stamped their sestertii with the letters Ɛ · L · Ρ (*ex lege Papiria*), showing their authority for putting this piece again into currency. For the same reason some of the bronze coins issued at the same time are inscribed L · Ρ · D · A · Ρ (*lege Papiria de aere publico*). These last are without moneyers' names. It is interesting to notice that this new money was adopted under precisely the same circumstances as the reduction of the *as* to the sextantal and uncial standards, that is, at a time of a great crisis, which compelled the Senate to lower the intrinsic but not the current value of its money.[2]

The introduction of this new standard brought with it no modification in the denominations, which still consisted of the *as* and its divisions to the uncia, and only an occasional modification in the types. C. Vibius Pansa on his *as* gives a triple prow instead of a single one (vol. i., p. 295). On the obverse of the *as* of C. Marcius Censorinus are the heads of the moneyer's reputed ancestors, Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, and on the reverse, a prow and a galley or a building of two arches with the figure of Victory and a prow (vol. i., pp. 305, 306). L. Rubrius Dossenus placed an altar between the

---

[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Mox lege Papiria semunciarii asses facti.*

[2] Head (*Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 17) remarks that "this was merely a legal authorization of a custom which *de facto* had prevailed for some years before that date, if not in Rome itself, at any rate in some of the Confederate towns." Amongst these were Brundusium and Uxentum in Calabria, Copia in Lucania, and Vibo Valentia and Petelia in Bruttium. It would appear, however, that, in lowering the standard of their bronze coins, these cities were only keeping apace with what was happening at Rome. The re-introduction of the uncial *as* at its full weight in B.C. 91 shows that Rome had not actually abandoned that standard.

heads of Janus, or substituted for that of Janus the conjoined heads of Hercules and Mercury, with the reverse type, a temple and a ship's prow, &c. (vol. i., pp. 312, 313). As in the case of previous reductions, some of the coins are without moneyers' names, whilst others bear only a symbol.

This change in the bronze standard was accompanied by great activity at the mint, and the coinage in silver of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, which is attributed to B.C. 88, was the largest and most varied that had hitherto been issued. The variety of mint-marks consisting of symbols, numbers, letters and fractional signs shows that in the course of his year's office several hundreds of separate dies must have been made. This large supply was required not only to meet the requirements of Italy in general, but also the demands of the war which was about to be carried on in the East against Mithradates of Pontus. This activity at the mint, however, only extended over a few years so far as the bronze money was concerned, as its issue came to an abrupt termination *circ.* B.C. 82 (vol. i., p. 359).

It is difficult to assign a reason for this sudden collapse, but it is possible that it may have been caused originally by the *lex Valeria de aere alieno* which was proposed by the consul L. Valerius Flaccus in B.C. 86, and which authorized the reduction of debts to one quarter of their original amount. This happened in the following manner. Besides the *as* struck at this time, which in currency was of the value of one-sixteenth of the denarius, there were two other *asses* of account. In wholesale commerce the reckoning was still made on the basis of the libral *as*, or its equivalent the sestertius of silver, whilst in retail transactions, and for the payment of the soldiery, the *as* was of the value of one-tenth of the denarius. The *lex Valeria* suppressed the libral *as* and substituted for it the *as* of the value of one-sixteenth of the denarius. By this action the Government and also private individuals obtained a rebate of seventy-five per cent. on all their debts.[1] It was the first time since the establishment of the Republic that any attempt had been made to change the unit of value of the coinage.[2] It threatened absolute bankruptcy; and when Sulla returned to Rome in B.C. 82 one of his first acts was to repeal the *lex Valeria*. As the cessation of the issue of the bronze money is to be assigned to this date, it would appear that the sudden return to the old system of computation brought with it a good deal of disorganization, which resulted in the suspension of the bronze coinage. This at first may have been intended to be only temporary, but it proved more lasting, and practically extended over half a century. In B.C. 45—44 an effort was made

---

[1] Vell. Paterc., ii. 23: *In hujus (Marii cos. vii) locum suffectus Valerius Flaccus, turpissimae legis auctor, qua creditoribus quadrantem solvi jusserat.*

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 75.

at Rome by the praefects L. Munatius Plancus, C. Clovius and Q. Oppius to resuscitate the *as* (vol. i., pp. 538, 539, 541), but it was evidently a failure, and it was not until B.C. 15, by which time Augustus had been for some years at the head of affairs, that another venture was attempted which was to prove more effective and lasting.

Though there was an almost complete absence of the production of bronze money at the Roman mint during this long period, several attempts were made to inaugurate it in the Provinces west and east on the Roman standard.[1] In Spain, Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey struck the *as* of the uncial standard of the former types, head of Janus and prow of vessel, a curious return to a standard which had long been abandoned at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 367, 371–373). Some years later, B.C. 23—22, P. Carisius commemorated the building of Emerita on *asses* which bear on the obverse a portrait of Augustus and on the reverse a bird's-eye view of the city (vol. ii., p. 377). In Gaul, Octavius struck sestertii, *circ.* B.C. 38, with his own portrait and that of Julius Caesar (vol. ii., pp. 412 f.); and in the East, besides the minor issues of L. Sempronius Atratinus B.C. 39 (vol. ii., p. 501), of C. Sosius at Zacynthus, on several occasions from B.C. 38—31 (vol. ii., p. 504), of P. Canidius Crassus B.C. 31 (vol. ii., p. 532), and of C. Proculeius, B.C. 31 (vol. ii., p. 533), there is a large series of coins of the *praefecti classis* of Mark Antony, B.C. 36—35 (vol. ii., pp. 510 f.). It was on the standard of these naval coins of Antony that the future bronze money of Rome appears to have been partially based (vol. ii., p. 45).

Quarter-ounce Series.

For some years before the resumption of the issues of bronze money at the Roman mint in B.C. 15, the coinage of Rome had entered upon an entirely new phase. In B.C. 36, soon after the battle of Naulochus, the custom of placing the names of the moneyers on the coins was suspended, and from that date inclusive the money both of gold and silver struck at Rome bears only the name or titles of Octavius. In B.C. 29 he is styled *Imperator* and from B.C. 27 *Augustus*. The types too are exclusively personal to him. About B.C. 16, for some reason which has not been satisfactorily explained, the names of the moneyers re-appeared, and they are met with yearly till nearly the end of the century (B.C. 3). They are then again excluded, this time never to be revived so long as the Empire lasted. As the bronze money now issued bears the names of the moneyers, it could not have been resumed before B.C. 16, and from numismatic evidence as well as historical, its revival is assigned to the following year.

---

[1] Bahrfeldt, *Die Münz. der Flottenpräfecten des Marc. Ant.*, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pp. 9 f. *Provinz. Kupferprägung aus dem Ende der röm. Rep.*, *Journ. Internat.*, 1908, pp. 215 f.; *Die letzten Kupferprägungen unter der röm. Repub.*, *Num. Zeit.*, 1909, pp. 67 f.

Another important point in connection with this new money is the circumstance that, though the Senate had transferred its control of the silver and gold issues to the Emperor, it retained its right over the coinage of the baser metal, as is shown by the use of the formula EX S·C. (*ex senatus consulto*), which is borne by all the denominations.

Unlike any which preceded it, this new coinage was based on a double standard of weight: *semuncial*, as established by the *lex Papiria*, and *quarter-uncial*. Coins of the first are struck in pure copper; those of the latter are of a mixed metal consisting of about 76·5 per cent. of copper and 23·5 per cent. of zinc.[1] This composite metal is known as *orichalcum*. The denominations are the sestertius, dupondius, *as*, and quadrans. The first two are of orichalcum, but the last two are of copper.[2] As the weight of the *as* was the same as that of the dupondius, it must be presumed that in currency orichalcum was reckoned at double the value of pure copper. Intrinsically this difference did not exist; but as this coinage was only a token-money, such a distinction had no commercial disadvantages. The same happens at the present time when copper or bronze and nickel are employed in the same coinage.

The quarter-ounce standard, as adopted at Rome, seems to have had its origin to a great extent in the money of the *praefecti classis* of Antony, which has just been mentioned. This coinage was based entirely on the quarter-ounce standard, all the denominations, sestertius, tressis, dupondius, *as*, semis and sextans, being of orichalcum (vol. ii., p. 512). In this instance each denomination bears its mark of value, which precludes any uncertainty as to what it represented in currency. This light standard appears to have been generally adopted in the various Provinces of the Roman state during the time of the triumvirate. The coins of Sosius struck at Zacynthus, those of Proculeius of Cephallenia and those of Crassus, which are also assigned to the East, are all of orichalcum or mixed metal, as proved by recent analyses, and they are of the quarter-ounce standard (vol. ii., pp. 504, 532, 533). The same standard appears also to have been adopted in Cyrenaïca.[3] The institution of orichalcum and the quarter-ounce standard in the Provinces, therefore, preceded their adoption at the Roman mint, but in this case they were limited to the two highest denominations, the sestertius and the dupondius, the *as* and the quadrans being of copper. This new coinage proved a success, and was found so convenient for general purposes

---

[1] *Num. Chron.* 1904, p. 244.

[2] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 2, 2: (*Aes Cordubense*) *a Liviano cadmeam maxime sorbet et aurichalci bonitatem imitatur in sestertiis dupondiariisque, Cyprio suo assibus contentis.*

[3] Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. i., p. 170.

that it practically remained in force unchanged for nearly two centuries and a half.

In order that it should be absolutely distinguishable from what had previously existed, all the old types were abandoned. The great naval victories of Augustus at Naulochus and Actium had quite eclipsed that of Antium, which had been almost exclusively commemorated on the coinage, and as the types of the gold and silver money were imperial in character, an attempt was made to assimilate to them those of the pieces of the baser metals. Each denomination was supplied at least with a distinct obverse type, so that it could be easily recognized by this feature if not always by its size (vol. ii., p. 45). In the absence of marks of value, which were excluded on all the coins, this was a necessity, and the more so since the size and weight of the dupondius and the *as* were practically the same. Certain regulations relating to the duties of the moneyers were also laid down, and on the whole strict observance was paid to them. The moneyers who struck gold and silver coins did not issue those of the baser metals, and those who struck the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as* did not issue the quadrans, and *vice versâ*. There were, however, two exceptions. Besides the gold and silver coins of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo, there are also bronze and copper pieces, consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as* (vol. ii., pp. 78–82); and of Q. Aelius L. f. Lamia there is a separate and joint issue, the former consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as*; the latter, which he shared with his colleagues Silius and Annius, of the quadrans only (vol. ii., pp. 86-88). From the evidence of the *asses*, which record the chief pontificate of Augustus, of the joint issues of the moneyers, and of changes in the types, it is possible to establish a sequence, though intermittent, of the bronze and copper money from B.C. 15—3. After that date this money entered into a new phase as regards its types, but not its standards, its control, however, still resting with the Senate.

§ III.—The Silver Coinage.

After the defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum, B.C. 275, the surrender or capture of Tarentum and Rhegium, the submission of the Samnites, Lucanians and Bruttians, and the establishment of her control in Campania, Rome was the undisputed mistress of Italy. She had brought into her alliance more or less directly all the neighbouring States. The maintenance of peace and order in Italy, the making of war or peace with foreign powers, were matters which Rome took entirely into her hands. It is not therefore a surprise that, in order still further to consolidate her power, she considered this a favourable moment for establishing within her own capital a

silver currency which would circulate throughout nearly the whole of Italy. Hitherto her supplies of coins in this metal had come from Capua,[1] but the delegation of such a prerogative was no longer compatible with her present dignified position. A mint was therefore established at Rome, and in order to make it the more effective the cities which had coined silver money were deprived of this right. Exceptions were made in the case of Naples, Tarentum and Rhegium. These so far had not lost their independence.

Silver coinage instituted.

The attribution of the issue of the first silver coins at Rome to shortly after the victories over Pyrrhus rests mainly on the authority of two writers, whose testimony cannot be lightly esteemed. They are Livy and Pliny.

Livy (lib. iv. 60) relates that when in A.U.C. 349 (B.C. 403) the Senate had ordered that the soldiers should receive state pay the *aes grave* was transported to the *aerarium* in wagons—*quia nondum argentum signatum erat.* The same writer (*Epit.* xv.) further tells us, *Picentibus victis pax data est. Coloniae deductae, Ariminum in Piceno, Beneventum in Samnio. Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti coepit. Umbri et Salentini victi in deditionem accepti sunt.* The foundation of the colony at Ariminum and the peace with the Picentes occurred in B.C. 268, and the defeat of the Umbrians and Salentines in B.C. 267. This would be four years after the surrender of Tarentum, and four years before the outbreak of the first Punic war.

Pliny in turn practically confirms this statement of Livy, though differing in one year. He states (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13), *Populus Romanus nec argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est;* and again in the same chapter, *Argentum signatum anno urbis ccccIxxxv, Q. Ogulnio, C. Fabio cos., quinque annis ante primum Punicum bellum, et placuit denarium pro decem libris aeris valere, quinarium pro quinque, sestertium pro dupondio ac semisse.* The difference of one year for the establishment of a silver currency between Livy and Pliny is scarcely appreciable, for it may well have been that the coinage was ordered in B.C. 269, but was not actually put into circulation before B.C. 268. The latter is the date which has been accepted by Mommsen.[2]

Precise as these statements of Livy and Pliny seem to be, they cannot, however, be accepted in their entirety, for although Rome did not actually strike any silver coinage in the capital before B.C. 269 or 268, it must not be inferred either that she was not acquainted with the silver money of Etruria, Magna Graecia, or Sicily, or that she was without any supplies from a more immediate source. There is ample historical and numismatic evidence

---

[1] See ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE, vol. ii., pp. 116 f.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 28.

to the contrary, though some of the statements of earlier writers must be accepted with caution.

Alleged Nummi of Servius Tullius.

It is on the evidence of Varro,[1] *nummum argenteum flatum primum a Servio Tullio dicunt*, that the Duc de Luynes[2] has attributed two silver coins to the period of the Kings. One of these is now in the National Collection, the other in the Paris Cabinet.[3] They are:—

1. *Obv.* ⊙ΥΑΛΑΝΤΕ·V. Sow to right with four pigs: *rev.* vine-branch with grapes; wt. 170·5 grs. (11·05 gramm.).

2. *Obv.* KVPI. Sow to right, beneath a tree, whose branches cover her, suckling her young: *rev.* PO MA (across the field); club downwards above lion's skin; wt. 161·2 grs. (10·45 gramm.).

The first piece was purchased in Rome by the father of the Duc de Blacas, whose collection is now in the British Museum. The second piece was obtained about the same time also in Rome by the Comte de Rayneval, from whom it passed to the Duc de Luynes, and by him was presented to the French Cabinet.

The Duc de Luynes cited other ancient writers in support of his attribution, amongst whom were Festus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He identified the legend ⊙ΥΑΛΑΝΤΕ·V with VALENTIA, the name borne by Rome before the arrival of Romulus,[4] and POMA KVPI (*Ῥόμα κυριτῶν*) with *Roma Curitium* as applying to the *Sabini Quirites*, who had established themselves on the Quirinal and formed part of the Roman nation or *Quirites*. The Duc de Luynes therefore decided that these coins represented the *nummi* of Servius Tullius, and that their issue preceded the introduction of the bronze money which had been assigned to his reign. This view was also shared by the owner of the coin, the Duc de Blacas, and by D'Ailly.[5] Mommsen[6] could not accept this verdict, and, after examining the question carefully, he decided that the coins are modern forgeries. He condemned them for several reasons: (1) *epigraphically*, because the diphthong ⊙Υ for V does not occur before the time of Polybius; that P for R, the ligature ⋀, and even A, are not met with on ancient coins; (2) *numismatically*, since both pieces bear a design on both sides, which is characteristic of coins of a

---

[1] *Annalis ap.* Charisius, *Instit. Gramm.*, I., p. 105, ed. Keil.

[2] *Rev. Num.*, 1859, pp. 322 f., pl. xiv., nos. 1, 2.

[3] There is a third piece of the same class in the Berlin collection. It has on the *obv.*, sow and four pigs; above, ⊙POHNA; and on the *rev.*, vine-branch with grapes; wt. 90·5 grs. (5·35 gramm.). Von Sallet condemned it as an undoubted forgery (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 243).

[4] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Romam.*

[5] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 11.

[6] *Röm. Münzwesen*, p. 858; *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 250 f.

much later date; (3) and *historically*, because the expressions *Ουαλαντεια* and *Ρόμα κυριτῶν* are based on uncertain traditions and are of a late period. Since the Blacas coin has been in the British Museum it has often been critically examined, and it has been generally condemned as a forgery probably of the eighteenth century. The peculiar surface of the obverse, which has all the appearance of a cast, or of having been struck from a cast die, the crude style of the design, which shows no trace of antiquity, and the smoothness and lenticular form of the edge, so general in modern forgeries, leave no question that it is the work of an unskilful engraver, who may have had some archæological knowledge, or in his deceit may have had the help of one not unacquainted with the early history of Rome. For these reasons the specimen in the British Museum has not been described and figured in this Catalogue.

First coinage of Silver.

It is therefore to a period later than that of the Kings that we must look for the introduction of a silver currency in the Roman monetary system, though it may not actually have been struck in the capital. Before, however, discussing this question it will be best to state of what denominations the new coinage consisted, which Livy and Pliny say was first issued in B.C. 269 or 268. These were:—

1. The *Nummus denarius*, with the mark of value X (= 10 *asses*).
2. The *Nummus quinarius*, with the mark of value V (= 5 *asses*).
3. The *Nummus sestertius*, with the mark of value IIS (= 2½ *asses*).

Though varying in size and value all these denominations have the same types, viz., *obv.*, Head of Roma; *rev.*, the Dioscuri on horseback.

The sestertius weighed one scruple (17·56 grs.), the quinarius two scruples, and the denarius four scruples, so that the denarius was worth two quinarii or four sestertii. As the Roman pound contained 288 scruples,[1] the first denarius was struck at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound, and further, inasmuch as the scruple of silver and the pound of bronze, i.e. the *as libralis*, were equivalents in value,[2] so one scruple of silver, i.e. the sestertius, was equal to 2½ *asses* of the triental standard, which standard was adopted for the bronze coinage when the mintage of silver was instituted at Rome (see above, p. xxiv). The bronze and silver coinages of Rome were thus brought into direct relationship with each other, and a decimal system based on the silver, and a duodecimal one based on the bronze, were established, the denarius equalling 10 *asses*,

---

[1] Varro, *de Re rustica*, i. 10.

[2] In the Twelve Tables the fines, which were assessed at 25, 150, and 300 *asses*, could be paid in an equal number of sestertii. This system of reckoning by sestertii or libral *asses* continued in practice till quite a late date (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 32–34).

and the smallest piece of bronze, the uncia, being the 120th part of the denarius.

Origin of Scruple standard.

Whence did Rome obtain the scruple standard? Mommsen[1] was of opinion that the first silver Roman money had its origin, with slight differences, in the monetary system of Tarentum and Syracuse, the unit of which was the *litra* of 13·5 grs., or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Attic stater of 135·0 grs. It was this standard which prevailed in the South of Italy, and also at first in Etruria.[2] In the course of time and circumstances this standard was reduced, so that at Tarentum and other cities the stater fell to 123–120 grs. after B.C. 450, and later still further. In Campania the so-called Phocaean-Campanian standard was adopted, which consisted of didrachms weighing originally 128 grs., but which, by the middle of the fourth century B.C., had fallen to about 117 grs. maximum. This was the standard in use in that district when Rome established a mint at Capua for the issue of silver coins *circ.* B.C. 335 (vol. ii., pp. 117 f.). The coins first struck were those with the legend ROMANO, and the variety of the types is a witness to the abundance of silver in the country. The chief objection to this standard was that there was at first no definite rate of exchange between these local silver coins and the urban series of *aes grave.* The difficulty of communication, and the absence of regulations in commercial transactions between the two districts, are the only means of explaining the extraordinary fact that Rome should have issued two series of coins which bore no manifest relation to each other. It was probably one of the consequences of so many systems of coinage prevailing at that time in Central and Southern Italy.[3] To obviate this difficulty, about B.C. 312 the reduced Phocaean standard was replaced by the scruple standard, and the didrachm henceforward minted at Capua, which contained six scruples of silver, descended from 117 to 105 grs. The coins of this group bear the name of Rome in the nominative case, ROMA, as is seen on the earliest struck pieces issued in that city. As the scruple of silver and the pound of bronze were of equivalent value, the silver coinage of Capua and the bronze money of Rome were now brought into relation at the ratio of 1 : 250. When, therefore, Rome introduced, in B.C. 268, a silver coinage which was also based on the scruple standard, she was only transferring to her own mint a system with which she had long since been acquainted. This standard had also before that date been generally adopted in Etruria, Central Italy, Tarentum, &c., so that the Roman coins passed in currency side by side with those of these and other districts.

---

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 235. [2] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 11.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius.*

In order to simplify still further her coinage, the denarius was struck of the weight of four scruples, which was equivalent to ten *asses* of the triental standard. This had the advantage of establishing a decimal rate of exchange between silver and bronze, which had long been in use in Etruria, where the silver coins were marked with the values XX, X, Λ (5), IIΛ ($2\frac{1}{2}$) and I, the numbers indicating the corresponding values in *litrae* of bronze. Rome, therefore, may have borrowed from Etruria the nomenclature, the divisions of the coin, and the marks of value for her silver money.[1]

Mint on the Capitol.

It was probably at this time that the mint of the Republic was established on Mons Capitolinus, in the temple of Juno Moneta (the "Adviser," the "Averter of Evil"). The name of the goddess is first mentioned in connection with the victory over the Aurunci in B.C. 345, when L. Furius Camillus invoked her aid and vowed a temple to her which he erected in the following year on the site where the house of M. Manlius Capitolinus had stood, the spot at which he had heard the Gauls escalading the fortress.[2]

Arce quoque in summa Junoni templa Monetae
Ex voto memorant facta, Camille, tuo.[3]

The care of the money was therefore placed under the special protection of a divinity, whose portrait was not infrequently represented on the coinage. It was from the epithet *Moneta* that the officers in charge of the mint received the title of *Triumviri* or *Tresviri Monetales*, or *Monetarii*. At a later date *Moneta* was applied to the actual coined money.

Change in the standard.

The silver coinage did not long maintain its full standard of weight. The successes in Sicily in the early part of the first Punic war, and the brilliant naval victory off Mylae by the consul C. Duilius, brought with them a large booty of silver; but this was more than counterbalanced in the latter part of the war by the enormous outlay in the military and maritime expeditions, which produced a financial crisis. It was in consequence of this that, as we have seen,[4] the *as* of four ounces was reduced to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). At the same time there is a noticeable diminution in the weight of the silver coins, especially in the denarius,

---

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 27.

[2] Livy, lib. vi. 20; vii. 28. Suidas (*s.v.* Μονήτα) says that the Romans being in want of money in the war against Pyrrhus, obtained it by following the counsel of Juno Moneta, in gratitude to whom they established their mint in her temple (Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, ed. 1884, vol. ii., p. 11, note 6). Hill (*Historical Roman Coins*, p. 8), however, thinks that the Roman mint was from the first attached to the temple on the Capitol, and that *Moneta* gave rather than owed its name to the goddess. Assmann (*Klio*, vol. vi., pp. 477 f.) has suggested that the Latin word *Moneta* is a corruption of the Punic *machanath* ("camp"), a legend inscribed on the Carthaginian coins struck in Sicily in the fourth century, which had a wide circulation in the Western Mediterranean.

[3] Ovid, *Fasti*, vi. 183, 184.

[4] See above, p. xxvii.

which fell below its prescribed standard of weight. This circumstance was accompanied by a slight variation in the type, more especially in connection with that of the obverse, the head of Roma being in much lower relief and more spread, and of somewhat careless execution (pl. xii., nos. 4, 5; pl. xiii., nos. 1-5). It is evident that the making of the dies had passed into the hands of another set of engravers, who were wanting in skill in their art. Samwer and Bahrfeldt[1] think that it was at this time that the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, but the individual specimens rather suggest that the general decrease in weight was not so great at this time.

The disasters of the second Punic war had a still more baneful effect on the coinage in general, for, in order to meet its expenses, the Senate again reduced its standard, this time of the silver as well as of the bronze. The *lex Flaminia*,[2] which substituted the uncial *as* for one of two ounces, reduced at the same time the denarius, so that from that time it was issued at $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, and not as formerly at $\frac{1}{72}$. Instead of containing 4 scruples of silver, it was lowered to $3\frac{3}{7}$ scruples, and in weight from 70·5 grs. to 60·4 grs.[3] At the same time, as we have seen, its current value was raised from 10 to 16 *asses*; but as the pay of the soldiers was still to be reckoned at the former rate of 10 *asses* to the denarius no change was at first made in its mark of value. This did not happen till the bronze money had fallen into a still further disorganized condition, and when the individual pieces did not represent half their nominal value in weight. It is about B.C. 140 that the numerals XVI appear for a short time only. A little later, *circ.* B.C. 125, another form of value for the denarius, ✳, was introduced.[4] This was not an equivalent of XVI, but only X differentiated as a denominational mark (vol. i., p. 118). It is a remarkable circumstance that the authorities are silent on this important change in the weight of the denarius. Silver was now substituted for bronze in all commercial regulations, and in consequence this new law constituted a fresh depreciation of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The *lex Papiria* of B.C. 89, which substituted a bronze coinage of the half-ounce standard (semuncial) for that of one ounce, did not affect the silver. On the contrary, it might be inferred from the large output of silver coins by the two moneyers D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who held office in B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 244 f.), and from the revival of the sestertius, that the effect of this law was to restore the standard of the silver, which had suffered some debasement during the Social war.

---

[1] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, p. 11.

[2] See above, p. xxviii.

[3] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 77.

[4] This form survived the others. It was first omitted on the denarii of T. Cloulius, B.C. 101; occurs very rarely from B.C. 91—86, and disappears after B.C. 76 (vol. i., pp. 165, 189, 241).

Debasement of the coinage.

It was only at two periods during the time of the Republic that serious attempts were made by the government to debase its silver money, and it was only done under great financial pressure. In B.C. 217 the *lex Flaminia*, when it reduced the weight of the silver and bronze coinages, authorised the government to include in every issue a certain number of plated coins (*nummi mixti*).[1] These were pieces having the core of copper with an outer covering of silver. It was a fiduciary money which was imposed on the public, and which was protected legally. How far the government availed itself of this right we do not know, since the number of *nummi mixti* which have come down to us is very limited.

The next attempt was in B.C. 91, when the tribune of the people, M. Livius Drusus, promoted a law which authorized that one-eighth of each issue should consist of coins of debased metal.[2] This was just before the Social war, the stress and strain of which furnished an excuse for further increasing the base money, so that at the time of Cinna the value of the currency was so uncertain that no one knew of what he was possessed.[3] In B C. 84 measures were taken to remedy this serious crisis, and the praetor, M. Marius Gratidianus, instituted bureaux of verification, suppressed the forced currency of these base metal pieces, and ordered the public chest to withdraw them from circulation, and to replace them by denarii of good alloy. The public was grateful, and Gratidianus received almost divine honours, full length statues being erected to him in every quarter of the city.[4] He, however, paid for this act with his life, for he was put to death by Sulla, who re-established by edict the forced currency of plated coins, mixed with a certain proportion of money of good standard. This would appear to have been the purport of the *lex Cornelia de falsis*.[5] It is probable that this false money did not remain long in circulation, for after the death of Sulla there was a decided improvement in the silver coinage, not only in the purity of its metal, but also in its general fabric, which may be said not to have been relaxed during the remaining period of the Republic. Caesar, true to his popular policy, did not debase the coinage, and the only later instance met with before the establishment of the Empire is in the legionary money of Antony of

---

[1] Zonaras (*Annal.*, viii. 26) relates that the Romans, after the battle of Trasimene, refused the presents of Hiero of Syracuse, and adds: *καίπερ ἐν ἀχρηματίᾳ ὄντες, ὥστε τὸ ἀργυροῦν νόμισμα, ἀμιγὲς καὶ καθαρὸν γινόμενον πρότερον, χαλκῷ προσμίξαι.*

[2] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Livius Drusus in tribunatu plebei octavam partem aeris argento miscuit.*

[3] Cicero, *de Officiis*, iii. 20, 80.

[4] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 9, 46.

[5] Julius Paulus (*Sentent. recept.*, v. 25, 1): *Lege Cornelia testamentaria tenetur qui vultu principum signatam monetam, praeter adulterinam, reprobaverit.*

B.C. 32—31, which was issued under very exceptional circumstances, and which was a "money of necessity" in its most literal sense (vol. ii., p. 527, note 3).

Early type of the Denarius.

The first denarii have for types on the obverse a female head wearing a helmet with visor, and ornamented at the sides with two wings and with a crest terminating in a gryphon's head. On the reverse are the Dioscuri on horseback, galloping to right, their lances at charge, their mantles floating, and their caps surmounted by two stars, emblematic of morning and evening. The female head is that of the *Dea Roma*, the Tyche or Genius who presided over the welfare of the city.[1] It has been identified as of Minerva (vol. i., p. 15, note); but the circumstances under which the coinage was instituted, viz., after Rome had become the sovereign power in Italy, render it more probable that it was intended to represent the city herself. The position of the goddess at Rome was similar to that of Pallas at Athens, and in Roman mythology, as the victorious heroine, she was assimilated in character to Minerva. In selecting this obverse type for her coins Rome thus followed the example set by Athens, with whose money she must have been well acquainted. As the early Athenian coins had been in circulation throughout Greece, so Rome intended that hers should be current throughout Italy. The type was a composite one, and to a certain extent original, since we can trace the winged helmet on the coins of Velia, Thurium and Metapontum, and the crest of the dragon's head on those issued under Roman authority at Capua (pl. lxxiv., nos. 10, 11), which also show a visor of similar form. This same helmeted head, but without wings, is seen on the uncia, the dupondius, the tripondius, and the decussis of the bronze money.

The type of the reverse representing the Dioscuri was also up to a certain point original. On the silver coins of Tarentum the horses are walking or cantering; on others of Bruttii they are prancing, and the heroes bear palms; and on bronze coins of Nuceria Alfaterna and Caelia we have similar representations (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy*, pp. 160, 172, 320, 121, 134). The type also is found frequently on coins of Luceria and Teanum, but these are subsequent to B.C. 268 (vol. ii., pp. 186, 187). The frequency of this type shows that the cult of these divinities extended over Italy, but in no city was it more honoured than at Rome, where it was introduced at a very early date. The Dioscuri were reputed to have assisted the Romans at the battle of Lake Regillus, in commemoration of which a temple was dedicated to them by the dictator A. Postumius Albus and erected in the Forum. From that time the *Equites* regarded the twin divinities as their patrons, and after B.C. 305 they went every year on the 15th July in a magnificent procession on horseback from the temple of Mars

[1] See Haeberlin, in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), pp. 135 f., 146, &c.

through the main streets of the city, across the Forum, and by the ancient temple of the Dioscuri.[1] On Roman coins the representation of the Dioscuri differs from any of the examples mentioned. They are shown in their fighting attitude, a fitting memorial of Rome's recent struggles against Pyrrhus, and her conquest of Tarentum, Croton and other cities. The whole type is therefore of a military character, and one plainly illustrating the position which Rome intended to occupy as the principal State in Italy.

The earliest denarii can be easily distinguished from those which were subsequently issued, not only by their weight and the absence of any symbols or marks of the moneyers, but also by their fabric. There is an absence of that rudeness of execution which is so marked and displeasing to the eye in the later issues.[2] The head of Roma is in somewhat high relief, and the details are carefully and artistically modelled. On the reverse the horsemen are not dissimilar in style to the quadriga type of the Romano-Campanian pieces of the same epoch, but they are lacking in the finish of the horsemen of Tarentum. As the institution of the coinage at Rome coincides with the establishment of the mint in the Capitol, it may be inferred that the artists who executed the dies were obtained from outside, possibly from Capua, Naples, or even Tarentum, over which districts Rome had so recently extended her suzerainty. The workmanship of the silver coinage is in curious contrast to the grotesque rudeness of the cast bronze pieces of the same time. It is surprising that the same mint should have produced two series of coins so diametrically opposite in style.[3] This artistic merit was, however, of short duration, and by the end of the first Punic war, when the standard of the bronze was reduced, there is a visible deterioration in the fabric of all the coins, which becomes more marked at the next change of the coinage in B.C. 217. It is by these variations of style and fabric that the chronology of the issues can be fixed.

First change in the obverse type of the Denarius.

The denarius preserved for a very long period its obverse type, but with occasional slight variations. The first instance was nearly 150 years after the institution of the coinage, when the name of ROMA on the coins of C. Minucius Augurinus was transferred to the obverse on account of the elaborate design on the reverse (vol. i., p. 135). Similar and unimportant variations occur during the next few years, such as the turning of the head of Roma to the left instead of to the right, or the placing of it within a wreath. These very slight differences

---

[1] The *Equites* also comprised the class of citizens that represented the business enterprise of Rome. The temple of Castor, which was in the region called *Janus Medius*, the *bourse* of Rome, was the favourite shrine for the deposit of money (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 29; Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 183–4).

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 20.

[3] Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 34.

show how tenacious Rome was in preserving the original design for the obverse of her money. The first great change came in B.C. 100 in the exceptional coinage of the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, which was destined to revolutionize in a few years the designs of the state coinage (vol. i., p. 170). This coinage, as we shall show later on, not only introduced a new obverse type—the head of Saturn being substituted for that of Roma—but it was also the starting-point for several other important innovations. This is a subject which we shall have to discuss at greater length when we come to deal with the types generally.[1]

Change of reverse type.

The reverse type of the Dioscuri, though it preserved its original form for a considerable period, was, however, not so lasting as that of the obverse. It was not for some years after the uncial *as* was introduced that we meet with Diana (or Luna) or Victory in a biga. Mommsen[2] says that soon after the introduction of the silver coinage, before the custom of marking the coins with the emblem of the moneyer or his name, and before the suppression of the quinarius and the reduction of the denarius, that is, before B.C. 217, we meet with Diana in a biga sometimes replacing the Dioscuri. This statement of Mommsen, which has been so often quoted, is, however, against the distinct and unquestionable evidence of the coins. Already before B.C. 217 we have a large series of issues of the *as* of the sextantal standard, with the moneyers' initials and symbols, with which no denarii of the Diana type can be associated. It was the same with the coins struck after B.C. 217, and it is not until the moneyers' symbols had been almost entirely displaced by their monograms or initials that we meet with this new type for the first time. Moreover, all the denarii with Diana are of the reduced standard of $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound. Count de Salis has therefore assigned its adoption to *circ.* B.C. 192 (vol. i., pp. 66, 72), a date which is unquestionably supported by numismatic evidence. That of Victory in a biga did not occur till nearly twenty years later (vol. i., pp. 87, 91). Further developments of the reverse type, like that of the obverse, will be dealt with later.

The Quinarius.

The quinarius, which was first struck at the same time as the denarius, B.C. 268, and which is of precisely the same type as that coin, and only varies in its mark of value on the obverse, V for X, had a comparatively chequered career throughout its existence under the Republic and the early Empire. It never at any time occupied the same position as the denarius, which continued to be, long into imperial times, the chief denomination in silver. At first the quinarius was issued in considerable quantity, but it soon fell off in frequency after B.C. 240, when the sextantal bronze

---

[1] See below, p. lxxxiv.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 182.

was adopted, and we do not meet with any examples which can be classed with the urban coinage after the introduction of the victoriatus in B.C. 229 (vol. i., pp. 14, 27, 36). At the local mints it had a somewhat longer existence as it occurs with the monogram of Corcyra, together with the victoriatus, which could not have been struck at that mint before B.C. 229 (vol., ii. p. 196). We find it also at Luceria in connection with the victoriatus, and also at the mint with the initial Q, and at that with the initials ΛΥ (vol. ii., pp. 179, 180, 195, 197). After its disappearance, *circ.* B.C. 229, we have to wait for over a century for its revival. This was soon after B.C. 104, under the provision of the *lex Clodia*, which, whilst restoring this coin, demonetised the victoriatus (vol. i., p. 158). The new quinarius was at first given the type of the victoriatus, which led to its being identified by ancient writers as that coin.[1]

In order that it should not be mistaken in currency for the victoriatus, its value was at first denoted by the letter Q (*Quinarius*), the older form V (= 5 *asses*) not being applicable, as it was of the current value of 8 *asses*. This interpretation of the letter has, however, been questioned, and it has been thought to represent the initial of *Quaestor* (vol. i., p. 164, note 3).

The first moneyers to whom this new quinarius can be assigned are C. Egnatuleius C. f., *circ.* B.C. 102 (vol. i., p. 164), and T. Cloulius, *circ.* B.C. 101 (vol. i., p. 167). It was also issued locally, but not for some years later, *circ.* B.C. 90 (see coins of M. Porcius Cato, vol. ii., pp. 304 f.). After B.C. 85, by which time the quinarius had lost its distinctive types (see coins of Mn. Fonteius, vol. i., p. 323), its issue was again suspended, not to be resumed till the arrival of Julius Caesar in Rome, B.C. 49 (vol. i., p. 507). From this year till B.C. 44 most of the moneyers included it in their coinages; but from that date it is no longer met with in the issues of the capital during the century. It survived, however, to a later period in the provincial coinages, viz., in Spain, B.C. 24—22, in the coinage of P. Carisius (vol. ii., p. 376); in Gaul, in that of Antony, B.C. 43—42 (vol. ii., pp. 394-396); in the East, in those of Brutus, B.C. 43—42 (vol. ii., p. 473), of Antony, B.C. 40—39 (vol. ii., p. 498), and of Octavius, B.C. 29—27 (vol. ii., pp. 536, 540); in Africa, in those of M. Porcius Cato, B.C. 47—46 (vol. ii., p. 575), and of Octavius, B.C. 36 (vol. ii., p. 581); and in Cyrenaïca, in that of L. Pinarius Scarpus, B.C. 29—27 (vol. ii., p. 586). The extremely sporadic nature of its appearance shows that, throughout its existence under the Republic and in the early days of the Empire, the quinarius held no important position in the Roman monetary system.

---

[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Is qui nunc victoriatus appellatur lege Clodia percussus est.* Maecianus, *Distributio*, § xlv.: *Victoriatus nunc tantundem valet quantum quinarius.*

The Sestertius.

The *sestertius*, or *nummus sestertius*, was the smallest of the three denominations of the silver money issued in B.C. 268. It was of the same types as the denarius and the quinarius, but was distinguished by its mark of value, IIS or HS. Previous to that date it was only a money of account and was equivalent in value to the libral *as* or pound of bronze. The word *nummus*, *νοῦμμος*, was used in a general sense to designate all coins of gold and silver, but not of bronze; but at Rome it was applied more especially to the sestertius, which was usually designated *nummus sestertius*.[1] Varro[2] supplies us with a clue to the origin of the word *nummus*, when he states that it came from Sicily, where, and in Magna Graecia, the unit of the silver currency was the litra, which was equivalent to the *pound* or *litra of bronze*. This coin, which was $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Corinthian stater, was also called the *νοῦμμος*. It therefore stood in precisely the same relation to the coinages of Sicily as the sestertius did to that of Rome. Mommsen[3] says, "[Le nummus] doit avoir la même valeur que les mots *libella argenti*, ou *λίτρα ἀργυρίου*, c'est-à-dire exprimer la *quantité d'argent correspondant à une livre sicilienne ou italique de cuivre;* or cette valeur se rapproche tellement du sesterce, qu'il est tout naturel que le nom de *nummus* ait été dans la suite appliqué à ce dernier."

The sestertius was, as we have seen, the quarter of the denarius. It represented $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses* of the triental standard, as shown by its mark of value, IIS. Its course of mintage was not unlike that of the quinarius, but even more exceptional. As there are none which bear moneyers' symbols or initials, the precise date of its last issue in its early form is uncertain, but there is every reason for supposing that, like the quinarius, it was suspended about the time of the introduction of the victoriatus, if not slightly earlier. We do not meet with it again until the passing of the *lex Papiria* in B.C. 89, when its revival is noted by the legend E·L·P· (*ex lege Papiria*), showing under what authority it made its re-appearance (vol. i., p. 241). This revival was at the time limited to the issues of only two moneyers, D. Junius Silanus (vol. i., p. 250) and L. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi (vol. i., p. 280), both of whom held office in B.C. 88, the year following the passing of the new law.[4] The issue of the sestertius was again in abeyance from that year till B.C. 49, when, like the quinarius, it was resumed by Julius Caesar. It continued down to B.C. 44, when, as a silver coin, it was finally suspended at the Roman mint,

---

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 237.

[2] *de Ling. Lat.*, v. 173: *In argento nummi; id ab Siculis.*

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 238, 239.

[4] The coin which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 418) has identified as the sestertius and a half is only a quinarius bearing a mint-mark, i.e. the fractional sign IS (vol. ii., pp. 313, 315).

only to reappear as a bronze piece, first in the provinces, Gaul and the East (vol. ii., pp. 412, 510), and later as the chief denomination of the bronze coinage issued in the capital under Augustus in B.C. 15 (vol. ii., pp. 44, 45). It is from that time that it takes its position at the head of the bronze money of the Empire. With its revival in B.C. 88 the old types of the sestertius were not continued, and in future, like those of the other silver coins, the denarius and the quinarius, they varied in the case of each moneyer, some types relating to the issuer's family history, others to contemporary events.

The Victoriatus.

Besides the denarius, quinarius and sestertius, the Romans, for a limited period, included a fourth silver coin in their monetary system, which occupied a somewhat independent position. This was the *victoriatus*, which received its name from its reverse type, Victory crowning a trophy. The obverse shows the laureate head of Jupiter. It was inscribed with the name of ROMA on the reverse, but, unlike the other silver coins, it was throughout without any mark of value. The weight of this new coin in its initial stage was three scruples, or three-quarters of the denarius. Besides the victoriatus, there was also the double-victoriatus and the half-victoriatus, the latter sometimes bearing its mark of value S on the reverse (vol. ii., pp. 179, 199). These are of the same types as the victoriatus. Both these denominations are of great rarity, especially the double-victoriatus, of which only one specimen is known. It is in the D'Ailly collection in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and is said to have been found near Tortosa in Spain, but Count de Salis has noted that it was in the Cazlona hoard (vol. i., p. 37, note; vol. ii., p. 591, App.). The half-victoriatus appears only to have been issued locally, not at Rome (vol. ii., p. 149).

The origin of the victoriatus is somewhat uncertain, and also the date of its first issue, but this could not have occurred till some time after the institution of the denarius and its divisions. Pliny says of its origin: *Hic nummus ex Illyrico advectus mercis loco habebatur. Est autem signatus Victoria et inde nomen.*[1] Though this statement is open to question, it supplies some clue as to the original purpose of this coin.

During the third century B.C. Illyricum furnished a large silver coinage struck by the towns of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, which circulated in all the markets of the Adriatic, and penetrated into Italy and Rome, where, on account of the purity of its metal, it was readily accepted in commercial transactions. This coinage consisted of the silver drachm, probably of Asiatic origin, and had for types, *obv.* cow suckling calf; *rev.* stellate square. It

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

weighed about 52 grs., which corresponded exactly to three scruples of the Roman silver pound, or three-quarters of the denarius.[1]

The foundation of the city of Brundusium in B.C. 244 established the supremacy of Rome on the east coast of Italy, and when later the Adriatic Sea was a prey to the Illyrian pirates, urgent appeals were made by the hard-pressed Greek settlements on the Adriatic to Rome to interfere. Immediate action was taken, and a Roman fleet, with an army on board, went to the succour of Apollonia in B.C. 229, and the corsairs were completely vanquished and their strongholds razed to the ground. The territory of the sovereigns of Scodra was greatly restricted by the terms imposed by Rome. Corcyra was taken possession of, and much of the Illyrian and Dalmatian coasts, together with several Greek cities in that quarter, were practically reduced under Roman sway or attached to Rome under forms of alliance. The suppression of Illyrian piracy and this new settlement of territories brought with them increased commercial relations between Italy and Greece, and for mutual convenience Rome now issued a coin which would pass in currency outside Italy with the Illyrian drachm. This was the victoriatus, and it was given the type of Victory crowning a trophy to record specially the victory over Teuta, the Illyrian queen, who had given free scope to the expeditions of her piratical subjects.

Such was the opinion of Borghesi[2] as to the origin of this coin, which has been ably developed by Mommsen.[3] This explanation has not, however, met with general acceptance.[4] The discovery of a double victoriatus in Spain, and the supposed archaistic style of some of the victoriati, led Zobel to suggest that this coin was not of Illyrian origin, and that it had been in circulation before the events of B.C. 229. As the weight of the victoriatus, three scruples, is also that of the Romano-Campanian drachm with head of Janus and Jupiter in a quadriga, Zobel considered it to be of Campanian origin, and that it was struck to pass in currency in Italy before it was made use of for trade purposes outside Italy. He also drew attention to the similarity of the type of the victoriatus to that of copper coins which were issued at Capua; and he further remarked that the coincidence of its weight with the Illyrian drachm was more accidental than intentional.

---

[1] These coins are usually assigned to B.C. 229, but there is no reason why they should not be of a somewhat earlier date, as staters of Corinthian types had ceased to be issued at Apollonia and Dyrrhachium some time before then (see Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), pp. 265, 266).

[2] *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 283-289.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 85 f.

[4] Zobel de Zangroniz in Mommsen, *op. cit.*, t. ii., pp. 104-107; Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, ed. 1884, vol. ii., pp. 20 f.; Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius;* Samwer and Bahrfeldt, *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, p. 170; Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 45.

In his classification Count de Salis accepted the view expressed by Borghesi, and he has shown very clearly that it is supported by the evidence of the coins themselves. There are no victoriati, at least of those struck at Rome, which can by the moneyers' symbols or initials be associated with the earlier denarii and the quinarii, and, *vice versâ*, there are no quinarii which in a similar way can be associated with the victoriati. This seems to show that the victoriatus was not issued till some time after B.C. 240, when the sextantal standard was adopted for the bronze money. The evidence at the local mints is not so conclusive, as we meet with the quinarius associated with the victoriatus. It is for this reason that we have suggested[1] that the quinarius was continued at the local mints after its issue was suspended in the capital. It may, however, have happened that in some cases the first silver coin struck locally was the quinarius, which a few years later was followed by the victoriatus. The local denarii are so exceptional that we are unable to extract any certain evidence from those pieces. The archaistic form of the legend ROMA and style are arguments which cannot well be applied to show the antiquity of the victoriatus; first, because the form A was the most common one in the third century B.C., and that of A did not come into general use till nearly the middle of the second century B.C.; and secondly, because peculiarity of style is not due to any archaism, but to the circumstance that outside Rome the victoriatus was the principal coin, and was struck at a considerable number of mints, which would result in great absence of uniformity in this respect. In classifying the victoriati of local issue, we have divided them up into several series on account of slight differences in style and type (vol. ii., pp. 178, 179). Most of these varieties are met with on pieces bearing mint-letters. The evidence of the double-victoriatus as to the antiquity of this coin is also not to be relied on, as besides being a unique piece it is much worn. It is therefore not a criterion for assuming that the victoriatus was of such an early date as Zobel imagined it to be.

The circumstance that the victoriatus was the only silver coin which was not marked with its value, indicates that it was not a denomination subordinate to the denarius, but a unit by itself, as witnessed by the fact that its half was marked with the sign S as on the semis.[2] The large issues of this denomination at the local mints, as compared with those at the Roman mint, show that in a measure it was not looked upon in the capital as a regular coin from the purely Roman point of view, and this would explain Pliny's remark when he speaks of it as a piece *loco mercis*. Though it had a commercial value, it was, however, not considered legal tender, so that "a man who was

---

[1] See above, p. xlvi.

[2] Haeberlin, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1907, p. 238.

owed 300 *denarii* could be compelled to take 600 *quinarii* or 1200 *sestertii*, but not 400 *victoriati*.[1]

In B.C. 217, when the uncial *as* was introduced, and the weight of the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, the weight of the victoriatus was also reduced in proportion from about 53 grs. to 45 grs. This reduction had no ill effect on its circulation, as the Illyrian drachm appears to have been similarly lowered in weight, and moreover it was now the equivalent to the drachm of the Achaean League, which was the coin most widely current in Peloponnesus. It also served as the prototype for the coinages of Rhodes, Marseilles, and other districts, which were modified to its standard.[2]

Though the victoriatus remained in circulation throughout the second century B.C., its actual issue did not extend to much after B.C. 196 at the Roman mint, but locally it may have been continued for some years, not, however, after B.C. 173.[3] *Circ.* B.C. 104, or a little later, the *lex Clodia* was passed, which, whilst reinstating the quinarius, demonetised the victoriatus.[4] This new coin, as we have seen, received at first the same type as the victoriatus, and it was on this account that Varro and later historians of the Empire gave to the victoriatus the value of the quinarius.[5] The victoriatus now only existed in an outward form, and in reality the quinarius was reinstated, but with types of head of Jupiter and Victory placing a wreath on a trophy.

The half-victoriatus had but a very short existence. It is of great rarity, and was struck locally, not at the Roman mint. It is met with in two instances only; in one case it is without a mark of value (vol. ii., p. 179), in the other it has the initials of the city of Vibo Valentia (VB) and the mark of value S (vol. ii., p. 199). The coin of the united mints of Luceria and Teanum (vol. ii., p. 186), which has been identified as a half-victoriatus, was a special one, and therefore would come under a different category.

---

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 87.

[2] Ib., t. ii., pp. 97 f.

[3] See vol. i., p. 87; vol. ii., p. 227.

[4] It is, however, probable that the victoriatus was not at once withdrawn from circulation, as so many specimens, together with early denarii, occurred in the Maserà and Riccia hoards (vol. i., p. 161). Their presence, however, might be accounted for by the circumstance that the amassing of such large hoards by the owners may have extended over a considerable period.

[5] Varro, *de Ling. Lat.*, x. 41; and above, p. xlvi., note 1.

§ IV.—The Gold Coinage.

Gold in Ingots.

The primitive use of gold at Rome was not in the form of coined money but of ingots, which circulated by weight. These ingots were kept in the public treasury, the *aerarium Saturni*, where they constituted the most valuable part of the reserve.[1] There are no early records of the amount which the treasury possessed, but it may be presumed that Rome did not begin to accumulate much bullion, especially gold, before she had extended her power in Italy, or had taken part in affairs outside Italy, more especially in Greece. This was not before the beginning of the second century B.C., when the Roman legions under T. Quinctius Flamininus defeated the army of the Macedonian monarch, Philip V., at Cynoscephalae, a victory which was not only the foundation of Rome's influence in the East, but which brought into her treasury a thousand talents (£244,000). During the second Punic war in B.C. 209, when it was found necessary to draw on the state deposits, as a last resort, to meet the pressing needs of the Republic, it was ascertained that the bullion in gold weighed 4000 pounds.[2] Later, gold formed the principal part of the reserve in the *aerarium*, and in B.C. 157 it amounted to four-fifths of the value of the metal deposited there. Pliny[3] also relates that in the consulship of Sextus Julius and L. Aurelius, seven years before the third Punic war, there were in the public treasury 17,410 pounds of gold and 22,070 pounds of silver in ingots; and later, at the beginning of the Social war in the consulship of Sextus Julius and L. Marcius, the reserve amounted to 1,620,831 sesterces in gold. When Caesar made his first entry into the capital in B.C. 49, he took from the treasury bars of gold to the number of 15,000, and of silver 30,000, besides 30 millions of sesterces of coined money.

As there was all this gold in the treasury before a regular gold coinage was introduced at Rome, it could only have circulated in the form of ingots, which were used in private as well as in public transactions. These ingots passed by weight, and no attempt appears to have been made to check the fineness of the metal, as it was admitted as a principle that they should be of pure gold only. It would seem, however, that Sulla took precautions against adulteration by passing a law which made it criminal to alloy the bars of gold.[4]

---

[1] Varro, ap. Nonium, s.v. *Lateres*, p. 356 (Gerlach and Roth): *Nam lateres argentei atque aurei primum conflati atque in aerarium conditi* (see Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 267).

[2] Livy, lib. xxvii. 10.

[3] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 17.

[4] *Digest.*, xlviii. 10, 9, ed. Mommsen: *Qui in aurum vitii quid addiderit, falsi crimine teneri.*

First Gold Coinage.

It is also to Pliny that we must turn for information respecting the first issue of gold money at the Roman mint: *Aureus nummus post annos* LI *percussus est quam argenteus.*[1] This was fifty-one years after the first issue of the silver money, which was in B.C. 268, and which, therefore, gives the date B.C. 217 for the introduction of gold, the year in which the *lex Flaminia* reduced the weight of the *as* from two to one ounce, and when the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound. This new coinage consisted of three denominations of the current value respectively of 60, 40, and 20 sesterces. They all have for obverse type the head of Mars, and for the reverse an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, and below, the legend ROMA. Each piece was stamped with its mark of value on the obverse, viz., ↓X = 60, XXXX = 40, and XX = 20. The 60-sestertii piece weighed three scruples, the 40-sestertii piece two scruples, and the 20-sestertii piece one scruple.

What was the origin of this scruple standard for the gold money; was it an innovation, or are we able to find a precedent for it? These three questions appear to receive their answer in the silver money which was instituted in B.C. 268, and which was modelled on the standard of the Romano-Campanian coinage (see above, p. xxxix). That series contained also two gold pieces, which were struck *circ.* B.C. 290, consisting of a stater and a half-stater, weighing respectively six and three scruples. These coins have for obverse type the head of Janus, and for reverse the oath-scene. They are inscribed with the name of ROMA, but are without any marks of value (vol. ii., pp. 118, 131). Besides these two denominations there exists a third, which is of precisely the same type, but which weighs four scruples and bears on the obverse the mark of value XXX, which can only mean that in currency it represented the value of 30 libral *asses.* On this computation the gold piece of 6 scruples would circulate for 45 libral *asses,* and that of 3 scruples at 22½ *asses.* The scruple of gold was therefore equivalent to 7½ *asses* of the full weight of 12 ounces. As, however, Mommsen has put the libral *as* at 10 ounces normal and not at 12 ounces, the proportionate value of gold and bronze would then stand at 1 : 1800, of gold and silver at 1 : 10, and of silver and bronze at 1 : 180.[2] The usual proportion of gold and silver at that time was 1 : 12, and that of silver and bronze 1 : 250. If the *as* be reckoned at 12 ounces on the basis of this 4-scruple piece, the ratio of gold and silver would be 1 : 7·20.[3] From this it would appear that the

---

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13. The Bamberg MS. gives *annos* LI, but others *annos* LII. The text of the Bamberg MS. is preferable; cf. Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 302.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 266.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius.*

gold Campanian money was quoted by the Romans far below its real value, and the inference to be drawn from this would be that whilst silver was scarce in the capital gold was plentiful, and that the relative value between the two metals was much lower than in all the rest of the ancient world, a circumstance which it would be very difficult to explain. Dr. Haeberlin,[1] who is of opinion that when this gold Romano-Campanian coinage was introduced the bronze was reduced to the semi-libral standard, has worked out the proportionate values of gold and silver at 1 : 15, and of silver and bronze at 1 : 120. This would still leave the relation between gold and bronze at 1 : 1800.

A serious objection to these calculations and conclusions of Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin has been raised by those who do not consider that any of the existing specimens (now four in all) of these gold 30-*as* pieces are genuine (vol. ii., p. 131). Long since, Borghesi and D'Ailly condemned the specimen in the Vatican collection, and Count de Salis held that the one in the National Collection was also false.[2] Mommsen based his calculations on the genuineness of these coins, and Dr. Haeberlin[3] has strongly advocated their authenticity also. The latter's chief ground for arriving at this opinion is that if they are all false they would be from the same dies; but from enlarged photographs he has shown that there exist very slight differences between the specimen in the Vatican collection and those in the British Museum and Weber collections. The last two are however undoubtedly from the same dies.[4]

If these gold XXX-*as* pieces should be rejected as not genuine, the position would be much simplified. It might then with some reason be suggested that there existed in B.C. 290, in Campania, the same rateable value between gold and silver as was established when the gold money was first struck at Rome, i.e. that one scruple of gold was equal to twenty scruples of silver. Both gold issues were struck under similar circumstances—the first after the struggle between Rome and the Samnites (*circ.* B.C. 290), the second after the campaign between Rome and the Carthaginians (*circ.* B.C. 240).

Pliny's statement that the first gold Roman coinage was introduced in B.C. 217, that is, fifty-one years after the institution of the silver money, has

---

[1] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 259.

[2] On the card which lies beneath the specimen in the Museum, Count de Salis has written *false*. This has also been the general consensus of opinion since Count de Salis's time. It is not recorded where the coin was obtained.

[3] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 254.

[4] Since Dr. Haeberlin wrote in defence of these coins, the Weber specimen has passed into his own collection. The fourth specimen is in the Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

been generally accepted. It is, moreover, the general opinion that this coinage was not issued at Rome, but that it was Campanian in origin. Neither of these views was, however, accepted by Count de Salis, who held, first, that this coinage was of a somewhat earlier date, and secondly, that it was issued at Rome as well as outside the city, not of necessity at Capua, but by the local moneyers (vol. ii., pp. 150, 155). The style of these coins shows but little connection with the Romano-Campanian series. Count de Salis also synchronizes this gold money with the introduction of the bronze of the sextantal standard, the chief point of connection being found in the moneyers' symbols. This evidence is not forthcoming in those pieces which are assigned to Rome as they do not bear any special marks of this nature. It is, however, met with in the local issues, where the gold pieces bear precisely the same moneyers' symbols as occur on denarii of early style and weight and in some cases on the bronze of the sextantal standard. This supplies a date before B.C. 217. The local gold pieces, like the silver denarii of the same series, are of much coarser work than those of the capital. With the symbol an anchor there is the 60-sestertii piece and the denarius (vol. ii., p. 155); with a spear-head the 60-sestertii piece and the denarius and the quinarius (vol. ii., p. 160); the same denomination in gold with a staff may be associated with the denarius, and the bronze *as* to the sextans of the sextantal series (vol. ii., pp. 161, 162); another with a pentagon with the denarius (vol. ii., p. 163); and the 20-sestertii piece with an ear of corn with the semis to the semuncia, also of the sextantal issue (vol. ii., pp. 163, 165). Dr. Haeberlin[1] has questioned the soundness of associating these particular series together as some of the symbols mentioned occur again at a later period; but this argument could be applied with equal force to the later as well as to the earlier series of symbols. The association of these gold coins with the quinarius and the bronze of the sextantal standard was in Count de Salis's opinion sufficient ground for putting them at an earlier date than Pliny assigned to them.

As the smallest gold piece weighed one scruple, and was equivalent in value to twenty sestertii or twenty scruples of silver, the ratio of gold and silver would be at 1 : 20, that is, if we reckon the denarius at its original value of four scruples. If, however, these gold coins were not struck before B.C. 217, when the denarius had fallen to $\frac{7}{8}$ of its original weight, or to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, the ratio would be 1 : 17·143. In either case gold would be over-tariffed, which is what would be expected whether the coinage was instituted after the first Punic war or during the progress of the second one. It was of the nature of fiduciary money or "money of necessity," which the Senate could at any time redeem at its current value.

---

[1] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 269.

The Aureus.

There was an interval of two centuries before any attempt was made to resume a gold coinage at Rome or even in Italy under direct Roman influence. The next occasion was in B.C. 49 on the arrival of Julius Caesar after his Gallic wars, when he seized the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and issued gold and silver money for distribution amongst his legions. This new gold coinage consisted at first of one denomination only, the *aureus*,[1] which does not appear to have been based on the scruple standard, but was a division of the Roman pound. Pliny,[2] in continuing his account of the gold coinage says: *Postea placuit denarios* XXXX *signari ex auri libris, paulatimque principes imminuere pondus, et novissime Nero ad* XXXXV. This gold piece was of the value of twenty-five silver denarii.[3] It was not, however, new to the Romans, for at intervals it had made its appearance in the Provinces under exceptional circumstances.

There are two coins which must be excluded from this series, but of which mention should be made. The first is the gold piece of T. Quinctius Flamininus, the conqueror of Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197. It bears on the obverse a portrait of Flamininus himself, and on the reverse Victory holding a wreath and a palm, and the legend T · QVINCTI.[4] The reverse is a copy of the stater of Alexander the Great and his successors. It is also of the weight of that piece. This coin may have been struck by a Greek city during the sojourn of Flamininus in Peloponnesus, perhaps on the occasion of the great Convention at Corinth, when the Romans proclaimed the freedom and independence of Greece;[5] or it may have been struck by order of Flamininus himself, who pretended to be the successor of the monarch whom he had deprived of the greater part of his dominions. It is a purely Greek coin in spite of the legend being in Latin.[6]

---

[1] The unit of the Roman gold money was called the *nummus aureus*, the *denarius aureus*, or more generally the *aureus*. The term *nummus aureus* was used by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) in describing the first gold money issued at Rome, and Cicero (*Philipp.*, xii. 8, 20) applies it to the gold coin current in his time. The expression *denarius aureus* was used in contradistinction to *denarius argenteus* (Petronius, *Satirae*, 33: *Pro calculis enim albis ac nigris aureos argenteosque habebat denarios*). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 20) cites, in connection with this subject, the passage in Periplus Pont. Eux., § 8, 49: *δηνάριον χρυσοῦν τε καὶ ἀργυροῦν.*

[2] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

[3] Zonaras, *Annal.*, x. 36: *δύνανται δὲ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις αἱ εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε δραχμαὶ χρυσοῦν νόμισμα ἕν.*

[4] Only three specimens of this coin appear to be known, viz., in the Paris, Berlin and Athens cabinets. The Berlin example weighs 132 grs. (8·55 gramm.), and that in Paris 131·2 grs. (8·50 gramm.); see *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 2, pl. vii. 2, and Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 391.

[5] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 205.

[6] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 116; Babelon, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 390.

The other coin is that which bears the name of *Minius Ieius*, who acted as chief of the embassy which the Confederates in the winter of B.C. 89/8 sent to Mithradates of Pontus (vol. ii., p. 334). In this case also the type was copied from a local coin, and its weight was that of the gold money current in the Pontic king's dominions.

Early Provincial Aurei.

The first gold money which can be assigned to the Provinces is that of Sulla, his proquaestor L. Manlius, and his quaestor A. Manlius. It belongs to the period of the close of the great Mithradatic war (B.C. 82—81), and was intended for distribution amongst the legions who had won for Sulla his numerous battles. These coins have been identified as the *lucullia* referred to by Pliny and other writers[1] (vol. ii., pp. 459-463).

The next piece in point of date is the rare aureus of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus which is assigned to Spain (vol. ii., p. 360). This was also an exceptional piece, and it probably commemorates the close of the Sertorian war, B.C. 72. It is to a somewhat later period that the aurei of Pompey the Great, representing him in a triumphal quadriga, are to be attributed (vol. ii., p. 464). The date of these last coins and also their *provenance* are somewhat uncertain. The reverse type is precisely similar to that of the aurei of Sulla. They also record a triumph, and for various reasons they are assigned to the close of the third Mithradatic war, B.C. 61. This attribution is, however, not generally accepted. The gold coins of Sulla would thus mark the first defeat of the Pontic king, and those of Pompey, his last, and also his death.

Aurei of the Roman Mint.

These issues of Sulla, Lentulus and Pompey were exceptional. They were of a strictly military character, were issued in virtue of the *imperium* invested in those who struck them or for whom they were struck, and were independent of the Roman mint. The gold coins of Julius Caesar of B.C. 49 belong to precisely the same class of money, though they were issued in Rome. They were, in the first instance, intended specially for the army, and their types indicate their purpose (vol. i., p. 505). The position, however, was a novel one, for Caesar thereby exercised within the walls of Rome the right of striking money in gold and silver which strictly he was only entitled to put in force when outside the gates.[2] The chief importance, however, which attaches itself to this coinage is that it was the true origin of Roman money in gold, for from that date almost year by year and century by century there was a succession of issues which extended to the fall of the

[1] As details have been given of these and other gold Provincial coins struck before B.C. 49, with their descriptions, it is only necessary to refer to them here in a general way.

[2] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 179.

Roman Empire. It was now no longer necessary in ordinary commercial transactions to bring into use ingots of gold. At first the supply of these coins may have been limited, but in a few years it became equal to the demand, as is clearly shown by the numbers which are extant at the present time.

Caesar having thus usurped the authority of striking gold money at Rome did not relinquish it during the rest of his life. He, however, only exercised it on special occasions, and on two of these he delegated his assumed right to one of the chief officers of the city, the *praefectus*. This was on the occasion of his triumphs in B.C. 46 and 45 (vol. i., pp. 525, 537). These *praefecti* were Aulus Hirtius and L. Munatius Plancus, the former issuing the aureus, the latter the half-aureus [1] (*quinarius aureus*) as well as the aureus. This important innovation on the part of Julius Caesar had the effect not only of introducing gold into the Roman monetary system, but it served to suppress any distinction which may have hitherto existed between the military coinages of the Provinces and those issued at the mint in the Capitol.[2]

The Senate in its adulation, far from resenting this encroachment on its privileges, not only by decree conferred on the dictator the exclusive right of coining gold money, but also ordered that his portrait should be stamped on the coinage. This order could only have applied to the silver money, the Senate by its own action not having any control over the gold, and bronze was not then being struck. Scarcely, however, had Caesar fallen under the daggers of the assassins when the Senate determined to repossess itself of its prescribed rights, and in order to proclaim publicly its action the *praefecti*, L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, were commanded to strike gold money and to place upon it the legend S·C· (*senatus consulto*), as demonstrating that it was issued with due legality and officially [3] (vol. i., p. 552). Early in B.C. 43 the Senate proceeded one step further, and the coining of gold was now associated with that of the silver, and was placed under the charge of the regular *monetarii* of the mint. The effect of this decree was the definite admission of gold specie into the urban coinage, which the *monetarii* fabricated under the direct control of the Senate.[4] From this time till B.C. 37 inclusive the aureus is met with year by year, but always bearing the name of a moneyer. At first its coinage was entrusted to one member of the quatuorvirate, but from B.C. 38 each issue comprised gold as well as silver.

---

[1] The half-aureus was rarely struck during the first century B.C. Down to B.C. 3 it occurs only once more at the Roman mint, *circ.* B.C. 24—20 (vol. ii., pp. 20, 21), and occasionally in Gaul, B.C. 11—9 and B.C. 8—6 (vol. ii., pp. 433, 435, 442).

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 3.

[3] Cicero, *Philipp.*, vii. 1, 1.

[4] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 340.

Even when the portraits of the triumvirs were figured on the gold urban coinage, the moneyers' names were still retained, a sign that at that time the Senate was determined to adhere strictly to its right and to put a bar on all attempts at encroachment.

The treasure found at Brescello in 1714 gives some idea of the large amount of gold money issued during this and a little later period. It contained 80,000 pieces of only 32 varieties. The coins were those of the moneyers C. Clodius, L. Mussidius, L. Livineius, P. Clodius, C. Vibius and Q. Voconius (B.C. 44—37); and of the generals and others, Julius Caesar, A. Hirtius, L. Plancus, L. Cestius, C. Norbanus, Brutus, Cassius, Cornuficius, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Sextus Pompey, Antony and Octavius.[1]

Later Provincial Gold.

The example set by Julius Caesar at Rome[2] and the subsequent action of the Senate were speedily followed in the Provinces, for as soon as the triumvirate was formed in B.C. 43 Antony struck gold in Gaul, and later in the East. Octavius did the same when he took over the government of Gaul two years later. It was, however, not under any express authority of the Senate that the gold money was issued in the Provinces, but it was only an extension of the *imperium* with which the generals or commanders in the field had been invested, and which was subsequently assumed as a right. It is only in this manner that the action of Brutus and Cassius, of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Q. Labienus can be accounted for if not justified. The introduction too of portraiture on these coins was an act of imperialism not altogether compatible with the democratic views or Republican principles professed by those who chose this form of illustration for their money.

Gold coins of Octavius.

After the battle of Naulochus, when Octavius was invested with the right of coinage at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 1 f.), the gold, like the silver, was struck in his name only, and the restoration of the moneyers' names in B.C. 16 left the situation unchanged as the coinage continued even then to be practically of an imperial character. As in the earlier period between B.C. 43—37, only a certain number of the moneyers struck gold as well as silver.

The standard of weight.

It is not quite certain on what standard the aureus was based when it was introduced by Sulla into the Roman monetary system. As Pliny states that this coin was first tariffed at forty to the

---

[1] Montfaucon, *Antiq. expliq.*, *Suppl.*, t. iii., pp. 137 f.; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 26.

[2] He struck only one gold piece in the Provinces. It is that with *obv.* sacrificial axe and simpulum and the legend CAESAR DICT, and with *rev.* one-handled jug and lituus; below, ITER. On account of its rude fabric this coin is assigned to the East (vol. ii., p. 470).

pound, and that it subsequently fell to forty-two, it might be inferred that this system of computing the gold was adopted on its inauguration. The coins which were tariffed at forty to the pound were chiefly those struck during the triumvirate. The heaviest pieces of Sulla weigh from 170–169 grs. each, which would be equivalent to ten scruples, so that, with the denarius at $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, the ratio of gold and silver would be at 1:9, the aureus being reckoned at twenty-five denarii. The result would be about the same if we assume from its weight that the aureus of Sulla was struck at $\frac{1}{30}$ of the pound. The gradual decline in its weight makes it, however, impossible for the scruple standard to have been adhered to, even if it had been adopted in the first instance. The weight of this coin, which varied considerably, appears in a great measure to have been subject to the supply of metal (vol. ii., p. 344). The following table represents its proportions at various times when reduced to fractions of the pound.

		Normal weight.	Maximum weight.[1]
Coins of Sulla . . .	$\frac{1}{30}$ of the pound	168·6 grs.	169·8 grs.
„ Pompey[2] . .	$\frac{1}{36}$ „ „	140·5 „	137·8 „
„ Caesar . .	$\frac{1}{38}$ „ „	133·9 „	133·1 „
„ „ (B.C. 46—44),	$\frac{1}{40}$ „ „	126·7 „	124·6 „
„ Triumvirs . .	$\frac{1}{40}$ „ „	126·7 „	126·0 „
„ Augustus . .	$\frac{1}{42}$ „ „	120·7 „	122·5 „

On this basis, if throughout the aureus was of the current value of 25 denarii, the ratio of gold and silver would be: under Sulla, 1:9; under Pompey, $1:10\frac{5}{7}$; under Julius Caesar, at first, $1:11\frac{3}{42}$; later, 1:12; under the triumvirate, 1:12; and under Augustus, $1:12\frac{1}{2}$. This standard was preserved till the reign of Nero, when, as Pliny relates, the aureus was reduced to $\frac{1}{45}$ of the pound.

§ V.—The Moneyers and their Functions.

This subject in relation to the mint at Rome, and also in connection with the coinages outside the capital, in Italy and in the Provinces, has been so fully dealt with by Mommsen,[3] Fr. Lenormant[4] and Babelon[5] that it might seem almost superfluous to do more than to refer to it in a very

---

[1] The maximum weights are those of coins in the National Collection.

[2] The aureus of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, which is attributed to Spain B.C. 72 (vol. ii., p. 360), weighs only 121·5 grs., that is, at $\frac{1}{42}$ of the pound. It is for this reason that it is supposed by some to belong to a post-Caesarian period.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 41 f. [4] *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. iii., pp. 145 f.

[5] *Monn. de la rép. rom., Introd.*, pp. xxxii. f.

general manner, as we shall be only traversing the same ground and reiterating unavoidably much that has already been said. Count de Salis's classification of the coins, however, shows that he held somewhat different views, more especially in reference to the early association of these officers of the mint with the localities in which they performed their duties.

The Consuls and the coinage.

The right of coinage at Rome, as elsewhere, was vested in the State. The people assembled in the Comitia decreed all matters connected with the money, its metal, its types, and its weight. It then devolved on the Senate to see that these decrees were duly carried out, and to appoint proper officers for the purpose. There is no record who these officers were in the first instance, but the duty no doubt rested with the chief magistrates, i.e. the consuls, who, in virtue of their *imperium*, exercised authority over the executive. In them would be invested the general control, viz., the time when the coinage should be issued, its extent, its standard of weight and the denominations.[1] Though the consuls might have been able to delegate their authority, yet this would not relieve them of their responsibility. This authority being of a purely public character did not carry with it any semblance of a private nature, which would justify the consuls inscribing their names on the coinage. For this reason there is a complete absence of private marks on the coinage in its initial stages, and in consequence on the early bronze we meet with only representations of the tutelary divinities of Rome on one face, and the prow of a vessel on the other.

The Magistratus Minores.

In the development of their liberties the Romans strove consistently to limit and suppress, so far as possible, the authority of the first magistrates within the city, more especially in matters relating to the finances of the State, and some of their functions were assigned to various bodies of lower rank, who were responsible for the due administration of certain sections of the government. In this manner the administration was by degrees spread over a wide area of different offices, which were directly responsible to the Senate, and the Senate in turn was responsible to the people. Thus a time came when the duties connected with the striking and issuing of the coinage were no longer entrusted to the consuls but to special magistrates, who exercised their powers under the direct mandate of the Senate.

Classes of Moneyers distinguished.

The magistrates who performed these duties at various epochs of the Republic may be divided into three classes.

(i.) The *ordinary moneyers*, who had charge of the mint at Rome, or were specially delegated by the Senate to exercise

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 42.

similar duties outside the capital at various centres, or in certain districts, but within the confines of Italy.

(ii.) The *special moneyers*, such as quaestors, aediles, praefects, &c., who likewise, but under special circumstances, were invested by the Senate with authority to strike coins in their names inside the capital, under conditions and restrictions similar to those imposed on the ordinary moneyers.

(iii.) The *military moneyers*, who were attached to armies in the field, more especially in the Provinces. These were quaestors, legates and praefects, who were acting under the orders of the generals in command.

First of all we will consider the status, office and duties of the ordinary moneyers.

Ordinary Moneyers. These magistrates were those who at a later period of the Republic were designated on their coinages by the official title *tresviri aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo*, which was abbreviated on the coins and inscriptions into IIIVIR·A·A·A·F·F·, or in the more familiar form, *tresviri monetales*, so named after the temple of Juno Moneta, within the precincts of which they exercised their duties. The verb *flare* in juxtaposition to *ferire* relates to the preparation and manufacture of the blank or *flan*, which was cast in a mould and adjusted to its proper size and weight before being subject to the operation of the dies. The verb *ferire* would also imply that the office was not created until dies were brought into use for the manufacture of the coins. When the money was struck, it was the duty of the moneyer to hand it over to the quaestors of the city, who acted as public treasurers, and who then used it for state purposes, the payment of the army, of the officers of the state, of contracts, &c., and for distribution amongst the people for bullion received.[1]

Institution of the Magistracy. The precise date of the establishment of this magistracy in its final and complete form is uncertain. It was probably one of gradual development. Pomponius[2] says: *Constituti sunt eodem tempore et quattuorviri qui curam viarum agerent, et triumviri monetales aeris, argenti, auri flatores, et triumviri capitales, qui carceris custodiam haberent.* This supplies a clue to the date of the institution of the moneyers, as Livy[3] states that the *triumviri capitales* were first appointed *circ.* B.C. 289. As at that date no gold or silver money was being issued, Eckhel[4] has suggested that either Pomponius spoke "proleptically" in adding both the finer metals, gold and silver, or that he referred to some law the execution of which had been deferred. It should, however, be noticed that Pomponius

---

[1] Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom., Introd.*, p. xxxiii.

[2] *Digest.*, i. 2, 2, 30 (ed. Mommsen).

[3] *Epit.*, lib. xi.

[4] *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 61.

only used the word *flatores*, and he says nothing about the striking of coins. In B.C. 289 the process of casting was alone in use for minting the bronze coinage, and the same process was also employed for the manufacture of gold and silver into ingots. The evidence of Pomponius must not therefore be rejected on that ground.

The earliest inscription which mentions the triumvirate of the mint is the eulogy of C. Claudius Pulcher, who was consul B.C. 92 with M. Perperna.[1] In this inscription it is stated that Pulcher was quaestor, a triumvir of the mint, curule aedile, judex, &c. The office of triumvir is placed after that of quaestor, which would have been contrary to the *cursus honorum*, the former being one of the minor offices of the State. Another peculiar circumstance connected with this appointment is that the only coins which bear the name of C. (Claudius) Pulcher cannot, from the evidence of finds, fabric, and style, be put to a date before B.C. 92 (vol. i., pp. 198, 199). If Pulcher struck these coins he could only have done so as a special officer; but the coins do not reveal this. Moreover, he could not then have done so as a triumvir of the mint. It is, however, possible that the consul of B.C. 92 may have been at one time an officer of the mint, but did not strike money in his own name As we shall show later this was more frequently the case than otherwise. Cicero[2] speaks of this magistracy as a regularly constituted body, and it is therefore quite possible that at his time, or even before, the moneyers had already been included in the *magistratus minores*, who formed the *vigintisexviri*.

This body was constituted as follows[3]:—

1. IIIVIRI (*or* IIIIVIRI) *capitales.*
2. IIIVIRI (*or* IIIIVIRI) *aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo.*
3. IIIIVIRI *viis in urbe purgandis.*
4. IIVIRI *viis extra urbem purgandis.*
5. XVIRI *litibus judicandis.*
6. IIII *praefecti Capuam Cumas.*

The office of triumvir of the mint was one which could be held by a patrician or a plebeian at the age of 27. It was, like other minor offices, the first stepping-stone to those of a higher grade, for which a regular *cursus honorum* was established, but not always adhered to.[4] The coins afford

---

[1] Orelli, *Inscr. Lat. coll.*, t. i., no. 569; *C. I. L.*, i.,[2] p. 200.

[2] *de Leg.*, iii., 3, 6.

[3] Mommsen, *Röm. Staatsrecht*, vol. ii., p. 592, 3rd ed., 1887.

[4] The order, at least from the sixth century A.U.C., was: 1. Vigintisexviri; 2. Quaestor; 3. Tribunus plebis; 4. Aedilis; 5. Censor; 6. Magister Equitum; 7. Praetor; 8. Interrex; 9. Consul; 10. Dictator (Mommsen, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pp. 562, 563). The application of the *cursus* has made it necessary to suggest many new identifications of the moneyers in the pages of this work.

many instances of the moneyers rising to higher offices in the course of a few years, especially to that of quaestor.[1]

The scanty records supplied by ancient documents, whether literary or lapidary, show how little information is to be gleaned from them relative to the administration of the mint. Even this information, slight as it is, is not always confirmed by the coins. Before turning to them for any elucidation they may afford, we will quote Mommsen's view respecting the first appearance of moneyers' marks or initials. He says[2] "it was towards the end of the last Punic war, when the Republic was drifting towards an oligarchy, that the moneyers began to mark their money, at first with a symbol or distinctive sign, then with the names of their families indicated by a monogram. Their own names did not appear till later, and even then they were concealed under the form of an initial or an abbreviation." The evidence of the coins themselves shows, according to Count de Salis's classification, that this statement must be somewhat modified. There are no indications on the earliest issues of the silver money, nor on the bronze coins of the triental standard, as to what was the organization of the mint, which was established in B.C. 268 or about that time. As soon, however, as it passed into the second stage, that is, when the bronze money was reduced to the sextantal standard, there are signs, in the form of symbols or initials, of an attempt to identify the officers of the mint with their coinages. These soon increased in frequency and with such rapidity that before the coinage reached its third stage, through the enactment of the *lex Flaminia* or *Fabia*, we have quite a considerable number of symbols, if not many forms of initials. As such a practice evidently took some time to develop, and as such a safeguard may not at first have been considered necessary, it is quite possible and even probable that when Rome instituted her new silver money, she at the same time constituted a regular *personnel* for the administration of the mint.[3] The addition of the symbols or initials finds a parallel in many of the Greek coinages, more especially in that of Athens, where, however, the appointment of the magistrates seems to have been made with great regularity.[4] This

---

[1] Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus was moneyer *circ.* B.C. 124—103, and censor B.C. 92 (vol. i., pp. 151, 184 f.); L. Memmius Galeria, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 91; quaestor *circ.* B.C. 87 (vol. i., pp. 204, 307); Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 86; quaestor to Pompey in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72 (vol. i., p. 309; vol. ii., pp. 358 f.); Faustus Cornelius Sulla, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 62; quaestor *circ.* B.C. 54 (vol. i., pp. 471, 489), and many others.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 43.

[3] L. Lange (*Röm. Alterthümer*, vol. i., p. 653) also thought that this was the time when the first moneyers were appointed, but not necessarily a triumvirate; see also Barthélemy, *Rev. Num.*, 1847, p. 354.

[4] *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Attica, Introd.*, pp. xxxviii. f.

signing of the coins was a guarantee to the public that they were struck in accordance with the law, as to weight, size, and purity of metal.

Early indications of a Triumvirate.

Some of the moneyers struck in bronze or silver, whilst of the others there are coins of both metals. In the early period the bronze issues predominate largely in number, and those of two metals are the least numerous. Except for the weight of the coins or their fabric, there appear to be no points of connection between the earlier issues, so that we are quite in the dark as to the frequency or duration of the magistracy, whether it was annual, biennial, or only periodical. After the turn of the third century, *circ.* B.C. 196, instances begin to occur where similarity of fabric and type seems at least to indicate successive issues. Examples may be traced in the coinages of L. Plautius Hypsaeus, Tampilus and Aurelius (vol. i., pp. 70-72); of L. Coilius, Cn. Calpurnius, and Cn. Domitius (vol. i., pp. 81-82).[1] Again, during B.C. 172—151, similar indications are met with in the issues of M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio (vol. i., pp. 92-96); of Atilius Saranus, Pinarius Natta and C. Juventius Talna (vol. i., pp. 99-103); of Publius Sulla, L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta (vol. i., pp. 110-112); and of L. Cupiennius, C. Antestius Labeo and M. Junius Silanus (vol. i, pp. 113-116); and so on throughout Periods V. and VI., which correspond to the dates B.C. 150-125 and B.C. 124-103. This is strong evidence that there may have existed early in the second century B.C. a regular commission for superintending the coinage; but whether it had actually assumed the form of a yearly triumvirate, or was only appointed occasionally as the needs of the State required, we are unable to form any decided opinion from the coins themselves. It is quite possible that the same conditions prevailed at Rome as so often occurred at the English mint, where we find officers duly appointed year by year though no issues of coins took place.

Earliest Triumvirates.

The first actual instance of a triumvirate of the mint at Rome occurs in the coinages of M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, who held office *circ.* B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 175-180). Here we have three moneyers all using precisely the same obverse types, the head of Roma and that of Apollo, but each employing a separate type for the reverse. There can be no question that this was a triumvirate, for all the coins are of the same fabric, and the obverse types show the same peculiarities of treatment of the head of Roma and also of that of Apollo.[2]

---

[1] The points of connection between these groups are fully discussed with the descriptions of the coins.

[2] The attribution of these issues to separate dates, i.e. the separation of the coins of different obverse types, as proposed by Mommsen, does not affect the question of a triumvirate.

These issues seem to warrant the presumption that such a union of moneyers had existed even at an earlier date. In fact we have actual proof that this was so, not, however, in the urban coinage, but in that which Count de Salis has attributed to local issue. To B.C. 124—103 he has assigned three groups of coins, which are quite independent of one another, each bearing the names of three moneyers. These are M. Calidius, Q. Caecilius Metellus, and Cn. Foulvius (vol. ii., p. 255); C. Fabius, L. Roscius and Q. Marcius (vol. ii., p. 256); and Q. Curtius, M. Junius Silanus and Cn. Domitius (vol. ii., pp. 257-261). In the first two groups the coinages are exclusively joint ones. The names of the three moneyers occur on all the pieces, but sometimes their order is changed. The only denomination is the denarius. In the third group two of the moneyers struck a joint coinage, and the third a separate one, but the names of all three are united on the bronze money. Another similar group of moneyers is that met with at a somewhat later date, B.C. 89, but also in connection with the local money. In this instance two of the moneyers, C. Poblicius Malleolus and A. Postumius Albinus, strike separately denarii; but they unite with L. Caecilius Metellus in a joint issue of the denarius, the types of which are assimilated to those of Malleolus and Albinus (vol. ii., pp. 306-311). The dates assigned to these coinages coincide with those of similar fabric and style issued contemporarily at the Roman mint. These groups of coins are of considerable importance, first, because they show that an actual triumvirate existed at an earlier date than is generally supposed,[1] and they also prove that the issues of the local coinage were subjected to the same régime and constitution as those of the Capitol.

The most remarkable group of moneyers in the coinage of the Republic is that which appears to have occurred in B.C. 92, during the censorship of L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, whose names appear on the coins in conjunction with those of five moneyers, each of whom strikes the denarius with the same reverse type, but all slightly differing in that of the obverse (vol. i., pp. 184-187). It seems impossible to account satisfactorily for this exceptional and unique conjunction of moneyers, and it can only be surmised, as the names of the two censors of the year are inscribed on all, that a special commission was appointed to meet some extraordinary expenditure.

During the next few years, B.C. 91—89, which cover the period of the Social war, the output at the mint at Rome was quite phenomenal. At the urban mint alone, in B.C. 91, there were six ordinary moneyers; in B.C. 90

---

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 47) has assigned the definite establishment of the triumvirate to some time between B.C. 104—89. This date corresponds with its first occurrence at Rome, but not locally.

there were at least five, but the number may have been equal to that of the previous year, and in B.C. 89 they fall to three. From that date the mint seems to have returned once more to its normal state, and the ordinary moneyers varied in number from three to one. Several instances between B.C. 91 and 82 occur of a triumvirate or a duumvirate, but the title of IIIIVIR is not met with till *circ.* B.C. 72,[1] when it occurs on the coins of Mn. Aquillius (vol. i., p. 416). Between that date and B.C. 49, it is only mentioned eight times. Some of the coinages, like those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (B.C. 88), L. Julius Bursio (B.C. 85), L. Papius (B.C. 80), L. Roscius Fabatus (B.C. 70), and C. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi (B.C. 64), were of such enormous extent that in most cases they must have involved the manufacture of some hundreds of different dies.

Moneyers of the later Republic.

The normal conditions which prevailed at the Roman mint between the Social war and the breaking out of the Civil war, B.C. 49, seem to throw some light on its constitution in respect of the moneyers During that period of thirty-eight years we can count the names of fifty-nine ordinary moneyers on the coins, which would supply an average of less than two yearly.[2] From this it must be concluded either that the appointment extended over two years, which would be quite unusual for any public office, and does not seem to have occurred in any others which comprised the *vigintisexviri*, or that it was usual for only one or two members of the triumvirate to place their names on the coins, in which case the others, whose names do not appear, would confine their duties to a general direction only. As Count de Salis has classified the coins year by year from B.C. 102 onwards, he apparently believed in the annual appointment of the moneyers; and we have no ground for supposing that there were ever less than three in each case. There was, however, something, as Mommsen remarks,[3] in the organization of this magistracy which we do not precisely know. The silence of ancient writers increases the difficulty, and we are left to draw our conclusions from the coins themselves.

Increase of Moneyers by Caesar.

The first change which occurred in the *personnel* of the mint was in B.C. 44, when Caesar, having increased the number of officers of the lesser magistracies, augmented that of the moneyers from three to four.[4] These styled themselves IIIIVIRI (*quatuorviri*).

---

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 53) puts the first occurrence at B.C. 54. This is obviously too late.

[2] We naturally except the special issues by quaestors, aediles, &c. These numbered thirty-five during that period. They occurred very frequently. In fact the exception almost became the rule, as it is only in one or two years that we do not meet with these special issues.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 51.

[4] Suetonius, *Caesar*, 41: *Minorum magistratuum numerum ampliavit.*

It is, however, only in the first year of their establishment that the whole body of four struck separate issues in their names. Subsequent to that date till B.C. 36 the mint reverted to its former condition, the coins year by year recording the names of only two or three officers. In B.C. 43 the dignity of the office was enhanced by the Senate conferring on the ordinary moneyers the right of striking, and placing their names, on the gold money as well as on the silver. From B.C. 49 till his death Caesar had usurped the right of issuing gold money (see above, pp. lvii, lviii). Soon after his death the Senate asserted its authority, and conferred the duty on the ordinary moneyers, some of whom commemorated the circumstance by inscribing on their money the legend IIIIVIR A·Ꝼ·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*).[1]

Triumvirate of the Mint restored.

These reforms were, however, not lasting, for in B.C. 36 the moneyers' names disappear, and the coinage both of gold and silver was placed under the authority of Octavius. This privilege or right was evidently conferred on Octavius by a decree of the Senate after or about the time of the battle of Naulochus, as the earliest pieces must be assigned to B.C. 36. It is somewhat singular that no ancient writer has mentioned this remarkable change, which at one stroke imperialised the monetary system of Rome. By this act, moreover, the Senate handed over to Octavius those rights which a few years before it had been so prompt in reclaiming. The *personnel* or staff at the mint seems to have been appointed as usual, for after a lapse of twenty years, B.C. 16, the old practice of inscribing the coinage with the moneyers' names was again resumed. Their number was, however, reduced to three, for they resume their former title of IIIVIRI.

This return to a former custom was accompanied by some reforms, the most important one being the re-establishment of a bronze currency on a permanent basis (see above, pp. xxxiii-xxxv). The coinage of that period reveals another remarkable circumstance, which is that two sets of moneyers were as a rule appointed, one by the Emperor to issue gold and silver money, the other by the Senate to provide bronze. Augustus, therefore, retained his right over the coinages of the finer metals. According to Count de Salis's classification, with one exception, that of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo, who struck in gold, silver and bronze (vol. ii., pp. 78-82), the imperial moneyers and the senatorial ones did not hold office in the same year, but separately and intermittently, not necessarily alternately. On this computation there appears to have existed a regular triumvirate from B.C. 16—3, when the names of the moneyers disappeared as suddenly and as unaccountably as they reappeared. It is very difficult to account for these revolutionary changes. Were they due to the revival of the bronze money, or to Augustus's

[1] Vol. i., pp. 573 f.

contemplated absence from the capital, or to a concession to republicanism on his part? On many occasions Augustus had assumed the rôle of the abdicator, and had expressed a wish to lay down the *imperium* and to surrender some of the honours which had been so profusely heaped on him by the Senate, but in each instance he had given way to the popular vote, which even usually accorded fresh dignities. This is again illustrated on the coinage, for we find that the moneyers' names disappear for ever after B.C. 3, as it was in the following year that Augustus received the title of *Pater Patriae*, a dignity which was only compatible with full monarchical power.

The institution of the triumvirate was not, however, abolished, for we know from inscriptions that this magistracy existed so late as the middle of the third century of our era, and that the title of *triumvir aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo* was retained.[1] As, however, the appointment rested with the Senate, whose powers were limited to the bronze coinage, it is possible that their duties did not extend beyond the supervision of that section of the coinage. The gold and silver money, which was exclusively imperial, was in the future under the charge of imperial procurators, who bore the title of *curatores* or *procuratores monetae*, an office which was established as early as the reign of Tiberius and was still in existence at the period of the emperors of Constantinople.[2]

Special Moneyers.

The class of moneyers with which we have so far dealt consisted only of members of the magistracy which was instituted to take charge of the regular issues of the State at the mint in the capital, or under exceptional conditions outside in various districts of Italy. As this was a regularly constituted body it was not necessary to indicate in any way, either by special legends or otherwise, the decrees of the Senate which authorized the exercise of these duties. There was, however, another class of moneyers who were members of other magistracies, and who were from time to time specially authorized to exercise similar duties under exceptional circumstances. In order to distinguish such pieces from the ordinary currency the delegated authority was indicated by the use of various formulae, as S·C· (*senatus consulto*), EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), D·S·S· (*de senatus sententia*), P· EX S·C· (*publice ex senatus consulto*), S·C·D·T· (*senatus consulto de thesauro*), &c. From these legends it is evident that these special coinages were carried out under the immediate direction of the Senate, and were not subject to a general decree of the people. The Senate was empowered to act according to its discretion. The

---

[1] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. iii., pp. 185 f.

[2] Barthélemy, *Rev. Num.*, 1847, p. 365.

officers in whose names these coins were struck were chiefly *quaestors* and *curule aediles*. Exceptional moneyers were the *plebeian aediles*, the *praefecti Urbi* and *praetors*. The fact that it was the quaestors and curule aediles who mainly acted as special moneyers, furnishes a clue to the purpose of these extraordinary issues.

Their official rank.

The *quaestores urbani* or *aerarii* were officials subordinate to the consuls, who had the supreme control of the treasury. The quaestors, however, had actual charge of the money, whether in coin or in bullion, receiving it from the consuls and paying it out on their order. They held the keys of the treasury, which was in the temple of Saturn,[1] and had charge of all its contents, including not only coin and bullion, but also the military standards.[2] They also collected the taxes, conducted sales of public property, and superintended extraordinary expenditure connected with military affairs and largesses.

The duties of the *aediles curules* were somewhat varied. Cicero[3] has arranged their functions under three heads as *curatores urbis, annonae, ludorumque sollemnium*. As *curatores urbis* they had charge of the repairing and cleansing of the streets, roads, public baths, &c.; as *curatores annonae*, the general charge of the markets, the superintendence of the sales of cattle and slaves, the providing of the proper supply of corn, and the furnishing of it at a reduced rate in case of largesses; and as *curatores ludorum*, not only the organizing of the public games, but also the defraying of the necessary expenditure, which they often had to meet out of their own private resources. The exercise of the special duties connected with the coinage appears to have fallen chiefly on these two magistracies, and it is evident that in certain cases, like that of a special distribution of corn, the expenses were met either by the quaestors or by the curule aediles.

The *aediles plebeii*, or *plebis*, were the subordinate officers of the tribunes. They were guardians of the temple of Ceres, in which copies of all decrees of the Senate were preserved, and in consequence their duties were more of a legal nature than otherwise. Their superintendence of corn supplies, and of the plebeian and Roman games, seems to have been the result of special commissions from the Senate or the consuls.[4] It is probably from this cause that we meet with their names only once in connection with the special coinages.[5]

The coinages of the *praefecti Urbi* are met with on three occasions only,

---

[1] Polybius, *Hist. reliq.*, xxiv. 9.

[2] Livy, lib. iii. 69; iv. 22; vii. 23.

[3] *de Leg.*, iii. 3, 7.

[4] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xviii. 3, 4; Livy, lib. vi. 42.

[5] See coins of M. Fannius and L. Critonius (vol. i., pp. 314, 315). The reverse type, representing the aediles seated on the subsellium with an ear of corn, shows distinctly that the occasion on which this coinage was issued was a largess connected with the supply of corn.

the first two in connection with the triumphs of Caesar, the third when the Senate asserted its claim to the issue of aurei (vol. i., pp. 525, 537, 552).

The issue of money by a *praetor* at the Roman mint happened only once. It was in the case of Q. Antonius Balbus, the circumstances connected with which being quite exceptional (see below, p. lxxii; vol. i., p. 344).

Special issues, when first instituted.

It is fortunate that we are able, from the evidence of the coins themselves, to ascertain not only the first instance of the occurrence of these extraordinary coins, but also the event which occasioned their issue. In B.C. 100 L. Appuleius Saturninus, the tribune, proposed a *lex frumentaria*, by virtue of which the State was to sell corn to the people at a *semis* and a *triens* for a *modius*. This proposal met with violent opposition from the government, on the ground that it would exhaust the public treasury. It was, however, carried, and the quaestor, Q. Servilius Caepio, who was one of the chief opponents of the measure, and his colleague L. Calpurnius Piso, were ordered by the Senate to meet the requirement of the largess by a special coinage. The obverse type, the head of Saturn, shows that the bullion was drawn from the public *aerarium*, and the reverse depicts the two quaestors distributing the largess, the nature of which is illustrated by two ears of corn and the legend *ad frumentum emundum* (vol. i., pp. 170, 171). This coinage bears the special formula EX S · C · (*ex senatus consulto*).[1]

The next occasion on which this way of meeting an extraordinary expenditure was put into force was in B.C. 91. The circumstances were very similar to those of B.C. 100, as it was in that year that M. Livius Drusus, also a tribune of the plebs, carried a law for the distribution of corn, or for its sale under cost price, and for the assignment of lands. The money supplied for this purpose bears the names of the quaestors Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (vol. i., p. 199). This happened just before the commencement of the Social war, B.C. 91—88, during which and the Civil war which followed, B.C. 88—86 and B.C. 83—82, there was not only a very much increased output of the regular coinage, but also a continuous series of special issues, mostly under the control of the quaestors. In the first instance the money was required to pay the expenses of the war with the Confederates, in the second it was a case of one party trying to get the better of the other by bribing the populace.

Various formulae.

The most common formulae which distinguished these special issues were, as already noted, S · C · or EX S · C ·, but others were used, as ΓV · (*publice*); Γ · A · (*publico argento*); ARG · ΓVB · or A · ΓV · (*argento publico*); or EX A · ΓV · (*ex argento publico*), denoting that there had

---

[1] This issue marks other important variations in connection with the coinage (see below, p. lxxxviii).

been a special supply of bullion from the treasury. These marks are limited to the silver only, but others occur on the bronze coins also. Some of those of the semuncial standard, issued under the provisions of the *lex Papiria*, have only the legend L·P·D·A·P· (*lege Papiria de aere publico*), and as they are without a moneyer's name, they must be reckoned amongst the special issues (vol. i., p. 282). Of a similar nature are the bronze coins of C. Licinius Macer with EX S·C· (vol. i., p. 320), and the joint coinage of C. Cassius and L. Julius Salinator (vol. i., p. 321) with D·S·S· (*de senatus sententia*). These last two issues occurred in the same year, B.C. 85.

To the same category may be assigned certain other coinages which are without any moneyers' names. The first is the denarius of the same type as the joint-coinage of the moneyers Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (vol. i., p. 335), which must have been struck in extraordinary abundance, as no less than 194 specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. Another is that with the head of Venus on the obverse, and a cornucopiae on the reverse (vol. i., p. 357), the issue of which seems to coincide with the battle at the Colline gate B.C. 82, after which there were frequent largesses distributed by Sulla among the populace. A still more remarkable issue of the same period is that of Q. Antonius Balbus, who, on his appointment as praetor to Sardinia in B.C. 82, received permission from the Senate to take the treasure from the temples, and to turn it into money for the payment of his troops (vol. i., pp. 344-347).

Special Issues continued.

After the triumph of Sulla in B.C. 81, the mint at Rome resumed its normal condition, but the special issues continued with considerable frequency. Between that date and B.C. 50 they number at least twenty-five, and as many of them record the celebration of the public games, the majority were probably struck by the curule aediles, who were allowed by the Senate to issue the money at their own expense. It was for that reason that the aedileship was only given to the rich citizens, who were able to subsidise in this manner the public revenues. On the coins of M. Volteius (vol. i., pp. 388 f.) the types illustrate nearly all the principal public games, and the same occurs on those of M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus (vol. i., p. 434). The joint-issue of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus (vol. i., p. 483), and those of A. Plautius and Cn. Plancius (vol. i., pp. 490, 491), are of special interest as we know from documentary evidence the dates of their offices. The same may be said of the quaestorship of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, who commemorates on his coins the principal events in the life of his father-in-law Pompey the Great, one of which, the consecration of the temple of Venus Victrix, only happened in the previous year, B.C. 55 (vol. i., p. 489). These issues are of importance from another point of view, as from their style and fabric they serve as criteria for the

classification of others, the date of which we are unable to determine with such exactness.

A special interest of this nature attaches itself also to the coinage of P. Licinius Crassus, with the head of Venus on the obverse and a warrior standing by the side of his horse on the reverse (vol. i., p. 487). In this instance we have a coinage which is quite exceptional. In was in B.C. 55 that Crassus came to Rome with a troop of 1000 Gaulish horsemen which he had enrolled at his own expense for service against the Parthians. In order either to commemorate this event, or as a means of refunding to Crassus some of the expense to which he had been put, the Senate sanctioned this special issue. It would therefore seem that, as in the case of Q. Antonius Balbus, the Senate could extend the privilege to any one it wished, as it was probably in his capacity as a legate that Crassus struck these coins. We have selected by way of illustration a few only of the more special occasions marked by these extraordinary issues. The series is far too long to be mentioned in detail.

To continue our account. In B.C. 49 there was great confusion and tumult in Rome, first on account of the sudden departure of Pompey to the East, and later in consequence of the arrival of Julius Caesar. The struggle between these two aspirants for supreme power in the state is clearly reflected in the coinage of the year. Cn. Nerius, the quaestor under the Pompeian consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus struck coins in their names as well as in his own (vol. i., p. 504). This was without precedent, as hitherto the names of the consuls had been entirely excluded from the coinage. Julius Caesar on his entry into Rome put forth his memorable pieces in gold and silver, and for the remainder of the year he entrusted further issues to his then close adherents D. Postumius Albinus and C. Vibius Pansa (vol. i., pp. 507 f.). The coins do not tell us, nor does history record, in what capacity they exercised this privilege. It could not have been as ordinary moneyers, as Albinus had served for a considerable period under Caesar in Gaul; and Pansa had been tribune of the plebs two years before. From that time Caesar did not again interfere with the working of the mint at Rome, except on the occasion of his triumphs in B.C. 46 and B.C. 45 when he committed the striking of gold money to the praefects of the city, Aulus Hirtius and L. Munatius Plancus (vol. i., pp. 525, 537). It is also probable that, in the same capacity, L. Cestianus and C. Norbanus in the following year, B.C. 44, struck gold money in the name of the Senate, not to commemorate any particular event, but only to notify to the people that henceforth the state coinage would consist of gold as well as of silver money.

These were the last to act as special moneyers or as issuers of special coinages at Rome. All coins struck in the capital henceforward bear only the names of the ordinary moneyers or, in their absence, that of Octavius, first

as Caesar or Imperator, and later as Augustus. Those who exercised such duties during the triumvirate in the Provinces, come under a special class, which we will now proceed to mention.

Military Moneyers.

The military moneyers form quite a separate class. They were not under the direct control of the Senate, but they exercised the right of issuing money by proxy, that is, under the delegated authority of the supreme general or commander in whose service they were for the time being. It was the general who, in virtue of his *imperium*, had this right in the first instance, and it was he who delegated his authority to his quaestor, proquaestor, legate, praefect or other officer of similar rank. These coins were, moreover, not struck in Italy, but in the Provinces, and they were therefore of a purely military character. It is, however, probable that most of the local coinage of Italy belongs to this class; but it varied in being subject to the immediate control of the Senate. In that series, the names of only three quaestors occur, who may have been of military rank, M. Sergius Silus (vol. ii., p. 269), L. Manlius Torquatus (vol. ii., p. 270), and Q. Lutatius Cerco (vol. ii., p. 297). The first two inscribed their coins with the formula EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), which shows that they were issued under senatorial authority; the third, Cerco, struck his during the Social war, when, no doubt, he was attached to one of the divisions of the Roman army.

Provincial coinages and their issuers.

In the introductory chapter to the Provincial coinages (vol. ii., p. 340) we have discussed at some length their nature. It is there shown that these Provincial issues consisted of three classes: (1) Those which were struck by the general in the exercise of his *imperium*, which bear his name only; (2) those which bear his name, and also that of the officer to whom he delegated his authority; and (3) those which bear only the name of the officer to whom the authority was delegated. The chief officers to whom this duty was entrusted were *quaestors* or *proquaestors*, and *legates* or *legati pro praetore*. We cannot include in this category the generals or commanders who struck coins under the triumvirs Antony and Octavius in Spain, Gaul, or the East. Amongst these may be mentioned P. Carisius in Spain (vol. ii., pp. 374-377); L. Cornelius Balbus, Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa in Gaul (vol. ii., pp. 406, 407, 410-412); and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, L. Munatius Plancus, and the *praefecti classis* of Antony, in the East (vol. ii., pp. 494-495, 496-497, 510-520). The positions which these military and naval commanders held would have entitled them, under the existing state of things, to issue coins; but in doing so they did not fail to acknowledge the authority of the triumvir under whom they served, by the addition of his name and usually of his portrait. Each one of the triumvirs considered himself

paramount in the Provinces under his charge. It was he who directed and controlled both civil and military affairs. Any successes gained by his generals were accredited to him, and not to those who actually conducted the expeditions. It was, therefore, Antony who received the honours due to Ventidius for his Parthian campaigns; and in Gaul it was Octavius who, as triumvir, imperator, or Augustus, obtained the rewards for the successes of Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus and others.

These Provincial military moneyers occur for the first time simultaneously in Spain and in the East. In the former, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius struck coins as quaestors to C. Annius Luscus (vol. ii., pp. 352-356), and in the latter, L. Manlius and A. Manlius, who held similar positions under Sulla (vol. ii., pp. 461-463). In each case the name of the general in command is given. A little later an exception is met with in the case of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who served under Pompey and Metellus in Spain (vol. ii., pp. 358 f.). His name only appears on the coins; and in omitting those of his principal officers Lentulus may have been influenced by the rivalry which existed between Metellus and Pompey.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49, when the Provincial issues were revived, the Pompeian party was particularly active in this respect. Pompey and his generals had to depend mainly on local issues for the supply of money, while Caesar, who held the capital, could draw from the mint as much as he needed. Hence in Spain we find Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro, in their capacity as proquaestors, striking coins for the Pompeian leaders, Afranius, Petreius and Varro, in their names only, and later, M. Poblicius as legate and M. Minatius Sabinus as proquaestor to Cnaeus Pompey, and M. Eppius as legate to Sextus Pompey (vol. ii., pp. 361 f.).

Precisely the same condition prevailed in the East during this period. Cn. Nerius, the quaestor urbanus, who had followed the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus from Rome, issued coins in their names, but omits his own, only noting his presence by the initial of his office as quaestor (vol. ii., p. 466). At the same time we have an exceptional case in the coinage of the praetor C. Coponius, who had been accompanied in his flight from Italy by the ordinary triumvir of the Roman mint, Q. Sicinius, who now exercised his vocation in Asia, placing on his coins the formula S·C·, an indication that he and his chief belonged to the senatorial party (vol. ii., p. 468).

After the death of Caesar, when Brutus and Cassius took possession of their provinces in Greece and Asia Minor, there is a somewhat remarkable series of coins bearing their names and those of their quaestors, proquaestors or legates, amongst whom were L. Sestius, C. Flavius Hemicillus, Pedanius Costa, P. Servilius Casca Longus, L. Plaetorius Cestianus, M. Aquinus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius (vol. ii., pp. 472 f.).

This practice of delegated authority was but little exercised by Antony in his Eastern provinces. Like Octavius in Gaul, he reserved the right either for himself or for those in chief command of his armies or his provinces. At an early period soon after the battles of Philippi, however, the names of three *quaestores pro praetore* occur, viz., M. Barbatius Philippus, M. Cocceius Nerva and L. Gellius Publicola, whose coinages we are disposed to connect with Antony's visit to Ephesus in B.C. 41, when he needed money, not so much for the payment of his armies, as to meet the expenses of his own extravagances (vol. ii., p. 489). If we except the bronze money which L. Sempronius Atratinus struck in the next year (vol. ii., p. 501), this is the last occasion on which we meet with the issues of special moneyers in the East; for when Octavius, after the battle of Actium, took over the government of the districts formerly held by Antony, he assimilated the Eastern coinage to the contemporary issues at Rome and in Gaul, making it of an entirely personal character.

The names of special moneyers do not occur on the coinage assigned to Sicily. With the exception of the denarii of Q. Nasidius (vol. ii., pp. 564, 565), which were not struck till nearly the closing scene of the war at the battle of Naulochus, the coinage from B.C. 42 was issued solely by Sextus Pompey. In Africa too we meet with only two instances. These are of the legates P. Licinius Crassus Junianus and M. Eppius, both of whom served under Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio (vol. ii., pp. 571-574). The latter figured a few years later in the same capacity under Sextus Pompey in Spain.

§ VI.—The Names of Moneyers, &c.

In the preceding chapter we have confined our remarks to the appointment and duties of the moneyers, ordinary and special, in the capital, in Italy, and in the Provinces. To these we would now add some particulars of the forms in which their names and those of others appear on the coins. They vary considerably at different epochs, and throughout no regular system was adopted. Each moneyer selected whatever form he pleased, varying it to suit his own fancy, and at the same time adapting it to the exigencies of type and space; the latter, on such small pieces as the denarius and aureus, being very limited.

Primitive form of Roman names.

The Roman name in full was a very composite one, and was comprised of various elements. Varro[1] and Appian[2] assert that the Romans originally had only one name—*simplicia in Italia fuisse nomina . . . quod Romulus et Remus et Faustulus neque*

[1] *Ap.* Val. Max., *Epit. de praenom.*, 1, where this statement is controverted by a reference to *Rhea Silvia, Silvius Numitor, Amulius Silvius.*

[2] *Hist. rom., praef.*, 13.

praenomen ullum neque cognomen habuerint. Mommsen[1] has suggested that these belong to the mythical age, as even at such times double names do occur, as *Titus Tatius, Numa Pompilius, Ancus Marcius,* &c. There is, however, no question that in early times there was greater simplicity of names, and though single ones occur, it is possible that the early Roman custom was to have two, the second in the genitive case representing the father or head of the household, as *Marcus Marci, Caecilia Metelli.* The question may, however, be solved in some degree if we consider the distinct elements of which the Roman nation was originally composed, viz., Sabines, Latins, and Etruscans.

Sabine names.

From the earliest times the Sabines had two names, one, the praenomen, indicating the individual, as *Quintus, Caius, Appius, Lucius,* &c., the other the gens to which he belonged, and which, like the Roman *nomen gentilicium,* terminated in *ius* or *eius,* as *Tatius, Pompaedius, Ieius.* It also sometimes happened that an individual had two *nomina gentilicia* instead of a praenomen and nomen gentilicium, as *Attius Naevius, Aieius Marius, Minius Ieius,* the one indicating the gens of his father, the other that of his mother. These were interchangeable. A third form was the addition of a cognomen, when the praenomen was sometimes omitted. In the names which are given on the coins of the Confederates struck during the Social war there are examples of all three forms. The names of Quintus Pompaedius Silo and Gaius Papius Mutilus supply instances of the first and last forms, and that of Minius Ieius of the second. Minius was probably the name of the father, as that of the son in full appears to have been *Minius Ieius Minii filius* (vol. ii., pp. 329, 330, 334).

Latin names.

The Latins originally may have occasionally used only one name, such as *Romulus, Remus,* and *Faustulus,* as already mentioned. It may have been on these that Varro and Appian founded their assertion. This nation also adopted the system of the Sabines, as composite names like Geminus Metius, Vitruvius Vaccus and Turnus Herdonius occur at an early period.[2]

Etruscan names.

The Etruscans, on the other hand, seem to have limited themselves mainly to a single name, examples of which we meet with in Porsenna, Spurinna, Caecina, Perperna, which may also have given rise to Varro's statement. The termination *na* may have been equivalent to the Sabine or Roman *ius*; therefore these names would be real *nomina gentilicia.*[3]

In their system of names the Romans at first followed the custom of the Sabines, to which at a later period they added a fourth, *agnomen.* The order

---

[1] *Röm. Forschungen,* i. 5. [2] Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities,* 2nd ed., s.v. *Nomen.*

[3] Niebuhr, *Röm. Gesch.,* 5th ed. (Berlin, 1853), p. 214, note 922.

of these names was (1) *praenomen*; (2) *nomen*; (3) *cognomen primum*; (4) *cognomen secundum* or *agnomen*.

Nomen. The *nomen*, the chief one of the four, was that derived from the gens, to which every Roman belonged. This nomen, or nomen gentilicium, generally terminated in *ius* or *eius*, as Aurelius, Pompeius, which at a later period, during the Empire, was changed into *aeus*, as Annius, Anneius, and Annaeus, or Appuleius and Appulaeus. The nomen gentilicium was hereditary.

Praenomen. The *praenomen* was, as its composition shows, that which preceded the nomen gentilicium, and which specially characterized the individual, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, Sextus, &c. This name was at first given to boys when they arrived at the age of puberty, that is, at fourteen, when they assumed the *toga virilis*, and to girls on their marriage.[1] At a later time boys received it on the ninth day after their birth, and girls on the eighth day. This solemnity was called the *lustratio*, whence the day received the name of *dies lustricus*.[2] The praenomina varied but little under the Republic, and were limited in number from the time of Sulla, not exceeding eighteen for patrician families.[3] Varro says that there were originally thirty, but fourteen of these had fallen into disuse before his time. Amongst these were Agrippa, Caesar, Faustus, Hostus, Lar, Opiter, Postumus, &c. Faustus is, however, met with on coins struck by Faustus Cornelius Sulla (vol. i., p. 471). The number decreased owing to the custom of certain patrician families using a few praenomina, usually from four to seven.[4] Also, among the patricians, some praenomina were restricted to families, as Appius and Decimus to the Claudii, Kaeso to the Fabii and Quinctilii, or Mamercus to the Aemilii. The plebeian families did not limit themselves to such an extent, and in their case greater variety appears, but those who became *nobiles* followed the example of the patricians, and likewise restricted their number. The praenomen given to a boy, the eldest in the family, was usually that of his father,[5] and often of his grandfather. These may be recognized in some of the early names on coins, as C. Junius C. f., M. Acilius M. f., Cn. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n., &c. In some cases it extended to the great-

---

[1] Val. Max., *Epit. de praenom.*, 3: *Pueris non prius quam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non ante quam nuberent praenomina imponi moris fuisse Q. Scaevola auctor est.*

[2] Macrobius, *Sat.* i. 16, 36: *Est autem lustricus dies, quo infantes lustrantur et nomen accipiunt;* see also coins of Caius Caesar (vol. ii., p. 443).

[3] Marquardt, *Privatleben der Römer*, ed. 1886, Erst. Theil, *Die Familie*, p. 11.

[4] Mommsen, *Röm. Forschungen*, i., p. 15.

[5] It is in consequence of Cnaeus Pompey having the same praenomen as his father, Pompey the Great, that some confusion has arisen in the attribution of their respective coins (vol. ii., p. 365).

grandfather, but not on coins, as C. Octavius C. f. C. n. C. p. (*Caius Octavius Caii filius, Caii nepos, Caii pronepos*). The two names, praenomen and gentilicium, were essential to a Roman, and these were sufficient at any time to designate him, even when a third or fourth was owned by the individual.

Cognomen.

The *cognomen*, which was the third name in order, was at first applied as a strictly personal name, and had a meaning as a surname or nickname appropriate to the individual.[1] It was general amongst patrician families, but in the case of those of plebeian origin it was not the rule. Every Roman citizen besides belonging to a gens was also a member of a *familia*.[2] The word *familia* originally included only persons who were in the power of a paterfamilias, such as his sons, daughters, grandchildren, and even slaves, but later it received a wider significance. These cognomina were derived from various circumstances, either from a common ancestor within the gens, as Fostulus, Lepidus, Lentulus, Metellus, or from the city or district whence it originally came, as Antiaticus, Sabinus, Siculus, or from some event in the life of the founder, as *Magnus, Maximus*, &c.; or in connection with his birth or descent, as *Geminus, Trigeminus*; but by far the greater number recorded some mental or physical peculiarities, as *Brutus*, a man lacking in intelligence; *Cicero*, one skilled in raising the *cicer* (a species of pulse), or with his face marked with warts like the *cicer*; *Crassipes*, a thick-footed man; *Pansa* or *Plancus*, one with flat, splay feet; *Ahenobarbus* or *Sulla*, one with a red beard. These names were in most cases hereditary, and descended to the latest members of a *familia*, but sometimes they ceased with the originator. Under the Republic the third name implied *nobilitas*.[3]

Agnomen.

The *nobiles* did not limit themselves to three names, but added occasionally a second or even a third cognomen, which at a later period was called the agnomen. These also were of varied origin. They might be honorary distinctions in commemoration of some memorable military event (*cognomen ex virtute*), as *Africanus* (P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus), *Asiaticus* (L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus), and among the Claudii and Metelli, *Macedonicus, Dalmaticus, Numidicus, Creticus*, &c. They were also adopted to distinguish one member of a family from another as a nickname, as P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer, &c.

---

[1] Egbert, *Latin Inscrip.*, p. 92.

[2] There were, however, exceptions, since the *Antonii, Duilii, Flaminii, Marii, Memmii, Mummii* and *Sertorii* had no cognomen (Marquardt, *Privatleben der Römer*, ed. 1886, p. 13, note 5).

[3] Ausonius, *Idyll.*, 11, 80: *tria nomina nobiliorum.* Schol. Juv., v. 127: *tanquam habeas tria nomina*] *hoc est tanquam nobilis sis* (Marquardt, *op. cit.*, p. 15, note 1).

Adoptive name.

In the case of adoption, when a member of one gens passed into another, he took the name of his adoptive father, but usually retained that of his old gens in a modified form. Thus C. Octavius, after being adopted by his uncle, the dictator, assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus was the son of L. Aemilius Paullus. M. Junius Brutus, on his adoption by his uncle Q. Servilius Caepio, took the name of Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus, thus retaining his cognomen. On his coins he used somewhat indiscriminately his birth-name and that of his adoption (vol. ii., pp. 471 f.). On the coins other examples occur, as P. Licinius Crassus Junianus, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, T. Quinctius T. f. Crispinus Sulpicianus, &c.

Tribal name.

Another form of name was that indicating the *tribus* to which a person belonged. The *tribus*, a territorial classification of the citizens of Rome for military purposes, had its origin in the Servian reformation. The number was at first four; but as Rome gradually extended her territory it was augmented until B.C. 241 (A.U.C. 513), when it reached the limit of thirty-five, which was never passed. Originally the *tribus* was attached to the domicile, but towards the close of the Republic it lost its territorial value and became only personal and hereditary.[1] The word denoting the tribe regularly preceded the cognomen, as P. Cornelius L. f. Quir(*ina tribu*) Maximus, or else it sometimes took its place as L. Memmius Gal(*eria tribu*). In inscriptions and on coins the names of the tribes are as a rule abbreviated.

First names on coins.

We will now turn to the coins themselves and see to what extent and in what manner they illustrate the different ways of representing personal names. The development of the name was at first gradual, and throughout was subject to constant variation. As Mommsen[2] has remarked, "the monetary legends have not that solemn form used for inscriptions. They are of a more familiar nature and approach the epistolary style, so that they can be compared with a signature." On the early issues of the coinage there is a complete absence of any personal marks which would serve to identify the coin with its issuer. It was in the fullest sense a state currency. When the bronze coinage was cast it was without any legend, and it is not until the cast money had ceased to be issued that we first meet with any vestige of moneyers' marks. They do not occur until the *as* had passed from the triental to the sextantal standard. This, as has been shown, was not till *circ.* B.C. 240. It is in the issues of which the sextantal *as* forms a part that we first meet with moneyers' marks in the form of symbols. Mommsen[3]

---

[1] Cagnat, *Cours élémen. d'Épigraphie Latine*, p. 25; Egbert, *Latin Inscrip.*, p. 96.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 172.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 171.

has put their first appearance at *circ.* B.C. 234, and this date quite agrees with Count de Salis's classification. Almost immediately after the introduction of moneyers' symbols we meet with their names, which are given in an abbreviated form, *i.e.*, by a single letter or by a monogram, or are slightly extended. The first examples of moneyers' names on coins which Count de Salis has assigned to the Roman mint give them in a slightly extended form, viz., the praenomen with the nomen or cognomen, C·AV (*C. Allius*) and C·VR (*C.* [*Terentius*] *Varro*) (vol. i., pp. 34, 35); but on those of the same period classed to local issue we have a single letter M (uncertain), or the monograms AV (*Allius*), MA (uncertain), or AR (*Aurelius*) (vol. ii., pp. 167, 170-172). No definite rule was laid down at the outset, and this irregularity was preserved throughout the whole coinage, even when the names were given more completely.

Classification of names.

The various forms in which the moneyers' names are represented may be briefly classed as follows:—

1. By a single letter, which may be the initial of a nomen or cognomen.
2. By a monogram, which may consist of the initials of the praenomen, nomen or cognomen, or of those of more than one name, as ⅁ (= L·F·P).
3. By separate letters, or partly so, as TOD (*Todillus*), OPEI (*Opeimius*), SAR (*Saranus*), NAT (*Natta*), BAV (*Balbus*). These appear to be mainly cognomina.
4. By the praenomen, nomen or cognomen, as FAVSTVS, ANNIVS, SVFENAS.
5. By the praenomen and nomen, as L·COIL (*L. Coilius*), CN·DO (*Cn. Domitius*). Sometimes the nomen may be monogrammatic, or partly so, as C·AV (*C. Allius*), or L·SAVF (*L. Saufeius*).
6. By the praenomen and cognomen, as P·PAETVS (*P.* [*Aclius*] *Paetus*), P·BLAS (*P.* [*Cornelius*] *Blasio*).
7. By the nomen and cognomen, as AV·RVF (*Aurelius Rufus*) or PETILLIVS·CAPITOLINVS. These seem to be the only instances of this form on coins.
8. By the praenomen, nomen and cognomen, as M·ATILI·SAR (*M. Atilius Saranus*), SEX·POM·FOSTLVS (*Sextus Pompeius Fostulus*).
9. By the praenomen, cognomen and agnomen, as L·SCIP·ASIAG (*L.* [*Cornelius*] *Scipio Asiagenus*).
10. By the praenomen, nomen, cognomen and agnomen, as T·QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS SVLPICIANVS.

11. By the praenomen, nomen and tribal name, as L·MEMMI GAL (*Lucius Memmius Galeria*), C·MARIVS C·F·TRO (*C. Marius C. f. Tromentina*).

To nos. 5, 6 and 8-11 is sometimes added the patronymic initial, and also not infrequently that of the grandfather. At first the names occur only on the reverse.

Development of names.

To return to the gradual development of the moneyers' names, it will be seen from the early pages of this work that down to *circ.* B.C. 197 the symbols far outnumber the names, but after that date the latter are on the increase, so that before the close of our Period III. (B.C. 196—173) they entirely displace the former. Occasionally some moneyers use two symbols, or a symbol and a monogram or initials, as anchor and Q (vol. i., p. 64), Victory and Ƥ (vol. i., p. 65), bull and ⋈ (vol. i., p. 69), murex and ⅂VR (vol. ii., p. 240), &c. The monograms soon become fewer, and their place is taken by the praenomen, with the nomen or cognomen. From B.C. 172 the names are still further extended, and the occurrence of the praenomen, nomen and cognomen becomes not infrequent, as on the coinages of M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio, which are all of the same epoch (vol. i., pp. 92-95). There is, however, still a strong tendency to retain the single name in an abbreviated form, but mostly of the cognomen in separate letters, as SAR = Saranus, NAT = Natta, and FLAVS = Flavus (vol. i., pp. 99, 101, 113). The filiation or patronymic initial is met with for the first time in the name of C·IVNI·C·F, *circ.* B.C. 172 (vol. i., p. 89). The addition of the grandfather's initial to the patronymic is of a more recent date, *circ.* B.C. 82, and is first met with in the case of A·⅂OST·A·F·S·N·ALBIN (vol. i., p. 351). On the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, which may be assigned to a slightly earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 88, the grandfather's initial is given without that of the father (vol. i., p. 251). This is a solitary instance of that form. The filiation initial occurs very frequently throughout the whole coinage, but that of the grandfather is exceptional. From about B.C. 150 the single name, nomen or cognomen, disappears from general use, but the latter recurs at a later period, even after B.C. 72, in the case of LIBO, SVFENAS, CALDVS, ⅂HILI⅂VS, LONGIN, &c. In the cases of duumvirates or triumvirates a single name may occur, as ⅂ISO (L. Calpurnius Piso) and CAE⅂IO (Q. Servilius Caepio) (vol. i., p. 170); KALENI (Q. Fufii Caleni) and CORDI (Mucii Cordi) (vol. i., p. 415); or GAR·OGVL·VER (Gargilius, Ogulnius, Vergilius) (vol. i., p. 333); and on the small bronze coins of Augustus, for want of space, ⅂VLCHER, TAVRVS, REGVLVS; LAMIA, SILIVS, ANNIVS, &c. (vol. ii., pp. 75, 88). A remarkable variety of the monogrammatic form of name is met with on the coinage of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54), who gives his praenomen only in the sign ⟨Ƨ,

which supplies a combination of all the letters of FAVSTVS (vol. i., p. 489). It was a conceit which no other moneyer of his age thought fit to imitate.

After B.C. 49 there was an inclination towards a more uniform system, and the moneyers usually give their three names: praenomen, nomen and cognomen. Rather notable exceptions are met with in the case of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who supplies his agnomen only (vol. i., p. 567), and in that of Petillius Capitolinus (vol. i., p. 571), in whom we have a rare instance of a nomen and cognomen without the praenomen. The uniformity noticeable after B.C. 49 was preserved from B.C. 16 onwards, except on the small bronze pieces already noticed. On his coins of the Roman mint Octavius describes himself only as CAESAR DIVI F or IMP · CAESAR, and later as AVGVSTVS or CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Names on Provincial coins.

In the Provinces the quaestors, legates and others followed the custom of the moneyers of Rome and Italy; and of the triumvirs Antony's name is represented in greater variety and irregularity than those of his colleagues. The Antonia gens was plebeian, and had no cognomina, so we get only his praenomen and nomen, but more often only his nomen, which is occasionally abbreviated into a monogram formed of the first three letters AT. Octavius usually calls himself C · CAESAR or CAESAR only, and later CAESAR AVGVSTVS or A /GVSTVS. His earlier titles are varied by DIVI F or DIVI IVLI F.

Some care appears to have been exercised by Antony and Octavius in selecting the manner in which their names should be represented, for though each struck coins with the other's portrait, one in the East, the other in Gaul, yet each issue gives their names differing in some respects.

We may add that on all his own coins Julius Caesar gives his cognomen CAESAR only, and it has already been remarked that Brutus uses both his birth-name and that which he received by adoption.

From a general view of the list of moneyers given in the Indices it will be seen that the most common form of representing their names is by the praenomen, nomen and cognomen. After these in order of frequency come the praenomen and nomen, the nomen and cognomen, the nomen or cognomen, and lastly the full four names, praenomen, nomen, cognomen and agnomen; but of this last form there are but few examples. Throughout the smallness of the coin, together with the design, necessitated the moneyer's name being given in a very abbreviated form.

The name of the magistrate is usually given in the nominative case; but there are exceptions when it is found in the genitive. These last, however, do not number a dozen examples in the whole series.[1] The latest

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 173.

occurrence in the genitive case is not connected with the moneyers, but with Antony. The coins bearing his portrait and that of Cleopatra, which were struck just before the battle of Actium, give their names in this form (vol. ii., p. 525). It is only in one instance that we meet with the name of the moneyer in the dative case. It is that of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, whose coins are assigned to local issue (vol. ii., p. 291). Another instance, but not connected with the moneyers, is to be met with on the coins of L. Pinarius Scarpus, who, on some struck in Cyrenaïca, gives his name in the nominative case, but those of Antony and Octavius in the dative (vol. ii., pp. 583-585).

The peculiar form MEMIES on the coins of Lucius and Caius Memmius is not plural, but a provincialism for MEMMIVS.[1] As, however, Count de Salis has assigned their issue to B.C. 87, they are given to the Roman mint (vol. i., p. 307).

§ VII.—The Types.

When discussing the origin of the bronze coinage, and those of silver and gold, it was necessary to give some account of the early types of each class. In the case of the bronze, owing to the many changes in its standard of weight, the modifications in the types, which were mostly unimportant, were at the same time noted. It will therefore not be necessary to revert to them, and our remarks will be mainly restricted to tracing in a general way the development of the types of the silver and gold money, more especially in connection with the former, as the latter does not make its appearance at the Roman mint till the middle of the first century B.C. To avoid repetition our starting-point will be from the time when the moneyers begin to notify their identity in the form of symbols.

Classification into groups or Periods.

As the subject of the types of the Roman Republican money is one too vast and complicated for us to enter into in any detail, we shall be compelled to limit ourselves to a very general and perhaps superficial view of this interesting feature of the coinage. Though it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule, since certain characteristics are existent throughout the whole series, the coinage of the Republic and of the first few years of the Empire, as regards its types, seems to fall into three chronological groups or periods. The first period will extend from the introduction of silver and gold at the Roman mint to the early years of the first century B.C., that is, to about the close of the Social war B.C. 88. The types of the coinage of this period are mainly mythological, even when relating to the family history of the moneyer. The record of a contemporary event, or one of recent occurrence, is quite exceptional. The second period will include the coinage from the Social war down to the great

[1] Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 216, note 4.

Civil war, B.C. 49, between the parties of Pompey and Caesar. During these years, whilst references to the history of the early ancestors of the moneyers are still the most numerous, there is a great tendency to depict events of quite recent or contemporary date, and even some connected with the moneyers themselves. In the third period, which takes us from the Republic into the Empire, contemporary events provide most of the subjects for illustration, so that the coinage, more particularly that of the Provinces, serves as a medallic history of the time. At first the moneyers, so long as their names appear on the coins, retained their former privilege of personal record, but from B.C. 16 it was exercised very rarely (vol. ii., p. 44).

First Period, B.C. 268—83.

The original type of the denarius, head of Roma and the Dioscuri, which was also that of the early quinarius and sestertius, remained unchanged during the third century B.C. (pl. viii., nos. 1-7). The only attempt at a modification was not in connection with the actual type, but in the addition, on the reverse, of symbols or of the initials of the moneyers. The latter have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter.

Moneyers' symbols.

What were these symbols; were they merely signs without any special meaning, or had they some particular significance? In connection with Greek coins there is conclusive evidence that some of the symbols which are met with, more particularly on certain coinages, such as those of Abdera, Corinth and Athens, are of the nature of hereditary crests, or of some specially selected device.[1] In the latter case the moneyer did for himself what in the other was done for him by an ancestor. The symbols on the Roman coins appear to be of the same character. Some were family crests, which would be hereditary, and which would account for their repetition at various intervals, such as the dog (Antestia gens), the crescent (Sempronia gens), the dolphin (Afrania gens), the gryphon (Papia gens), the pentagon, knife, &c. Others, as Victory with wreath, Victory and spear-head, anchor, trident, rostrum tridens, laurel-wreath, &c., may relate to great deeds achieved by the moneyers' ancestors; whilst a third series is of a punning nature, associated with the name of the issuer, as a hammer (*malleolus*) in connection with the Poblicia gens, the adze (*acisculus*) with the Valeria gens, the fly (*musca*) with the Sempronia gens, the deformed foot (*crassipes*) with the Furia gens, the small bird (*todillus*) with the Todilia gens, and the prawn (*squilla*) with the Licinia gens. It would be easy to cite numerous other examples, but these are sufficient to show that all these symbols have some special meaning or application in connection with the moneyers.[2]

---

[1] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 53 *pass.*

[2] There are two "restorations" by Trajan which illustrate the nature of these symbols: one with the shield and carnyx is connected with the Decia gens; the other with a female head, with the Horatia gens (see vol. ii., p. 216).

Diana or Victory in a biga.

The first indication of a change in the type of the denarius makes its appearance about the beginning of the second century B.C., when on the reverse Diana or Luna in a biga was substituted for the Dioscuri. This type occurred first *circ.* B.C. 190[1] (vol. i., pp. 66, 72, pl. xix. 1, 2). About twenty years later, *circ.* B.C. 170, another type, that of Victory also in a biga, was introduced (vol. i., pp. 87, 91, pl. xxi. 3). These two types did not entirely displace that of the Dioscuri, which continued with considerable frequency. Victory in a biga may have had a general signification, or, in the first instance, it might have had especial reference to the victorious progress of the Roman armies at that time, more especially in the East (vol. ii., p. 242). The same may also be said of the other type, as Diana was much revered at Rome. Her chief temple, which was on the slope of the Aventine, was founded by Servius Tullius for the benefit of the Latins, who assembled there yearly to offer up their sacrifices. It was also in B.C. 187 that the consul, M. Aemilius Lepidus, vowed a temple to her during his campaign against the Ligurians, but this temple was not dedicated for some years later (B.C. 179), which would be too late to account for her appearance on the coins. A more recent identification of this group is that of Luna,[2] and her presence on the coins has been associated with a reform of the Calendar, which took place in B.C. 191 under the provisions of the *lex Acilia de intercalatione*, which was proposed by the consul Mn. Acilius Glabrio. Since B.C. 207 the Calendar had fallen into some confusion, the principle of intercalation having been given up, apparently a concession to the sun-god Apollo, who was supposed to have been offended at his annual course being distorted by contamination with the foreign lunar element.[3] By the *lex Acilia* the intercalary months were restored, and thus Luna was reinstated in her place in the Calendar. This circumstance was certainly contemporary with the first appearance of this type, but it is a question whether it was of sufficient importance to cause such a radical change in the stereotyped design of the denarius, and whether it is probable that a contemporary event would thus be recorded.

Increase of reverse types.

The introduction of these two types had broken down the monopoly of the Dioscuri, and the moneyers were not slow in availing themselves of this innovation to extend it much further, and to make it serve their own purpose. Hitherto they had been content to mark

---

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 182) says *circ.* B.C. 217, that is, at the time of the reduction of the bronze to the uncial standard. This date, however, seems too early.

[2] Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 58, and vol. ii., p. 227.

[3] Unger, *Zeitrechnung*, in Iwan Müller's *Handbuch*, i.[2], pp. 804 f.

their own identity by the use of symbols or initials only. They now took a much bolder step, and occasionally ventured to introduce designs which were personal and which recalled the glory of their families. The earliest examples are met with soon after B.C. 150 in the coins of C. Renius, who, in representing Juno Caprotina (vol. i., p. 121), recorded the origin of his family in the ancient city of Lanuvium. In those of C. Curiatius Trigeminus with Juno in a quadriga (vol. i., p. 122) we have a type not yet explained; in those of M. Aurelius Cota with Hercules in a biga of Centaurs (vol. i., p. 128), a probable reference to the victories of his ancestor of the same name in Spain; in those of Cn. Gellius with Mars bearing off the goddess Nerio (vol. i., p. 129), a record of the Sabine origin of his family; and in those of Sextus Pompeius Fostulus with the Wolf and Twins (vol. i., p. 131), his family claiming descent from Faustulus, the royal shepherd of Amulius, who discovered the babes at the foot of the Palatine. These new types with many others are attributed to *circ.* B.C. 150—125, and their rapid increase marks their growing popularity. The new types were, however, of a religious character, and so far no attempt had been made to secularize them. This bolder innovation was, however, soon to come, and *circ.* B.C. 125 C. Minucius Augurinus depicted on his coins a representation of the bronze monument which had been erected outside the Porta Trigemina to his ancestor L. Minucius Augurinus in commemoration of his successful attempt in B.C. 439 to avert a serious famine by lowering the price of corn to a maximum of one *as* per modius (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15). This type was repeated a few years later by the moneyer's son, Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus (vol. i., p. 148, pl. xxvii. 16). These instances are, however, exceptional, and for the next twenty-five years the types continue to preserve their religious character.

The type of the Dioscuri, which had become less frequent when those of Diana (or Luna) and Victory had been introduced, is but rarely met with after B.C. 150, and when it does occur it usually has some personal reference to the moneyer's family. The same may also be said of Victory in a biga.

At the turn of the century the purely secular types reassert themselves, and go on increasing in number as we approach the lowest limit of our first Period. Some instances may be mentioned, as the Macedonian shield on the coins of M. Caecilius Metellus (vol. i., p. 175, pl. xxix. 19), the horseman on those of C. Serveilius (vol. i., p. 179, pl. xxx. 4), of M. Sergius Silus and of L. Manlius Torquatus (vol. ii., pp. 269, 270, pl. xciii. 8-11), the flamen quirinalis on those of N. Fabius Pictor (vol. i., p. 181, pl. xxx. 6), the scene representing the voting in the comitium on those of P. Licinius Nerva (vol. ii., p. 274, pl. xciii. 15), the oath-scene on those of Ti. Veturius Barrus (vol. ii.,

p. 281, pl. xciv. 4), and very many others too numerous to mention in detail.[1]

During the period when these constant changes were taking place in the reverse type, that of the obverse remained unaltered with but a single exception. There were, however, certain slight modifications from time to time in the general appearance or form of the head of Roma, in the expression of her features, and in the shapes of the helmet and the earring, and in the arrangement of the hair. These were the ordinary effects of time and change of moneyers. The head of Roma, which was originally turned to the right, is, towards the end of the second century B.C., occasionally turned to the left, or surrounded by a wreath. These practically constitute the only modifications.

First changes of obverse types.

The one exception to the rule occurred in B.C. 100 in the case of the denarius struck by the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (vol. i., p. 170, pl. xxix. 12), to which we have already had occasion to refer.[2] This was quite an epoch-making coin, as it marks several departures and innovations. In the first place it is the earliest piece on which a contemporary event was recorded. It also originated three somewhat important changes or modifications in the type, viz., a change of the obverse design, the first occurrence of the formula EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), and the use of a varying symbol to mark the issue of the dies. The name of ROMA was also omitted; but this was not the first instance, as it is absent from the denarii of L. Atilius Nomentanus, issued some years before (vol. i., p. 125). This earlier omission was more an accident.[3] As we know the precise date and occasion when this denarius of the quaestors was struck we are able to fix with accuracy the origin of these various changes, which in a very short time became quite general. In spite of this sudden encroachment the head of Roma still remained the prevailing obverse type. *Circ.* B.C. 94, however, three moneyers, M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, who formed a triumvirate of the mint (vol. i., pp. 175 f., pl. xxix. 19—pl. xxx. 5), each issued two series of denarii, one with the helmeted head of Roma, the other with the diademed or laureate head of Apollo. The coinage of the quaestors Piso and Caepio was a special one, that of the triumvirate just mentioned was an ordinary one, but both gave the signal for a departure which was quickly taken advantage of by succeeding moneyers, so that from B.C. 91—89, besides the frequent recurrence of the head of Roma, we have also those of the Dioscuri, Pietas, Vulcan, the Dei Penates, Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Hercules, Ceres and Diana.

---

[1] We have referred to some of the types on the local coinages as they are only reflections of those used at the Roman mint.

[2] See above, p. lxxi.

[3] It is also omitted on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, B.C. 101 (vol. i., p. 167).

These occurred at the Roman mint, and similar variations will be found on the local money. The heads were not selected at random, but in most cases they bear some relation to the reverse types, or are connected with the history of the moneyers' families.

During these years, B.C. 100—88, there were no other allusions on the reverse types to current events, if we except a few which are of doubtful significance, such as Roma crowned by Victory or a warrior in attitude of repose (vol. ii., pp. 306, 307, pl. xcvi., 3-7), and some others which were struck during the Social war, and which are supposed to refer to events connected with it, and also the coins of the Confederates themselves, which cannot, however, be said to come quite under the same category.

The legend ROMA

There is one other point to be mentioned which seems to be more closely connected with the development of the types than with the legends generally. It is the occurrence of the name of ROMA. The name of the city is not met with on the cast coins, but it is inscribed on all those which are struck, whether of gold, silver or bronze, from B.C. 268. On the silver it continued with the exception just mentioned till the end of the second century B.C. Its usual place was in the exergue on the reverse, but occasionally for want of space it was transferred to the obverse. The first instance is on the coins of C. Minucius Augurinus, *circ.* B.C. 125 (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15), on which no room was left for it on the reverse, the whole of the field being occupied by the design and the moneyer's name. The next occurrence was only a few years later on the denarii of C. Numitorius (vol. i., p. 141, pl. xxvii. 4), and again on those of Mn. Acilius Balbus, which were almost contemporary (vol. i., p. 150, pl. xxviii. 1). It was omitted altogether, as we have seen, on the special issue of the quaestors, Piso and Caepio (B.C. 100), and on the coins of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, only one member, M. Aurelius Scaurus, recorded the name (vol. i., p. 184). From B.C. 91 its omission became more frequent, and as an indication of the name of the city it may be said to have ceased at the close of the Social war, and with the issues of D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 244 f.). Its exceptional occurrence after that date seems to connect the name rather with the type than with the city (see coins of C. Poblicius, vol. i., p. 365, and of P. Satrienus, *ib.* p. 392). It may be laid down as a general rule that all the denarii bearing the name of ROMA, when it is not used to explain the type, must be considered as anterior to the Social war, and those which do not bear it as subsequent to B.C. 101.[1]

The name of ROMA is given on all the struck bronze from B.C. 268, with the exception of some local coins issued towards the close of this series, and

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 166) gives the date at about B.C. 114.

even at the local mints which were in operation during the third century B.C. It was not until the passing of the *lex Papiria* in B.C. 89 that this custom tends to fall into disuse.

Macdonald[1] has suggested that these phenomena may be explained by connecting them with the more or less gradual cessation of the local issues. The first issue of the denarius had been the signal for an immediate limitation of the silver-producing mints in Italy. By the end of the second century B.C. the silver coinage of Rome was in a fair way to become the silver money of the whole world. The distinctive legend was therefore no longer so necessary as before. With the copper coinage it was different, because coins in that metal continued to be struck at many towns in Italy and Sicily down to B.C. 89, when all these local mints were closed by the effect of the *lex Plautia Papiria*. The need for differentiation was over, and the inscription on the copper money went the way of that on the silver.

These suggestions may not be without some basis; but it seems possible to find a more immediate and nearer cause. The omission of the name of ROMA and the substitution of the head of some other divinity for that of Roma on the obverse are distinct characteristics of the coinage of B.C. 91, which was the year of the tribunate of M. Livius Drusus, who fought so persistently for the removal of the burdens which oppressed the Allies of Rome in Italy, who were clamouring for the extension of the franchise. It is possible that these changes in the types of the coinage, which included the omission of the name of *Roma*, may therefore have been due to a discreet policy of the Senate not to bring too vividly before the Allies the dominant position which Rome at that time held, and which she was not willing to relinquish.

Period II., circ. B.C. 81—50.

Passing on to our second Period, it will be seen that for some time the types of the coins retained their earlier characteristics, most of the moneyers recording events of somewhat remote times. It is only very gradually, and at first almost imperceptibly, that we are able to trace any reference to occurrences of a more recent date, but as with the legends, when once it began it soon developed. In B.C. 81 there are two types for which no satisfactory explanation in connection with the family history of the moneyers has been found. One is that of Hercules and the Nemean lion on the coins of C. Poblicius (vol. i., p. 365, pl. xli. 1), and Victory in a triga on those of C. Naevius Balbus (vol. i., p. 366, pl. xli. 2). It is therefore possible that both these types relate to the events of the preceding year, when Sulla overcame the remnants of the party of Marius and Cinna at the battle outside the Colline gate. Eckhel[2] was of

[1] *Coin Types*, p. 185.

[2] *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 212.

opinion that the coins of L. Farsuleius Mensor, with the bust of Libertas on the obverse, and Roma assisting a togate figure into her car (vol. i., p. 402, pl. xlii. 18), allude to the passing of the *lex Julia*, which granted the franchise to some of the Italian states. The type, however, may relate to the recent struggle between the Marian and Sullan parties.

Recent or contemporary events recorded.

These instances are both doubtful and conjectural; but from B.C. 72 the coinage is rich in allusions to recent or contemporary history. So numerous are the instances that we are compelled to confine our references to a few only of the more striking examples. One of the earliest is that of the coinage of Mn. Aquillius, B.C. 72 (vol. i., p. 416, pl. xliii. 6), which commemorates the success of his grandfather, Mn. Aquillius, in Sicily about thirty years previously, i.e. in B.C. 101. In like manner C. Coelius Caldus, who was a triumvir of the mint circ. B.C. 61, recalls the conquests in Spain of his grandfather, and the various public offices filled by his father and uncle (vol. i., pp. 474, 475, pl. xlvii. 22, 23). M. Nonius Sufenas in B.C. 63 records the inauguration of the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* by his father, B.C. 81, and he illustrates the event with a representation of Roma crowned by Victory and the legend *ludos Victoriae primus fecit* (vol. i., p. 470, pl. xlvii. 17); and in the following year Faustus Cornelius Sulla pays a similar tribute to his father in depicting on the reverse of his coins the submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and the capture of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, a device which the elder Sulla had caused to be engraved on his signet-ring (vol. i., p. 471, pl. xlvii. 18). A few years later, B.C. 54, when Faustus Sulla was quaestor, he was invested with a special authority to issue coins, probably to meet the expense of a largess of corn. On these he commemorates the triumphs of his father-in-law, Pompey the Great, by the representation of three trophies, his victories in the three Continents by three wreaths and the head of Hercules, and the dedication of the temple to Venus by Pompey in B.C. 55 by the bust of that divinity (vol. i., pp. 489, 490, pl. xlviii. 22, 23).

A limited number of the moneyers record events connected with their own history. Of these we have an example in the coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus, who commemorated the defeat of the Nabathean Arabs and the surrender of their king, Aretas. This event occurred in B.C. 62—60, and the coins were struck only two years later, when, as curule aedile, Scaurus superintended the public games at Rome (vol. i., p. 483, pl. xlviii. 13, 14). A perhaps more striking instance is that in connection with the coins of P. Licinius Crassus, which are assigned to B.C. 55, and to which reference has already been made (see above, p. lxxiii). Here we appear to have a contemporary type, which commemorates the arrival of Crassus in Rome with his troop of 1000 Gaulish horsemen which he had raised for service in the

East. On the reverse is shown either himself or one of his troop, and on the obverse the bust of Venus, a compliment to Julius Caesar, under whom Crassus had been serving in Gaul (vol. i., p. 487, pl. xlviii. 20).

Of coins recording contemporary events, the most remarkable series which come within our middle period are those which were issued in the Provinces, in Spain, Gaul and the East (vol. ii., pp. 352 f., 388 f. and 459 f.). In Spain C. Annius Luscus and Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, the proconsuls, use types personal to themselves, and the quaestor, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, illustrates the great deeds of his kinsman Sulla. In Gaul C. Valerius Flaccus also refers to his victories in that province and in Spain; and in the East we have the remarkable coins of Sulla recording his recent victories at Chaeroneia and Orchomenos, his splendid triumph at Rome, and the honours paid to him by the Senate. It is mainly in fact to the Provincial coinages, as we shall see later, that we must turn for the record of contemporary events.

Canting types.

Another form of type is that of a canting or punning character. This we have already met with in the case of the moneyers' symbols. These *types parlants*, to which the Romans were specially partial, and which the nature of the coinage favoured, begin to show themselves at quite an early period, and they are fairly constant throughout the whole series, even down to the time of the moneyers who served under Augustus. One of the earliest instances is that of L. Appuleius Saturninus, who depicts Saturn in a quadriga (vol. i., p. 216, pl. xxxi. 14). L. Thorius Balbus gives a bull (vol. i., p. 225, pl. xxxi. 22), C. Vibius Pansa, the mask of Pan (vol. i., p. 295, pl. xxxvi. 17), L. Lucretius Trio, a crescent moon, surrounded by seven stars (*septem Triones*) (vol. i., p. 396, pl. xlii. 11), L. Plaetorius Cestianus, an athlete holding a caestus (vol. i., p. 404, pl. xlii. 20), and Q. Pomponius Musa, representations of Hercules Musagetes and the nine Muses (vol. i., p. 441 f., pl. xlv. 13-23). Of those which occur at a later period may be mentioned the calf, *vitulus*, on the coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus (vol. i., p. 591, pl. lviii. 13-16) and the flower on those of L. Aquillius Florus (vol. ii., p. 70, pl. lxvii. 2). The character of these allusions is often somewhat far-fetched, and has led to a considerable amount of misdirected conjecture in the solution of many of the types. Their prevalence, however, is a strong testimony to the popularity of the principle.[1]

Earliest form of Portraiture.

The development of the obverse type was not so marked as that of the reverse during the first half of the first century B.C. This was due to the fact that this face of the coin was reserved for

[1] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 188.

representations of a head or bust. The variations which were introduced early in the century continued, the old type of the head of Roma having quite disappeared. At first the obverse type consisted as before of the bust of some divinity, in most cases connected either with the reverse design or else relating in some way to the personal history of the moneyer. Some of the moneyers, however, who were members of the patrician families went one step further and extolled the antiquity of their descent by supplying imaginary portraits of their supposed ancestors. It is on this account that we find the head of Tatius on the coins of L. Titurius Sabinus and T. Vettius Sabinus, who claimed to be of Sabine origin; of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius on those of the Marcii; of Numa Pompilius on those also of Cn. Calpurnius Piso, the gens claiming descent from Calpus, the son of Numa; of Quirinus (Romulus) on coins of C. Memmius, whose family was connected with the founder of Rome through the Trojan Menestheus; of Fontus, the son of Janus, on those of C. Fonteius. The moneyers were, however, not long content to seek subjects for illustration of so early a period; but as the reverse types began to lessen the distance of time, so those of the obverse revealed gradually the same characteristic, and the moneyers proceeded to figure their less remote ancestors who had won glory in the service of their country. As early as B.C. 91 Cn. Cornelius Blasio introduced a portrait of his illustrious ancestor Cornelius Scipio Africanus the Elder, who was claimed as a kinsman by all branches of the Cornelia gens, but more especially by the moneyer, whose grandfather had acted as praetor under Scipio in Sicily (vol. ii., p. 294, pl. xciv. 16). This was, however, an exceptional instance, and it is not till some years later that this family type becomes more frequent. To a somewhat remote period belong also the representations of the portraits of L. Junius Brutus and C. Servilius Ahala, on the denarii of Q. Caepio Brutus (vol. i., p. 480, pl. xlviii. 9); of the tribune Servius Sulpicius Rufus, famous for his relief of Tusculum, on those of his descendant L. Servius Rufus (vol. i., p. 566, pl. lv. 15); of M. Claudius Marcellus, the most illustrious of the Marcelli, who was consul five times, on those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (vol. i., p. 567, pl. lv. 16), and many others. Of a more recent date are the portraits of C. Coelius Caldus, Q. Pompeius Rufus, Sulla, C. Antius Restio, Aulus Postumius Albinus, L. Livineius Regulus, and Quintus Arrius, which are figured by their own sons or grandsons, but amongst all these types no allusion is made to a living person who was contemporary with the issue of the coin. These are historical memorials and do not affect to be true portraiture.[1] The only exceptions to the general rule, if indeed they can be termed exceptions, are the

[1] Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom., Introd.*, p. xlviii.

representations of Sulla and Pompey in their triumphal chariots (pl. cx. 5-10, 13), but these do not directly concern portraiture, as they commemorated an actual event as much as an individual.

Period III., after B.C. 50.

From B.C. 50 we may be said to enter on a new phase of the Roman coinage, especially in connection with its types. It is a time which witnessed the revival of the Provincial coinages, West and East, in a more complete and lasting form than previously. The types of these Provincial coins are mainly records of contemporary events, as we have shown in dealing with these issues under their respective Provinces. They form a pictorial history which carries us over a period of nearly twenty years, during which time the fate of the State practically hung in the balance. In the West the coins assigned to Spain, Sicily and Africa are records of the long struggle between the Pompeians and Caesarians. In Gaul they relate to the triumvirate and the later campaigns of Augustus, and in the East we have an almost complete record of all the important events from the battle of Pharsalus to the decisive action at Actium, and later of the exploits of Octavius, first as Imperator and then as Augustus. The scene in the East closes with the restoration of the Parthian standards and the conquest of Armenia. It is only occasionally and on the earlier pieces of this extensive series that the moneyers refer to events connected either with themselves or with their family history.

At the Roman mint much the same happened. On his arrival in B.C. 49 Caesar struck coins illustrating in their types his recent campaigns in Gaul (pl. xlix. 12-16), and so did the special moneyers of that year, D. Postumius Albinus Brutus and C. Vibius Pansa (vol. i., pp. 507 f., pl. xlix. 17; pl. l. 6), both of whom, however, combine with these types others of a personal nature. The moneyers followed the former usage, but intermixed with their personal types those recording contemporary events. The triumphs of Caesar in B.C. 46—45 are commemorated on the ordinary as well as on the special issues, but none relate directly to the death of the Dictator.

Introduction of true Portraiture.

The most important innovation of this time was the introduction of portraiture of living persons. We have shown how portraiture, like the moneyers' names and like the types, had gradually developed during the previous thirty years by the representation first of personages of the mythical age, by imaginary portraits of remote ancestors of the moneyers, and lastly by those of their grandfathers and fathers. The sanctity of the obverse type had at length been secularized like that of the reverse, and it needed only one step further to bring the designs on both faces of the coin into line. This step was accomplished by the Senate itself, when in B.C. 44 it ordered that the portrait and effigy of

Caesar should be placed on the coinage.[1] Caesar was now to occupy a place which hitherto had been reserved for divinities or for the great heroes of the past (pl. liv. 4-21).[2]

What may have been the actual intention at this time of the Senate in granting this exceptional honour to Caesar is a little uncertain. Is it to be considered as a mark of royalty, of divinity, or of perpetual imperatorship? Dion Cassius (*loc. cit.*) in enumerating the honours which the Senate had heaped upon the Dictator divides them into three groups: (i.) those which assured to him in perpetuity the military imperatorship and the title of Dictator, and the honours of a triumph; (ii.) those which conferred on him the censorship for life and the inviolability of the tribunitian power; and (iii.) those which invested him with the outward signs of royalty which had not hitherto been accorded to any Roman citizen. As the right of placing his effigy on the coinage was included in the first group of honours and not in the last, it was a formal recognition of his position as the chief personage in the State, not in the sense so much of *βασιλεὺς* as of *Imperator* and *Dictator*.[3] This seems to explain itself by the fact that within a few months after the death of Caesar the veiled head of Antony, in his capacity of augur, was placed on the coins (vol. i., p. 550, pl. liv. 23). It may be presumed that this could only have been done under a special order of the Senate, which could not have been intended to confer on Antony any regal or divine distinction, but only to demonstrate that he also was capable of taking over the guidance of public affairs at a critical moment. Within a few months of receiving this honour Antony was declared the enemy of the Republic.

As soon as the triumvirate was formed Antony revived the honour that had been bestowed on him, and struck in Gaul a series of coins bearing not only his own portrait, but also those of his colleagues, Lepidus and Octavius. This happened within a few months of both Antony and Octavius assuming the title of *Imperator*. Henceforward the obverse types of the coinages of the triumvirs struck in their respective provinces show their portraits. This policy was not confined to those who undertook the task of avenging the dead Caesar, and who might be regarded to some extent as his political heirs; but it was participated in also by those of the Republican party who had, directly or indirectly, compassed his death, amongst whom were Sextus Pompey, Labienus, and even Brutus himself.[4]

---

[1] Dion Cassius, xliv. 4.

[2] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 193.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 330.

[4] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 194.

Latest types.

After the death of Caesar the types of the coins of the Roman mint resumed their former characteristics as records of the family history of the moneyers, and it was not until B.C. 39, according to Count de Salis's view, that public recognition of the power of the triumvirs was recorded on the coinage of the Roman mint in the form of their portraits. Even these were exceptional. The increasing influence of Octavius in Italy, more especially at Rome, is nowhere more vividly illustrated than on the coinage of the capital. Within two years his portrait alone is retained, those of his colleagues being excluded, and in the year of the battle of Naulochus all signs of republicanism disappear from the state money, and the types, both obverse and reverse, are devoted to the sole honour and glorification of Octavius, even to the exclusion of all reference to the moneyers by name or type.

When for a short period from B.C. 16 the names of the moneyers recur, the coinage retains its imperial character, and the types recall the great deeds of the Emperor. Now and then a moneyer would make an attempt to individualize his types, but it is evident from their rare occurrence that he was allowed but little scope in that direction.

In the preceding pages our remarks on the types have been mainly confined to the coinages of the Roman mint, and to those which were issued outside Rome but in Italy. The types of the Provincial coins, which mostly refer to contemporary and local events, have been somewhat fully dealt with in the chapter on each series, to which we must refer the reader.

§ VIII.—Art and Fabric.

As Count de Salis has in a great measure based his classification of the Roman Republican coinage, more especially that of the early period, on style and fabric, a few remarks on this subject may not be considered superfluous. In a work like the present it would be out of place to supply a treatise on the elements of Roman art, as it was displayed during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, or to discuss its merits or demerits. That at an early period the Romans were not in themselves artists nor showed any original idea of art is quite admissible, but that they were devoid of any appreciation of art, and were indifferent to its effect and charm, would be making an assertion which it would not be possible to substantiate. We have only to turn to ancient authors who supply abundant evidence to the contrary.

Early Roman art.

The art which Rome practised was, however, not original. Its chief sources were Etruscan and Greek. It began with the former but soon passed into the latter; not to any great extent, how-

ever, till Rome had come into close touch with the treasures of Greece and the luxuries of the East. Though in Italy her neighbours were Greeks, who produced some of the finest objects of antiquity, both glyptic and numismatic, which have descended to us, Rome does not seem to have been influenced by these, or else in the fourth century of her existence she would not have produced such a clumsy medium of exchange as her *aes grave*, and forced its adoption on her colonies and on those districts over which she exercised a species of suzerainty. It was to Greek influence outside Italy that Roman art owes its origin, and opportunities were not wanting to encourage this taste.

Pliny[1] in mentioning the high prices paid for silver plate, and how Caius Gracchus possessed some silver dolphins, for which he paid at the rate of 5000 sesterces per pound, and how Lucius Crassus, the orator, had paid for two goblets, chased by the hand of the artist Mentor, 100,000 sesterces, adds, "it was the conquest of Asia that first introduced luxury into Italy, for we find that Lucius Scipio in his triumphal procession exhibited one thousand four hundred pounds' weight of chased silver, with golden vessels, the weight of which amounted to one thousand five hundred pounds. This took place in the year from the foundation of the City, 565 (= B.C. 189)." Only five years later the censor, M. Porcius Cato, bitterly inveighed against the prevailing taste of the Romans for Greek art, and he denounced the Syracusan statues brought to Rome, and expressed forcibly his contempt of those who admired the artistic productions of Corinth and Athens in preference to the homely clay decorations of the Roman temples.[2]

When the successful generals returned from Greece, they brought with them vast quantities of statues to grace their triumphs and the City. On the first day of the triumph of Aemilius Paullus, for his conquest of Macedon, there were exhibited the images, paintings and colossal statues taken from the enemy, and conveyed in two hundred and fifty chariots.[3] Pliny[4] also relates that Mummius, on his return from Achaia, filled the City with statues, "he who at his death was destined not to leave his daughter a dowry." When Sulla, too, returned from the East, he brought with him the spoils of Greece, which included gold and silver vessels, numerous statues, and other works of art, and so did Pompey at a slightly later date.[5] Towards the end of the Republic the flow of importation continued even on a larger scale, so that Rome became a store-city of artistic objects of all classes.

The Greek character of Roman art at the time of Augustus was

---

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 11, 53.

[2] Mrs. A. Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, pp. 26 f.; Livy, lib. xxxiv. 4, 4.

[3] Plutarch, *Aemilius Paullus*, 32.

[4] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 7, 17.

[5] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 1, 5.

therefore not a sudden apparition, but a growth, which had long been fostered and encouraged by the presence of works of art then existing in the capital.

We may now turn to the coins and see if they illustrate this growth of art in Italy. We have already remarked (see above, p. xliv) that the silver coins which were first struck in Rome in B.C. 268, exhibit in their style and execution an amount of artistic skill which would not be looked for in those who had made the moulds for the *aes grave*.[1] To account for this it has been suggested that in the manufacture of the dies Rome had enlisted the services of artists from other cities which for centuries had issued money in silver, of fine workmanship; amongst them being Capua, Naples and Tarentum. The head of Roma is in high relief and carefully modelled; the features, though failing in the anatomical lines, are well outlined, and the round helmet with its triple visor and gryphon-shaped crest, fits in well with the circumference of the coin (pl. viii. 1-7). The reverse type is rather a contrast to that of the obverse; for here the artist has somewhat failed. The horses are not real; their action displays a certain amount of vigour, but it is absolutely wanting in life, and it is unnatural. If we compare this design with the horsemen on the then current coins of Tarentum, the difference of execution is at once apparent. It was these early Roman types which were at first copied by the local moneyers, and in their reproductions the crudeness of design is accentuated (pl. lxxviii.-lxxxi.). The local artists were probably Romans, and their coins may serve as typical examples of Roman art at that time.

The standard of execution exhibited on these early pieces was not long maintained, and by the time that we reach the second stage of the coinage of our first period (*circ.* B.C. 240), when the bronze money was reduced to the sextantal standard, there was a visible falling-off in the artistic merit of the silver money (pl. xii. 4-8; xiii. 1-5). It is very possible that at this time the foreign artists had left the city, or had died, and the making of the dies was now entrusted to native workmen. There was, however, soon a revival, and we get fair copies of the originals; but they are in lower relief, and the form of the head of Roma undergoes a material change. The features are straighter but still retain some expression; the helmet passes into one with the visor peaked, and the hair, which at first was thick and spread, is carefully arranged in three or four symmetrical locks (pl. xiii. 6-11). The reverse does not undergo any distinctive change.

After B.C. 200 for the next 50 years, i.e. to *circ.* B.C. 150, there is but slight change in the fabric and style of the silver coins. The head of Roma

---

[1] We shall base our observations on the denarius principally, as the issues of the other pieces were of too sporadic a nature.

loses its realistic character and assumes a more pseudo-archaistic one. The variations are so slight that, were it not for certain small changes in the form of the earring, the arrangement of the hair of Roma, and the development of the moneyers' names, it would be almost impossible to arrange the issues chronologically (pl. xiv.-xxv.).[1] In this respect the money of Rome may be compared with that of Athens in its later stage. At first marked variations in style, more especially in connection with the head of Athene on the obverse, render it possible to classify the Athenian coins in various periods; but when it assumed a more stereotyped form, i.e. after B.C. 200, a chronological classification of the coinage would be almost impossible, were it not for the magistrates' names and symbols, which are additional to the reverse type of the owl. The introduction of new types on the reverse of the Roman denarius did not evoke much additional skill; but yet the workmanship is on the whole pleasing, and it cannot be said that the coinage does not possess some artistic merit.

Decline of Art.

The next period of fifty years, B.C. 150—100, is one of a gradual decline, and by the close of the second century B.C. Roman art, so far as it is illustrated by the coins, passed into a much lower level.[2] The head of Roma begins after B.C. 150 to lose its symmetry of form; it gradually becomes less realistic, and continually shows a coarseness of design which sometimes reaches almost a caricature (pl. xxv.-xxix.). It is in low relief, and usually more spread, so that it covers nearly the whole of the field of the coin. The letters of the legend, which had till then been neatly and carefully engraved, show a certain amount of carelessness of execution, being larger and often irregularly placed. The pictorial nature of the reverse types is often marred by severity of outline. All the engraver seemed desirous of effecting was to supply a picture or scene, the minute details and finish of which he did not consider worth careful treatment, or they were beyond his skill of execution. Examples may be seen in the coins of Sextus Pompeius Fostulus (vol. i., p. 131, pl. xxvi. 6), and on those of C. Minucius Augurinus (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15); of P. Calpurnius (vol. i., p. 140, pl. xxvii. 3); and of Q. Caecilius Metellus (vol. i., p. 156, pl. xxviii. 18).

Revival of Art.

At the beginning of the first century B.C. the Roman coinage enters on a somewhat new phase as regards fabric and style. At first the types show the same lack of artistic merit; but soon a change sets in, which is specially noticeable in the issues of the moneyers,

[1] We shall notice these minor changes a little more in detail in chapter xi. on the chronological view of the coinage (see below, p. cxvii. f.).

[2] This degradation is much more marked on the local issues (see pl. xcii.).

M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius (vol. i., pp. 175 f., pl. xxix. 19-20; pl. xxx. 1, 2, 4, 5). These moneyers issued two series of coins; one with a peculiar-shaped head of Roma in high relief, the features rigid and unrealistic, which was copied from previous coinages of the time (pl. xxix. 13, 14, 16-18); the other with the head of Apollo in high relief, his hair arranged in thick conventional locks. This second type is rather characteristic of later issues; but the two series are so unequal in point of execution that, were it not for the similarity of the reverse types, they might be considered to be of different epochs.[1]

As the types, both obverse and reverse, now show such constant variation, it is not easy to follow up the differences in style; but from about B.C. 91 to *circ.* B.C. 70 more attention was paid to detail in the designs than previously. The fabric also varies considerably, and is very irregular. Some of the types, more especially those of the obverse, are in low relief, as seen on the coins of Mn. Fonteius (vol. i., p. 192, pl. xxx. 16), of L. Sentius (vol. i., p. 227, pl. xxxii. 2), of C. Marcius Censorinus (vol. i., p. 301, pl. xxxvii. 10), and of L. Julius Bursio (vol. i., p. 324, pl. xxxviii. 16). Others are in *mezzo-rilievo*; for example, those of M. Herennius (vol. i., p. 195, pl. xxx. 19), of L. Memmius Galeria (vol. i., p. 204, pl. xxxi. 5), of C. Fabius (vol. i., p. 222, pl. xxxi. 19), and of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (vol. i., p. 289, pl. xxxvi. 6); whilst others are in high relief, as those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (vol. i., p. 251, pls. xxxiii., xxxiv.), of C. Mamilius Limetanus (vol. i., p. 343, pl. xl. 9), and of C. Norbanus (vol. i., p. 347, pl. xl. 12). A fourth series shows a considerable want of skill on the part of the die-engravers. This is specially noticeable in the issues of C. Coilius Caldus (vol. i., p. 212, pl. xxxi. 12), of L. Thorius Balbus (vol. i., p. 225, pl. xxxi. 22), and of D. Junius Silanus (vol. i., p. 244, pl. xxxii. 14). It would be easy to give many more examples in illustration, but from those mentioned it will be seen that these differences in fabric were quite irregular, and that no particular style was peculiar to one period or to one series of issues. From the point of view of fabric the coins are, therefore, of little help in following up the sequence of the issues, and again were it not that at this particular time we have the evidence of finds, certain changes in the standard of the bronze money, the re-issue of the *as* of the uncial standard, and the suspension of the bronze currency, it would have been almost impossible to evolve a chronological classification from this mass of material.[2]

---

[1] This was the opinion of Mommsen; see vol. i., p. 176, note.

[2] A notable feature of the coinage of this time was the serration of the edge of the denarius. Particulars of this process and its duration will be found in vol. i., pp. 159, 411.

Period of fine style.

The period of fine art as applicable to the Republican coins may be said to extend from *circ.* B.C. 70—50. The denarius of this time arrived at a point of finish and execution which is quite exceptional. It would almost appear as if an entirely new set of die-engravers were employed at Rome, who vied with each other in the excellence of workmanship. Whether they were imported from Greece there is no direct evidence, but it was about this time that there existed more intimate relations with the East on account of the war with Mithradates of Pontus. Pliny[1] tells us of the numerous treasures of the East which Pompey displayed at his third triumph in B.C. 61. These consisted of golden statues of Minerva, Mars and Apollo, a jewelled portrait of himself, thirty-three crowns adorned with pearls, a square mountain of gold with stags and lions upon it, and vases and cups and all kinds of eating utensils in murrhine. The display of all these fine works no doubt engendered an artistic feeling, which to some degree is reflected in the coinage. More attention was now devoted to minute finish and detail, and to the delicate rendering of the obverse type, more especially of the female head. Amongst the more remarkable instances are the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (vol. i., p. 436, pl. xlv. 1-4), with the bust of Ceres showing her head ornamented with the flower of the poppy, her hair confined within a silken bag, and curled over the forehead; of Q. Pomponius Musa (vol. i., p. 442, pl. xlv. 14-23), with the laureate head of Apollo, with loose locks of hair gracefully arranged above the forehead and ornamented at the side with a species of jewel; and of Faustus, the son of Sulla (vol. i., p. 471, pl. xlvii. 18), with the elaborately designed bust of Diana, having profuse jewelry in her hair and about her neck, and delicate drapery over her shoulders. Of all the coins in the Republican series none excel these and a few of the later issues of Q. Cassius (head of Vesta), of P. Licinius Crassus (bust of Venus), and of C. Memmius (head of Ceres). In the earlier part of this period some of the coins show the high relief of the obverse type, a marked characteristic of the preceding series. This may be said to have reached a climax in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, with the head of Apollo (vol. i., pp. 450 f., pl. xlvi. 13-24; pl. xlvii. 1-15). Here it quite abruptly ceases, and from that time the obverse type is in *mezzo-rilievo*. It has been suggested (vol. i., p. 451) that this almost sudden cessation of the high relief may have been due to two causes: either as rendering the coin more convenient for currency and less liable to detrition, or to save labour in the actual striking of it. A piece with the design in high relief would, in the process of striking, require double the number of blows necessary for one in low relief.

---

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxvii. 2, 6.

This improvement in the artistic nature of the coins was fairly preserved during the time that the moneyers retained their names on the coins, that is, till B.C. 37. At first a somewhat lower relief was introduced, and in consequence the character of the design lost some of its force. In the case of the female head, we get the same highly decorative form, but the chief characteristic of the coinage from B.C. 44 is portraiture of living persons, and we may point to these likenesses as exhibiting the best examples of artistic skill which the die-engravers could put forth. The portraits of Julius Caesar and subsequently those of the triumvirs are full of expression and true to life. These portraits compare very favourably with the early ones found on the coins of Macedon and Egypt, in spite of their being often in low relief. In that of Julius Caesar there is a decided attempt to treat the head from an anatomical point of view, and in all cases a true likeness was arrived at and obtained. The same can also be said of the truly artistic pieces struck by Octavius from B.C. 36, first as Imperator and later as Augustus. Some of the earlier pieces, those on which Octavius is given the titles of "Caesar Divi f." and "Imp. Caesar" (pl. lix.-lx.), are not inferior in technique to the gem-engravers' productions of that period. The uniformity of style of these coins and of those of the early Empire seems to point to the fact that the die-engravers at Rome were native artists, and were not imported from Greece or elsewhere.

It was at this time, but more especially during the years of the triumvirate, that the coins of Roman types and standard were struck in the Provinces. In dealing with those of Gaul and the East we have remarked on their chief characteristics of fabric and style, more especially in connection with portraiture; in the one case it is in high relief, in the other it is in low relief. On comparison it will be seen that, in the case of the coins struck in Spain, Sicily and Africa, there is an individuality of style which marks each series. The differences are not easy to describe, and to do so would be rather outside our subject. These characteristics can best be judged by examining the plates of illustrations.

§ IX.—Epigraphy, Orthography, &c.

The question of Epigraphy and Orthography in connection with the early Roman coinage has been so fully and ably discussed and explained by Mommsen[1] that any remarks which may here be offered will add but little that is new. The few points which will be noticed are mostly those which bear upon the chronology of the coinage.

---

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 187 f.

Letters.

The letter A shows more variations in the early stage of the coinage than any other one of the alphabet. This was probably due to its form, which lent itself to variation. This concerned, however, only one stroke out of the three of which it is composed. The various forms are Λ, Λ, Λ, Λ, A and A. On the early coinage the first three forms are the most usual, and continue so till the end of the third century B.C. Λ is also the only one which is met with on the first gold issue. These variations occur mostly in the inscription *Roma*. In the moneyers' names and monograms A and Λ are the more frequent, as C · AL, C VR, VRO, W, &c. From *circ.* B.C. 196 Λ, Λ and A are almost exclusively used in *Roma,* but there is soon a tendency to give preference to A, and by the time that the middle of the century is reached it has quite superseded all the other forms. It is interesting to follow the variations of this letter, which, from a chronological view in connection with the coinage, are of some importance.[1] At a later period during the triumvirate and early Empire Λ for A not infrequently occurs; but this is only a provincialism, and is mostly limited to the coinages of Antony and Octavius (as Caesar and Augustus) struck in the East. The Greek form A has no chronological interest. It is met with occasionally at an early stage of the coinage. The same moneyer sometimes uses A or A indiscriminately, as SAR or SAR (vol. i., p. 99), C · AL or C · AL (vol. i., p. 102), A or A (vol. ii., p. 232), and later, GAR or GAR (vol. i., pp. 333-334), and at a still later date in the East it is used by Mark Antony on his cistophori (vol. ii., pp. 502, 503).

G, with the line of differentiation rising perpendicularly from the right-hand corner, and terminating in a head scarcely perceptible, preserves its form without variation till quite the end of the Republic, except for an occasional C, which is only the result of carelessness of the die-engraver. On the coinage of Antony in the East, more especially the legionary pieces, it assumes various forms, as G, G, Ϛ, Ϛ and C (vol. ii., pp. 527 f.). Some of these cursive forms found their way into Italy, and they are occasionally seen on pieces of the Roman mint during the early years of Augustus (vol. ii., pp. 20, 25, 30, 31, 35, 36).

I, prolonged above the line to indicate a long I, dates from about the time of Sulla, when it represented to some extent the more ancient EI (see below). Though not unusual in inscriptions, it occurs only twice on coins previous to the Empire, viz. on denarii with the name of M. Calidius (vol. ii., p. 255), and on those of P. Accoleius Lariscolus (vol. i., p. 569). Under the Empire it is seen not infrequently on the bronze coins of the moneyers in CIVIS and DIVI

---

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 188) did not quite agree on this point, for he remarks, "la forme A ne peut servir à fixer la date des monnaies."

(vol. ii., p. 57, *pass.*), and on denarii of Augustus of a slightly earlier date struck in the East (vol. ii., pp. 549, 550).

K in the legends is only placed before A, as in the names *Kalenus* (vol. i., p. 415) and *Palikanus*, who was a moneyer of the time of Caesar (vol. i., p. 517). It not infrequently occurs as a mint-mark (vol. i., p. 221), in the latter case sometimes in conjunction with the vowels A, E, I, O, V (vol. i., p. 330). K with the transverse lines short belongs to the period of the Republic and early Empire. After the first century A.D. it is found with one or both transverse lines lengthened.[1]

The archaic form ꓘ is practically the only one met with on the coins of the third century B.C., and of the early part of the next one. It occurs on the coins of Luceria (vol. ii., pp. 179 f.), and also in monograms, as C·AV (vol. i., p. 34), TV (vol. i., p. 65), VV (vol. i., p. 69), ꓘP, together with ꓘL (vol. i., p. 70). After B.C. 172 L is occasionally substituted for ꓘ, when we have C·AL (vol. i., p. 102), C·TER·LVC (vol. i., p. 103), and P·BLAS (vol. i., p. 104). It becomes more frequent during B.C. 150—125, and by the end of the century has entirely superseded the older form.

O in the early period is very much smaller than the other letters, as with the Greek alphabet. From the time of Sulla it is, however, made equal in size, and when the smaller one occurs it is only an accident.

ꓤ with the square top is essentially early. At the beginning of the second century B.C. it is modified into P, but the two forms run concurrently down to the middle of that century, when the archaic one disappears. If it is met with after that date it has no chronological significance. The closed P is abnormal, and is due in most cases to careless or crude workmanship on the part of the die-engravers, as in the case of the aurei struck at the triumphs of Julius Caesar in B.C. 46 by A. Hirtius (vol. i., p. 526, no. 4054), and in B.C. 45 by L. Munatius Plancus (vol. i., p. 537, no. 4118), and on the bronze coins of the same time of C. Clovius and Q. Oppius (vol. i., pp. 539, 541), and also on the provincial issues of Antony in the East (vol. ii., pp. 494, 495), and on those of Sextus Pompey in Sicily (vol. ii., pp. 561, 563).

T, like I, was sometimes elongated, and rises above the other letters, but this is only for reasons of space (vol. ii., p. 59, *pass.*). In inscriptions it is not met with till the beginning of the seventh century A.U.C., and in the Imperial period the usage is very common.[2]

V is sometimes substituted for Y when the word is of Greek origin, as *Upsae*, *Hypsaeus* (vol. i., pp. 476, 483), *Sibylla* (vol. i., p. 432), where we get also *Sibulla*. When Y figures amongst the signs of moneyers, it is the Greek Y, not a modified Latin V.

---

[1] Egbert, *Latin Inscr.*, p. 61.

[2] Egbert, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

Double vowels and consonants.

The duplication of the vowels to denote length occurs only in FEELIX, which is also inscribed FELIX (vol. i., pp. 471, 472), and in the names of *C. Numonius Vaala* and *C. Veibius Vaarus*, the latter being also given as *C. Vibius Varus* (vol. i., pp. 570, 587, 588). These last are of the same date.

EI to denote the long I is more common, as in C·SERVEIL or C·SERƎIL (vol. i., pp. 179, 469), ΓREIVERNVM (vol. i., p. 483), VEIBIVS (vol. i., p. 587), LEIBERTAS (vol. ii., pp. 471, 481), CASSEI (vol. ii., p. 484), &c.

II for I is only a provincialism, and occurs on coins of P. Carisius struck in Spain, and of Mark Antony struck in the East (vol. ii., p. 508, note 1).

XS, to express X, is met with in MAXSVMVS, AXSIVS and ALEXSANDREA (vol. i., pp. 399, 409, 449). XS for X is found in inscriptions of all periods after the *senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus*, B.C. 186, perhaps because the X is regarded as equivalent to the Greek χ (*ch*), and then S would be needed.[1]

On early coins the double consonant is often dropped, as CINA, COTA, ΓILIΓVS, MEMIES, SISENA, &c. (vol. i., pp. 106, 128, 175, 307; ii. 267). This frequently occurs in the case of monograms.[2]

The *Aspiration* is also wanting on some of the early pieces after the letters C, Γ, T. We therefore read CETEGVS for CETHEGVS, CILO for CHILO, ΓILIΓVS for ΓHILIΓΓVS, TAMΓIL for TAMΓHIL, and TALNA for THALNA.[3]

The accent or *apex* used to denote vowels long by nature occurs not infrequently in inscriptions of the first century B.C. after the time of Sulla; but rarely on coins of the Republic; see MV́SA and FV́RI (vol. i., pp. 442-446, 486, 487). It varies in form, as V́, V̀, V̓, &c.

Numbers.

↓, signifying 50, is first met with on the gold coins which are assigned to the middle of the third century B.C. (vol. i., p. 27), and this form, together with a slight modification ⇓, was preserved till some time after the beginning of the first century B.C. These are the only forms used on the coinage of L. Cornelius Piso Frugi, struck in B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 258 f.). A few years later, *circ.* B.C. 85, ⊥ was generally adopted (see coins of L. Julius Bursio and P. Crepusius, vol. i., pp. 327, 339 f.). It did not, however, exclude entirely the older forms ↓ and ⇓, which again occur *circ.* B.C. 75 and 64 (vol. i., pp. 403, 451, note). ⇓ seems to have extended down to the Augustan age.

The employment of the same signs as letters and numerals naturally caused a difficulty. This was obviated by the use of a mark of differentiation consisting of a straight line which could be placed above the letter or

---

[1] Egbert, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 194.

[3] Mommsen, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

across it, as ⵔ = 5, ⵒ = 500, and ⵎ = 1000 (vol. i., pp. 255, 342, no. 2715; 299, no. 2348). The barred ⵟ or ⵟ was used to distinguish the number from the letter, and from that it came to represent the sign for the denarius = 10 *asses* (vol. i., pp. 118, 241). Other signs used to express numerals are ↀ = 50,000, ↁ = 5000, and ↂ = 10,000 (vol. i., pp. 451, 453, 455, 457).

To express numbers there were two methods in use; the addition method when the higher number preceded, as VIIII = IX, and the subtraction method when the lower denomination preceded, as XIV = XIIII and XIIX = XVIII. The latter had for its object the saving of space, but the former was the most common, and was usually adopted in the case of a series of numbers on the coins. Some remarkable instances occur in the issue of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi *circ* B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 258, 259). Amongst them may be mentioned XXCIII = ⅃XXXIII, XXCIIII = ⅃XXXIV, XXCVI = ⅃XXXVI and XCⵔ = LXXXXV. This subtraction method was, however, but little practised; yet it survived to a somewhat late date, as on the legionary coins of Antony, B.C. 32—31 (vol. ii., pp. 528, 529), both methods were used, as IIII and IV, VIIII and IX and XIIII and XIV.[1]

Mint-marks. In connection with these special forms of letters and numerals, we may here refer to the practice of marking the dies, which prevailed for a considerable time at the Roman mint and also locally. These mint-marks to some extent correspond to those found on the English coins of the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They were introduced at the Roman mint in B.C. 101, as they occur first on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, which were struck under the provisions of the *lex Clodia* (vol. i., p. 167).

These monetary signs are of a most diversified character, and they consist of letters (Latin and Greek), numbers, symbols,[2] and fractional signs. They show a great variety of combinations, such as single letters, sometimes accompanied by dots, on the obverse or reverse, letters on both sides, letters on obverse and reverse starting from opposite ends of the alphabet, letters and numbers, double letters and numbers, numbers only or symbols only, on one or both sides, symbols and letters, symbols and numbers, &c. To these may be added a complicated series of fractional signs (vol. i., p. 451). The extent to which this system of using signs could be carried is best illustrated on the coinages of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi and his son, C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (vol. i., pp. 251 f., 451 f.).

---

[1] For the various methods of subtraction see Mommsen, *Hermes*, xxii., pp. 603 f.; Egbert, *op cit.*, p. 74.

[2] The symbols on the obverses and reverses of the denarii struck by L. Papius and L. Roscius Fabatus (vol. i., pp. 371, 423) are of considerable interest, as they bear some relation to each other, as the anvil and the hammer, the bee and the flower, the boot and the shoe, the bucket and the well-head, the camel and the ass, &c.

The object in marking the dies in this manner was no doubt to ascertain the number which was supplied to each *officina*, and not with a view of checking the amount of bullion used by each die. The labour of making even this slight addition to the dies must have been considerable, seeing that for some issues many hundreds were required. It is evident that the reproduction of dies as practised at the present day was not known in ancient times. In one way these signs are useful, as not only do they illustrate the activity of the Roman mint, but they also serve as a guide to ascertaining the amount of coinage struck by a particular moneyer. When these marks ceased to be used, we can then only judge of the extent of an issue by the rarity or frequency of the coins at the present time. From the time of their introduction these mint-marks were employed very freely down to about B.C. 64, when they practically cease, only to be revived on two solitary occasions in the form of letters on the issues of L. Cassius Longinus, B.C. 52, and of M. Mettius, B.C. 44 (vol. i., pp. 411, 494, 543).

Symbols, letters and numbers occur on some of the early provincial coinages in Spain and Gaul (vol. ii., pp. 352-356, 388-390); but they are not met with after the revival of this money in B.C. 50—49.

§ X.—Finds of Coins.

One of the most important criteria for the classification and dating of coins of all periods and classes is the evidence which can be extracted from finds. On account of the constant change of type and the multiplicity of the names of the moneyers, who held office for a limited period, probably only for one year, this evidence is invaluable in the case of the Roman Republican series. In order to arrive at any satisfactory results certain conditions are necessary.

In the first place the find should be examined critically, the number of specimens of each issue noted, and also their state of preservation. Coins more recently struck would naturally be the best preserved, and usually those of the latest issues would be in greater abundance. This, however, is not always the case, as some time generally lapsed before newly struck coins circulated widely. More important still is it that, so far as possible, finds should be examined in their entirety. Unfortunately this rarely happens. More often than not when a hoard is unearthed the finder's first thought is to keep his discovery secret, in order that he may dispose of it piecemeal to the best advantage, so that by the time that the local authorities are informed of the discovery the greater part of the hoard has been scattered, if even it may not have reached the melting-pot. In such cases great caution has to be exercised as to the amount of trustworthy evidence the find may supply.

This was usually the case with those which are mentioned in the following pages. Amongst other circumstances which have to be taken into consideration are modifications of standards of weights, the introduction of new denominations, and the cessation of issue of those already in circulation. There are also to be considered the conditions under which the coins were concealed, viz., was it a private hoard or part of a military chest? In the latter case we must turn to our histories. If a hoard is small it may be concluded that it was of a private nature; if unusually large, that it was probably part of a military chest.

Tables of Finds.

In the Tables of Finds which are supplied at the end of this work the contents of each one have been tabulated, but it is only in a few very exceptional cases that we have noted the numbers of coins of a particular issue. Some account of the contents of each hoard is supplied under the date assigned to its burial; in such notices, however, it was impossible to enter into much detail. The circumstances under which the find was discovered are noted, its contents mentioned generally, and particular attention drawn to the latest pieces in the hoard, and the approximate date of its burial. Fuller descriptions will be found in the various publications where the finds are first noticed, to which references have been given.

We shall now limit ourselves to a general summary, and to pointing out the lines on which the chronology of the finds has been determined.

Date of the earliest finds.

It is unfortunate that no finds have been recorded in detail which would help to classify the coinages of the second century B.C.; that long series, for the classification of which we have had often to trust to slight variations of the types. The earliest finds of which analyses have been published do not carry us back before the beginning of the first century B.C. There are no less than five hoards which can be given to B.C. 93—92 (vol. i., pp. 161, 162). Three of these, Maserà, Riccia,[1] S. Giovanni Incarico, are of *circ.* B.C. 93; the others, Roncarolo and Pozoblanco, are of *circ.* B.C. 92.[2] The line of demarcation is supplied by the issues of the quinquevirate, which had the superintendence of the Roman mint in the latter year (vol. i., pp. 184 f.). There is a remarkable circumstance which is connected with all these finds; it is that none of them appear to have contained any of the quinarii which were issued under the provisions of the *lex Clodia,* which is usually assigned to B.C. 104. The first moneyers to strike these quinarii were C. Egnatuleius, B.C. 102, and T. Cloulius, who held

---

[1] Sometimes called *la Riccia*, but *Riccia* only in the first notice of the hoard supplied by Garrucci (*Periodico di Num. e Sfrag.*, vol. v., 1873, pp. 285 f.).

[2] Mommsen has given earlier dates to some of these hoards. For example, he puts the Riccia hoard to B.C. 125 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 44), and that of Roncarolo to B.C. 109—104 (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 123); but Count de Salis's classification shows that they must be transferred to some years later.

office in the following year (vol. i., pp. 164, 165). At the same time Cloulius issued denarii. These latter were in three of the hoards named, Maserà, Riccia and Pozoblanco, but none of his quinarii. Most of these hoards, however, contained a considerable number of early denarii and victoriati, showing that the latter were still in circulation after the last years of the first century B.C. At Maserà there were 73 denarii of the Dioscuri type, and 141 victoriati, all without symbols or moneyers' names. A similar proportion existed at Riccia, viz., 89 denarii and 121 victoriati. The Roncarolo and Pozoblanco hoards were very small as compared with the others, but for classification they are very important, because they contained coins of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, none of which were present in the other three hoards. As the area over which these finds extended was a very wide one, no historical importance can be attached to them. Maserà and Roncarolo are situated in the north of Italy, S. Giovanni Incarico in central Italy, Riccia in the south, and Pozoblanco in Spain.

Period of the Social war.

The next series of finds takes us into the middle of the Social war, B.C. 91—89, but none of them can be directly associated with it. Two occurred on Italian soil at Taranto (Calabria) and Ricina (Macerata), and two in Spain at Cazlona and Oliva (vol. i., pp. 190, 191). The period assigned to the burial of these hoards comes within a certain limit owing to the re-issue, in B.C. 91, of the bronze *as* of the uncial standard, which had been in abeyance since B.C. 150, and its suppression by a reduction to the half-ounce standard in B.C. 89 under the provisions of the *lex Papiria*. With the exception of that found at Oliva, which consisted of 1271 pieces, these hoards were of limited extent, and contained but very few early pieces. In the Oliva hoard there were sixteen early denarii of the Dioscuri type without any moneyers' marks, and seventeen with symbols. Again, no quinarii, struck under the provisions of the *lex Clodia*, were met with in these hoards, though there had been several issues, viz., of C. Egnatuleius (B.C. 102), T. Cloulius (B.C. 101), P. Vettius Sabinus (B.C. 90), and C. Fundanius (B.C. 89), yet all of them contained denarii of T. Cloulius. Though these hoards were buried within a very short time of those assigned to the previous period, they comprised many new issues not before met with. These were all of the period of the Social war.

Period of the first Civil war.

For convenience we may group together the finds which are mentioned under Periods IX. and X., B.C. 88—82 (pp. 242, 243, 316, 319). It was during these years that the bronze money of the semuncial standard was introduced. It came into existence under the *lex Papiria semunciaria* B.C. 89, but did not continue after B.C. 82, when the issues in this metal were suspended. All the moneyers who struck this light bronze coinage must therefore have held office during these years. It was a

time remarkable for internal strife in Italy. The year B.C. 88 witnessed the closing scenes of the Social war; B.C. 87 the supremacy of the Marian party, and B.C. 82 its final collapse. We may connect three at least of the finds of this period with these events, viz., with the Social war during B.C. 88 may be associated the "Hoffmann" find, which is of exceptional interest, as it contained no less than fourteen specimens of the denarii of the Confederate States; that of Fiesole with the arrival of Marius in Italy from Africa to join Cinna before their entry into Rome, B.C. 87; and that of Monte Codruzzo with the battle at the Colline Gate, B.C. 82. The Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo hoards were unusually large, the former comprising not less than 4000 denarii, the latter about 5000. Both were also very complete, nearly every issue, with the exception of some of the early denarii with symbols, being represented down to the time of their burial. There were, however, no victoriati, which would show that by this time the provisions of the *lex Clodia* were in full force, and that this law had practically swept the old coin out of currency. The Fiesole hoard alone contained twenty-one specimens of the early denarius, without and with symbols; and of the issues which more immediately preceded its concealment the number of specimens was most unusual. Though Zannoni[1] described only about one-half of the find, yet the coins of the moneyers of B.C. 88 and 87, to which latter date its burial is assigned, numbered no less than 853 specimens (vol. i., p. 242). Not a single specimen of these issues had been met with in the Oliva hoard, which was hidden only three years previously. The Monte Codruzzo hoard was equally remarkable, although the number of pieces of the individual issues were rather more evenly distributed, and those of the later issues were not so abundant (vol. i., p. 319). There were, however, no less than 97 early denarii of the Dioscuri type, and of the moneyers of B.C. 86, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus, 308 and 107 denarii respectively. Another important feature in connection with this last hoard was the presence of the coins of C. Annius Luscus, who was proconsul in Spain B.C. 82—80, and of C. Valerius Flaccus, who was propraetor in Gaul during B.C. 82. This is the first occurrence of any of these Provincial coins in hoards.

Though much more limited, the hoard which we have designated the "Hoffmann Find" (vol. ii., p. 321) is of almost paramount importance, as its burial coincides with the last year of the Social war. It consisted in all of only 154 pieces, 14 of which were of the Confederate money. The coins throughout were very evenly distributed, the highest number of any issue was five, and most were represented by one or two specimens only; but

[1] *Dei denarii consolari e di famiglie Romane, disotterrati in Fiesole*, 1829. Firenze, 1830.

what is of great importance from a chronological view is the circumstance that there were coins of no less than eleven of the fifteen moneyers who held office during B.C. 90 and 89 at the Roman mint, and also those of both the moneyers of B.C. 88, D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. It also affords evidence for the chronology of the money of the Confederates.

Of the other finds which are assigned to these Periods, that of Fuscaldo corresponds in date of burial to the Fiesole hoard, whilst those of Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia supply specimens of the issues of B.C. 87 and 86, with the exception of that of the aediles, M. Fannius and L. Critonius (vol. i., p. 314). Of all these hoards that of Cingoli only contained quinarii of C. Egnatuleius and T. Cloulius, but none of P. Vettius Sabinus and C. Fundanius.

Later Period, from B.C. 81—73.

The nine hoards, the burial of which can be brought within the limit of as many years, B.C. 81—73, enable us to classify the different issues almost year by year (vol. i., pp. 360 f.). With three exceptions, Hev-Szamos, Licodia and Ossero, all were found on Italian soil. Three are of Tuscany, viz. Carrara, San Miniato and Rignano. It is possible to connect the first two with the insurrection of Lepidus, which was quickly suppressed in B.C. 77. The Carrara hoard was remarkable for the large number of quinarii issued after the passing of the *lex Clodia* (vol. i., p. 361). There were also some of the early quinarii and a few specimens of the victoriatus. It contained also the Provincial coins which had been recently struck in the East, Gaul and Spain, but those of the last province did not include pieces of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who did not take up office as quaestor to Pompey till B.C. 76, which is the year after the supposed burial of this hoard (vol. ii., p. 358). It has been suggested (vol. i., p. 361) that as some of the Spanish pieces appear to be of a later date than those of the Roman mint, this hoard may have been brought from Spain into Italy. The San Miniato hoard was of similar composition, and may be of the same time, and its burial due to the same circumstances.

Another important hoard of this time is that of Roncofreddo, which, as that city is situated in the Romagna district, has been attributed to the period of the Revolt of the Slaves under Spartacus, B.C. 73—71 (vol. i., p. 362). This date, however, does not quite coincide with Count de Salis's classification, as the hoard did not contain any coins struck after B.C. 75 (see Tables of Finds). Here, however, we may have an instance of a treasure which might not have been recently added to before its burial. It consisted of no less than 6000 denarii, but only of about 17 quinarii (all of the later issues), which seems to suggest that it may have been part of a military chest. It contained specimens of the coinages of nearly all the moneyers of B.C. 77—75, which had not been present in any of the previously mentioned hoards. In importance it ranks with the finds of Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo.

There are several other hoards of this time, which, though limited in extent, are useful for placing in order the various issues. They are those of Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina and Ossero. Most of these appear to have been described in their entirety. The Hev-Szamos hoard, which may be assigned to *circ.* B.C. 78, shows that at this time the denarius circulated with the native currency in Transylvania, as by far the larger proportion of the hoard consisted of Illyrian drachms.

Later Period continued, B.C. 72—50.

In contrast to the abundance of hoards which have been attributed to B.C. 93—73 is their scarcity during the following twenty years. For Italy itself it was rather a period of rest from internal strife. Great military activity was, however, prevalent outside Italy, but most of the hoards which may have been discovered in the Provinces have not been sufficiently described to be of any use for chronology. During B.C. 72—50 there were several changes connected with fabric and style of the coinage; the serration of the edge came to an end, and the mint-marks gradually fell out of use. The fabric of the coinage varied considerably, passing from types in high relief to those in *mezzo-rilievo*, and in style it reached a perfection of execution not previously attained (see above, p. ci). During B.C. 72—50 we have mentioned only four hoards; these were all found in Italy, and their burial must be put within the limited date of B.C. 52—49. Two of them at least may be connected with the march of Caesar to Rome and Brundusium. They were found at Cadriano, which is within a short distance of the site of the ancient city of Beneventum, on the line of march to Brundusium, and at San Cesario, which was near Modena in the direction of Bologna, which may have been Caesar's route on his way to Ariminum from the north. These hoards were of considerable magnitude, that of Cadriano consisting of over 2000 denarii, and that of San Cesario of some 4000. If not part of a military chest they must have belonged to some wealthy individual. Both contained specimens of the denarii which were struck by Caesar in Cisalpine Gaul just before his occupation of Rome in B.C. 49 (vol. i., p. 414; vol. ii., p. 390). From these coins we know the precise date of the burial of these hoards. The specimens of the early denarii were very few, and there were no victoriati.

The other two hoards, San Gregorio di Sassola and Compito (vol. i., p. 413), though small, are of some chronological use, as in both we get a fair succession of the issues from *circ.* B.C. 170, but no coins of Caesar just mentioned. The burial of these two hoards must have taken place during the years B.C. 52—51. There were also a few early denarii in each, and of the victoriatus there was only one specimen which was met with in the Compito hoard.

There is one other hoard which may be assigned to this period. It

was found at Frauendorf, near Mediasch, Transylvania, in 1875, and has been described by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1877, pp. 293 f.). The contents were very similar to those of the Compito hoard. It comprised 563 denarii only, no quinarii or victoriati. There were a few early denarii without and with moneyers' symbols, and throughout, from the beginning of the second century B.C. to the middle of the first century, the issues were very evenly distributed. The latest coins of the Roman mint were of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54), L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52), and C. Memmius C. f. (B.C. 51). As there were no Gaulish pieces of Julius Caesar of B.C. 50—49, the burial of this hoard, like that of Compito, must have occurred in B.C. 51, or early in the following year (see Tables of Finds).

Period of the second Civil war.

Our next Period takes us from the outbreak of the Civil war between Pompey and Caesar to the death of the latter, B.C. 49—44. In point of date the four finds which are given to these years are fairly evenly distributed (vol. i., pp. 501, 502): that of Carbonara (II) was of B.C. 48, those of San Niccolò di Villola and Collecchio of B.C. 45, and that of Liria of B.C. 44. They were all private hoards and limited in extent, and their burial does not seem to have been brought about by any military movements, nor was it due to local influence. The first three were Italian, but they bear no connection in point of district, Carbonara being in the south near Bari, San Niccolò di Villola near Bologna and Collecchio near Modena, whilst Liria is in Spain, in the province of Valencia. The revival of the Provincial coinages in the West and the East, and their presence in all these hoards in considerable numbers, render it possible to assign more precise limits to the issues of the Roman mint. But in doing this one circumstance must always be borne in mind, viz., that it often took some little time for a coin to travel from a province into Italy. This would apply more to the East than to the West. As instances of date we may take the Pompeian coins issued in Africa and Spain from B.C. 47—44. In the San Niccolò di Villola hoard there were denarii of Cato struck in Africa B.C. 47—46 (head of Libertas; *rev.* Victory seated, vol. ii., p. 574); in that of Collecchio those of Cn. Pompey struck in Spain B.C. 46—45, and in that of Liria those of Sextus Pompey of the following year (see Tables of Finds). This succession of issues from the provinces near to Italy is an important guide to the classification of the coins of the Roman mint, since in the former we know the almost precise date of each issue, whereas in the latter, on account of the uniformity of the coinage, less certainty prevails.[1]

[1] The evidence of finds in connection with the Provincial money is specially noted in the dissertation on each section.

Period of the Triumvirate.

From the death of Julius Caesar, to the year preceding the battle of Naulochus (B.C. 44—37), we return to a condition of things respecting finds such as had prevailed during the early years of the century. No less than twelve finds may be assigned to this short period of seven years (vol. i., p. 557). Eight of them were unearthed in Northern Italy, two in Central and South Italy, one in Gaul, and one in Transylvania. It would have been satisfactory if we could have identified those of Northern Italy more intimately with the sieges of Mutina in B.C. 43, and of Perusia in B.C. 41—40, but the only two which might be associated with the later event are those of Florence and San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, the concealment of which was about B.C. 41. As both these hoards were very small, no particular importance can be attached to them in that respect. Those of Vigatto, Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Borzano, Peccioli, and Garlasco, which spread over three years only, B.C. 39—36, might to some degree be connected with the constant passing of the armies of Rome to and from Gaul. The Pieve-Quinta (Romagna) hoard, which consisted of about 1000 denarii, comprised specimens of most of the issues from B.C. 42—38, but none of later date. Its burial took place in B.C. 38, about the same time as those of Santa Anna and Ossolaro; but as it contained coins of C. Vibius Varus, it served to establish the order of the issues of that year.

The Arbanats find in the Department of the Gironde is also not of sufficient importance to be attributed to any military movements in that district, nor do those of Grosspold (Transylvania) and Carbonara (I), near Bari, call for any special remarks. It is a somewhat curious circumstance that though most of these hoards were buried in Italy, the contemporary issues of the Roman mints were not so fully represented as previously. On the other hand they tell us that the mass of coinage then current in Italy was still of the second century B.C., and of the first half of the first century B.C. In the Borzano hoard the number of quinarii, most of which were of the early part of the century, nearly equalled that of denarii. They were 514 as against 597.

Later Period of the Triumvirate, and of the Early Empire.

From B.C. 37 the evidence of finds for chronology is of a somewhat meagre description; this is due not so much to a dearth of them, but to the fact that we possess analyses of but a very small number.[1] There are in consequence only two hoards the burial of which can be assigned to B.C. 36—17, and a like number to B.C. 16—3. The two of the earlier date are those of Chantenay and Beauvoisin, both places being in France, one in the Département Nièvre, the other in that of Drôme. It is fortunate that Count de Salis has preserved the analyses of these hoards, otherwise even this evidence

[1] Ad. Blanchet, *Les Trésors de Monn. rom.*, pp. 31, 32.

would not have been available. The Chantenay hoard appears to have been buried *circ.* B.C. 35, or a little later, as all the coins were issued before the battle of Actium. That of Beauvoisin was buried subsequent to B.C. 29, as there were coins of Octavius giving him the title of IMP·CAESAR, which he did not assume on his money till that date, but there are none with the title of AVGVSTVS (vol. ii., pp. 5—7). Both these hoards contained a number of Gaulish silver pieces, which points to the circumstance that the local money and that of Rome passed in currency together. The contents of these hoards were so evenly distributed that in that of Chantenay 109 different issues were represented by 181 coins, and in that of Beauvoisin, which contained 191 denarii and 11 quinarii, no single issue was represented by more than three pieces. Neither of these hoards contained any pieces of the third century B.C., the earliest denarii being of about B.C. 170.

The hoards which may be classed to our last Period, B.C. 16—3, are those of Palazzo Canavese, near Ivrea, prov. di Torino, and of Terranova Pausania, in Sardinia (vol. ii., pp. 47, 48). The former was a very large one, weighing about 25 lbs. troy, but as only a very limited number of pieces, about 160, came into the hands of Prof. Serafino Ricci,[1] its evidence must be accepted with a great amount of reservation. The burial could not, however, have taken place before B.C. 14, as it included a denarius of the moneyer of Augustus, P. Petronius Turpilianus (vol. ii., pp. 60 f.).

The Terranova Pausania hoard, the last with which we have to deal, is one of the most satisfactory in every way, though it was not found on Italian soil, but in Sardinia, on the site of the ancient city of Olbia.[2] The find in its entirety was examined, and a careful record made of its contents by Sig. Antonio Taramelli, so that in this case its evidence may be accepted without reservation. It showed that with a few exceptions, such as the early quinarii and victoriati, the silver pieces of the earliest date remained in circulation to the end of the first century B.C., the latest denarii being those of two of the last moneyers of Augustus, Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus, who struck silver coins. At the same time there were none of Augustus which give him the title of *Pater Patriae*, which he received in B.C. 2. The interest of this hoard would have been increased if it had been more representative of the more recent issues of the Roman mint, and also of those of the Provinces, especially Gaul and the East. It makes, however, a good finale to the long series on which we have commented.

From this summary it will be seen how important finds are for chronology, more especially in connection with the Roman coinage, and how still more important it is that their contents should be noted in their entirety.

---

[1] *Riv. Ital.*, 1897, pp. 179 f.

[2] *Scavi*, 1904, pp. 158 f.

When a hoard has been carefully analysed, and when due allowance has been made for the circumstances in which its concealment may have happened, there is then but little difficulty in determining the date of its burial within the limit of a year or two.

For convenience of reference, a list is appended of the hoards of which analyses have been given, with the approximate dates of their burial. Particulars of each one are set out in the Tables of Finds.

Maserà, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
Riccia, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
S. Giovanni Incarico, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
Roncarolo, *circ.* B.C. 92, vol. i., p. 162.
Pozoblanco, *circ.* B.C. 92, vol. i., p. 162.
Taranto, *circ.* B.C. 91, vol. i., p. 190.
Cazlona, *circ.* B.C. 90, vol. i., p. 190.
Oliva, *circ.* B.C. 90, vol. i., p. 191.
Ricina, *circ.* B.C. 89, vol. i., p. 191.
"Hoffmann," *circ.* B.C. 88, vol. ii., p. 321.
Fiesole, *circ.* B.C. 87, vol. i., p. 242.
Fuscaldo, *circ.* B.C. 87, vol. i., p. 242.
Cingoli, *circ.* B.C. 86, vol. i., p. 243.
Romagnano Sesia, *circ.* B.C. 86, vol. i., p. 243.
Monte Codruzzo, *circ.* B.C. 82, vol. i., p. 319.
Carrara, *circ.* B.C. 77, vol. i., p. 361.
San Miniato, *circ.* B.C. 77, vol. i., p. 361.
Hev-Szamos, *circ.* B.C. 78—77, vol. i., p. 362.
Roncofreddo, *circ.* B.C. 75, vol. i., p. 362.
Frascarolo, *circ.* B.C. 75—74, vol. i., p. 362.
Rignano, *circ.* B.C. 75—74, vol. i., p. 363.
Licodia, *circ.* B.C. 74, vol. i., p. 363.
Palestrina, *circ.* B.C. 74, vol. i., p. 363.
Ossero, *circ.* B.C. 73, vol. i., p. 364.
San Gregorio di Sassola, *circ.* B.C. 52—51, vol. i., p. 413.
Compito, *circ.* B.C. 51, vol. i., p. 413.
Frauendorf, *circ.* B.C. 51—50, vol. i., *Introd.*, pp. cxii, cxiii.
Cadriano, *circ.* B.C. 50—49, vol. i., p. 414.
San Cesario, *circ.* B.C. 50—49, vol. i., p. 414.
Carbonara (II), *circ.* B.C. 48, vol. i., p. 501.
San Niccolò di Villola, *circ.* B.C. 45—44, vol. i., p. 501.
Collecchio, *circ.* B.C. 45, vol. i., p. 502.
Liria, *circ.* B.C. 44, vol. i., p. 502.

Florence, *circ.* B.C. 41, vol. i., p. 558.
San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, *circ.* B.C. 40, vol. i., p. 558.
Vigatto, *circ.* B.C. 39, vol. i., p. 558.
Santa Anna, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 559.
Ossolaro, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 559.
Pieve-Quinta, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Grosspold, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Borzano, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Peccioli, *circ.* B.C. 38—37, vol. i., p. 561.
Garlasco, *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 561.
Arbanats, *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 562.
Carbonara (I), *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 562.
Chantenay, *circ.* B.C. 35—34, vol. ii., p. 5.
Beauvoisin, *circ.* B.C. 28, vol. ii., p. 6.
Palazzo Canavese, *circ.* B.C. 14, vol. ii., p. 47.
Terranova Pausania, *circ.* B.C. 6, vol. ii., p. 48.

§ XI.—Chronological View of the Coinage.

In order to preserve the sequence of the coinage of the Roman mint it was found necessary to describe in separate sections those which were issued outside the capital, but within Italy proper, and those which have been attributed to the Provinces. In point of date all these outside coinages are contemporary with that of Rome, but each one only for a certain limited period. Thus the Romano-Campanian coinage ceased when the local issues were established in Italy; and these in turn terminated before the Provincial money was inaugurated. It is now proposed to give a general summary of all the series of coinages described in these volumes, treating the subject from a purely chronological standpoint. The money of the Roman mint will be taken as the basis of the order, since from its initiation to its finish, so far as it is included in this work, it forms one long and unbroken series. The system of dividing it up into groups or periods, as adopted in its classification, will also be followed.

Aes Rude: date of institution uncertain.

B.C. 450—338 and later. *Aes rude*, bar-money, and *aes signatum*. The only pieces described are the *aes signatum* of the later date of the *aes grave*.

B.C. 338—269. *Aes grave* of the libral standard. At the Roman mint: *as* to uncia. This coinage falls gradually in weight, so that before it comes to an end the *as* is reduced to seven ounces and under. Later *aes signatum*.

Period of the Romano-Campanian coinage from B.C. 335. This series is continuous down to and after B.C. 269, and is mainly contemporary with the *aes grave* of the Roman mint (vol. ii., pp. 116 f.).

Aes grave issued at Luceria *circ.* B.C. 290. It consists of the *as* only (vol. ii., p. 145).

B.C. 268—240 (Period I.). Silver coinage instituted at Rome, consisting of the denarius (at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound), quinarius and sestertius of the Dioscuri type. The bronze is reduced to the triental standard with the *as* of four ounces. Higher denominations than the *as* (decussis, tripondius or tressis and dupondius) are added, and also lower ones than the uncia (semuncia and quarter-uncia). The higher denominations are cast; the lower ones from the triens are cast or struck.

The Romano-Campanian coinage in silver and bronze is continued.

Luceria issues bronze coins of the triental standard with the name of ROMA. As at the Central mint some of the denominations are cast, others are struck (vol. ii., pp. 146 f.).

B.C. 240—229 (Period I., *continued*). The bronze coinage is reduced to the sextantal standard with the *as* at two ounces, when all the denominations are struck from the *as* to the semuncia. The denarius and its divisions fall slightly in weight, and a gold coinage consisting of pieces of sixty, forty and twenty sestertii is instituted temporarily. Slight variations occur in the obverse type of the denarius, viz., in the form of the helmet, the earring, &c. Moneyers' symbols and monograms are first used.

Local coinages outside Rome are instituted; some are struck by moneyers, others bear the initials of various cities (vol. ii., pp. 153 f.). These coins, gold, silver and bronze, bear the name of ROMA and are of Roman standard, denominations, types, &c.

The Romano-Campanian coinage was probably discontinued about this time.

B.C. 229—217 (Period I., *continued*). The issue of the quinarius and sestertius is suspended at Rome, and the victoriatus is introduced. The gold coinage is not continued. The moneyers' symbols and monograms are met with in greater frequency.

The coinages of the local moneyers and of the mints preserve their uniformity with that of Rome, but with the addition at some mints of the half-victoriatus[1] in silver and the dextans and quincunx in bronze.

B.C. 217—197 (Period II.). Under the provisions of the *lex Flaminia* or *Fabia* the bronze money falls to the uncial standard, the denarius is

[1] The double victoriatus, of which only one specimen is known, appears to have been of local mintage (vol. i., p. 37; vol. ii., p. 591, App.).

reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, and the victoriatus falls in weight proportionally. For commercial purposes the denarius is reckoned at sixteen *asses*. The bronze coins consist of the dupondius and the *as*, with its divisions to the uncia. The moneyers' symbols and initials are continued, but the former preponderate.

The local moneyers and mints are still in active operation, and their issues fall into line with those of the Roman mint. To this time is also assigned the electrum half-staters (?) and drachms (?) struck at Capua during the second Punic war (vol. ii., pp. 139, 140). These are without the name of ROMA.

B.C. 197—173 (Period III.). No change is made in the denominations of the silver and bronze money at Rome, except that the issue of the dupondius is suspended. On the obverse of the denarius the head of Roma wears the peaked helmet, and her earring, consisting of a single drop, sometimes takes a triangular form. The first change occurs in the reverse type, Diana or Luna in a biga, which occasionally take the place of the Dioscuri. The moneyers' symbols are fewer, but their names, in the form of monograms or initials, increase proportionately. In the forms of the letters A for Λ, Λ, &c., is more frequent, and Ⅴ is changed into L, and Γ into Ր occasionally.

The issues of coins by local mints are suspended after B.C. 197, but those of the moneyers are continued.

B.C. 172—151 (Period IV.). The denarius is now the only silver piece struck, the issue of the victoriatus having been suspended. A new type of Victory in a biga is given for the reverse of the denarius. The Diana or Luna type is occasionally met with, but that of the Dioscuri is still the most common. On the obverse the head of Roma preserves its usual form, but her earring shows several variations, which have some chronological significance. At first it is of three drops; it next consists of a single drop, which takes the form of a cluster of pellets, and these in turn assume a spiral form. With these changes the letter A becomes more and more frequent than Λ, till the latter finally disappears; L occurs more often than Ⅴ, and Ր gradually displaces Γ.

The moneyers' symbols only are no longer met with, but all the issues bear their names, to which sometimes a family symbol is added.

The local issues of moneyers do not vary in their characteristics from those of the Central mint.

B.C. 150—125 (Period V.). The issue of the *as* is suspended, but the other denominations to the uncia are struck. This suspension of the *as* continued down to B.C. 91.

The denarius is the only silver coin. The reverse type is much varied, as the moneyers begin to depict scenes connected with the history of their families. Those of the Dioscuri and Diana, or Victory, in a biga still survive,

but gradually become less frequent. The mark of value is occasionally varied from X to XVI. The spiral-shaped earring continues, but varies into one of two drops at the end of the period. The legend ROMA, which hitherto had been inscribed on a tablet, is now often placed below an exergual line. At present there is no distinct evidence of a mint-triumvirate, but the coins of certain moneyers fall into groups.

The local issues of the coinages are struck on the same lines.

B.C. 124—103 (Period VI.). The denominations remain the same in silver and bronze, except that an attempt is made to introduce two new ones in the latter series; these are the dodrans and the bes (vol. i., pp. 153, 154). They were probably intended to take the place of the *as*, but the attempt does not appear to have been a success. The dodrans was again struck on one later occasion, but not the bes (vol. i., p. 177). The reverse types of the denarius vary with each issue. That of Diana or Luna in a biga does not occur, and when those of the Dioscuri and Victory in a biga are met with, they generally relate to the moneyer's family history. The earring worn by Roma changes from one of spiral shape to a plain single drop.

There is a marked deterioration in the fabric of the coins of this time, the head of Roma being much spread and somewhat crudely executed. This is more noticeable in the local issues. The mark of value of the denarius now assumes another form, ✕ for X.

There are no distinct instances of a mint-triumvirate in the case of the Roman coinage, but with the local coinage it is otherwise, since the only pieces assigned to this period are those of three triumvirates, one of whom struck separate issues as well as a joint issue (vol. ii., pp. 255-261). In all other respects the local money is the same as that of Rome.

B.C. 102—92 (Period VII.). Under the *lex Clodia* the silver quinarius is revived, and in consequence the victoriatus begins to be withdrawn from currency. The early quinarii are given the same type as the victoriatus, but with the mark of value Q. (*Quinarius*). The silver coins are now the denarius and the quinarius. The mark of value of the former is ✕ or X. The issue of the *as* is still in abeyance. The reverse type of the denarius maintains its constant variation, and this variation is now extended to the obverse, but only in two instances before B.C. 91. The first was in the special issue of the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, B.C. 100 (vol. i., p. 170), and the second in those of the triumvirs M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 175 f.). There are several other innovations, amongst which are the use of mint-marks in the form of letters and symbols, and the serration of the edge of the denarius. Besides these guides for the classification and sequence of the

issues, we have now for the first time the evidence of finds. Those whose burial is assigned to this period were discovered at Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo and Pozoblanco.

The local issues proceed on the same lines as those of Rome.

B.C. 91—89 (Period VIII.). The *as* of the uncial standard is resumed, and the issue of the quinarius, as also that of the denarius, is continued. The types of the denarius, both obverse and reverse, now change in the case of each issue. The practice of marking the dies with letters, symbols and numbers, and the serration of the edge of the denarius, are considerably on the increase. There are also a number of special issues, which are inscribed with various formulae, mostly denoting the withdrawal of bullion from the public *aerarium*. These special issues were chiefly occasioned by the Social war.

It is during this period that we have the coinages of the Confederate States which took part in the Marsic or Social war. They began in B.C. 91 (vol. ii., pp. 317 f.).

The finds assigned to this period are those of Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva and Ricina.

B.C. 88—86 (Period IX.). The bronze coinage, *as* to uncia, is now reduced to the semuncial standard by the *lex Papiria*, and under the same law the sestertius is revived. In B.C. 89 all the local issues came to an end owing to the passing of the *lex Plautia Papiria*, and from this time all official money struck in Italy emanated from the capital. This and other circumstances necessitated an increased number of issues. The quinarius and sestertius vary in their types like the denarius. Mint-marks are used in great variety, and the edge of the denarius is often serrated.

The coinage of the Confederates appears to have terminated some time during B.C. 88.

The finds are the "Hoffmann" hoard, and those of Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia.

B.C. 85—82 (Period X.). The coins struck at Rome show no marked changes. The issue of the sestertius is not continued, and the quinarius is very rare, so that the denarius, which now loses its mark of value, becomes almost the only silver coin in circulation. All the bronze coins are of the semuncial standard. The mint-marks continue in profusion, and the serration of the edge of the denarius is not unfrequent.

The end of this Period, B.C. 82, witnessed the introduction in the Provinces of the issue of gold and silver coins of the Roman standard. These occurred in Spain, Gaul, and the East (vol. ii., pp. 352, 388, 459).

The only find is that of Monte Codruzzo.

B.C. 81—73 (Period XI.). The bronze coinage is now entirely

suspended, and as this was also the case with the quinarius, the only denomination issued at the Roman mint is the denarius, which maintains its variations as to types, mint-marks, serration, &c. This latter process, however, becomes less frequent.

The Provincial coinages are continued, but only in the East and in Spain; the former during B.C. 81, 80, the latter down to B.C. 72, on account of the Sertorian war.

The finds are numerous and supply important data. They are those of Carrara, San Miniato, Hev-Szamos, Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina and Ossero.

B.C. 72—50 (Period XII.). The only denomination issued in any metal is the denarius, which varies a good deal in fabric. At first the obverse type is in high relief, which gradually assumes a *mezzo-rilievo*. Mint-marks are at first freely used, but are very rarely met with after B.C. 64, and the serration of the edge ceased about the same time, B.C. 69. These variations, and also a change in the character of the types, which begin to record events of late date, or even contemporary ones, render a chronological classification of the issues possible.

The Provincial coinage is continued in Spain during B.C. 72, and in Gaul it was revived by Julius Caesar in B.C. 50.

The finds are those of San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Frauendorf (see above, pp. cxii, cxiii), Cadriano and San Cesario.

B.C. 49—44 (Period XIII.). This was an important epoch in the history of the Roman coinage both in Rome and outside Italy.

At Rome the gold money is resumed, to become permanent. It consisted of the aureus and half-aureus; the former was first struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49, the latter by the *praefectus Urbi*, L. Munatius Plancus, in B.C. 45. The re-issue of the quinarius and the sestertius in silver also takes place, and an attempt is made to revive the bronze coinage. There was also a change in the *personnel* of the mint in B.C. 44, a quatuorvirate being substituted for a triumvirate. The types of all the coins varied according to the issue, some recording contemporary events. The portraits of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony are placed on some of the silver coins of the last year, B.C. 44.

In the Provinces the money is revived in the West and also in the East. This was due to the strife between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties. In Spain it occurred on two occasions; first in the war against the generals of the Elder Pompey, B.C. 49, and secondly in that against Cn. and Sextus Pompey, B.C. 46—44; in the East under similar circumstances, B.C. 49—47; in Sicily, B.C. 49 and 47, and later in Africa, B.C. 47—46. These coinages are of gold and silver. Spain struck also bronze, but no gold.

The finds are those of Carbonara (II), San Niccolò di Villola, Collecchio, and Liria.

B.C. 43—37 (Period XIV.). At Rome the coinage is again reduced to two denominations only, the aureus and the denarius. The quatuorvirate of the mint is continued. The moneyers now strike in gold as well as in silver. There is practically no change in the character of the types, except that we get portraits of the triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus and Octavius. In such cases their names and also those of the moneyers are inscribed. The portrait of Julius Caesar also occurs as in B.C. 44.

The Provincial coinages, which had been for two years in abeyance, are now revived in greater abundance. In Spain, however, we have but one issue, that of Cn. Domitius Calvinus (B.C. 39—37); in Gaul there are the coinages of Antony (B.C. 43—42), and later of Octavius (B.C. 41—37); in the East those of Brutus and Cassius and others (B.C. 44—42), and of Antony (B.C. 42 and onwards); in Sicily those of Sextus Pompey (B.C. 42—37); and in Africa those of Q. Cornuficius and Lepidus (B.C. 44—37).

The finds are those of Florence, San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, Vigatto, Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, Borzano, Peccioli, Garlasco, Arbanats and Carbonara (I).

B.C. 36—17 (Period XV.). At Rome the moneyers' names are suppressed, and all the coins, gold and silver (aureus, half-aureus and denarius), are struck in the name of Octavius as "Caesar" (B.C. 36—29), as "Imp. Caesar" (B.C. 29—27), and later as "Augustus." The types of all the coins are personal to him only.

In the Provinces the coinages are continued chiefly in the names of the triumvirs, Antony and Octavius. In Spain, P. Carisius strikes silver and bronze money as legate of Augustus; in Gaul there are the issues of Octavius as "Imp. Caesar" (B.C. 36 and 29—27), and later as "Augustus"; in the East, those of Antony, to the battle of Actium (B.C. 31), and of Octavius as "Imperator perpetuo" (B.C. 29—27), and "Augustus" (B.C. 19—18); in Sicily those of Sextus Pompey and Q. Nasidius (B.C. 36); in Africa those of Octavius (B.C. 36); and in Cyrenaïca (B.C. 31—27) those of L. Pinarius Scarpus, as legate, first of Antony, and subsequently of Octavius. These are the latest pieces of these last four provinces.

The finds are those of Chantenay and Beauvoisin.

B.C. 16—3 (Period XVI.). The moneyers' names are restored on the coins struck in Rome, but always with that of Augustus. In B.C. 15 a coinage of the baser metals is resumed, consisting of the sestertius and dupondius in orichalcum, and of the *as* and quadrans in copper. The former are based on the quarter-ounce standard, the latter on the semuncial standard. In the finer metals only the aureus and denarius are issued. The types of these

were mainly personal to the emperor; a few, however, relate to the history of the moneyer's family. The *personnel* of the mint consisted of a triumvirate, not a quatuorvirate.

All the Provincial issues are suspended with the exception of that of Gaul, which continues down to B.C. 3. These coins, which are of gold, silver and bronze, have types personal to Augustus.

The finds are those of Palazzo Canavese and Terranova Pausania.

In concluding this Introduction I must express my great indebtedness to the published works of Mommsen,[1] Babelon, Bahrfeldt, Borghesi, Cavedoni, D'Ailly, Cohen, Fr. Lenormant, and many others, to which reference has been so frequently made in the pages of these volumes. It would have been quite impossible to compile such a work as the present without the aid of such writings, especially as it contains the description of many coins of which there are no specimens in the National Collection. So much has been written by these numismatists and others in explanation of the numerous types, that to throw any fresh light upon them was only to be attempted with considerable caution. Occasionally Count de Salis's classification rendered it necessary to suggest different solutions of the types, but any changes of this nature have been mainly due to the evidence of finds and the identification of the moneyer. The numerous references show how freely these works have been consulted, and if at any time the ideas of others have not been fully acknowledged it must be looked upon as an oversight, and not in any way intentional.

Personally I am under great obligations to many for assistance in various ways. To General Max Bahrfeldt I owe a deep debt of gratitude, not only for reading the proof-sheets and for much valuable information respecting the present locality of many coins not represented in the National Collection, but also for supplying casts of such pieces. General Bahrfeldt's intimate acquaintance with all the public and most of the private collections in Europe enabled him to give information as to the rarity of many pieces. To Sir Henry H. Howorth, who throughout has shown the keenest interest in the production of these volumes, I am indebted in a no less degree, not only for reading the proof-sheets, but also for innumerable suggestions and no few corrections. His extensive historical researches have enabled him to consider the subject of Roman numismatics from an outside point of view, and he has thus been able to detect not a few discrepancies, some of which might have been overlooked.

[1] In referring to Mommsen's great work on the Roman coinage, I have throughout quoted the French edition translated by the Duc de Blacas as being that now more generally cited.

To my colleagues, Mr. W. Wroth, the Assistant-Keeper of Coins, and to Mr. G. F. Hill, the Senior Assistant of the Department, I am also very grateful for reading the work as it passed through the press, and for numerous suggestions. I have also to thank my former chief, Dr. Head, for rendering similar service in the matter of the Introduction. There are others also whose aid I have been compelled to enlist in the supply of casts of coins not represented in the Museum collection. Amongst them are M. E. Babelon and M. H. de la Tour of the Paris Cabinet, Dr. H. Dressel and Dr. K. Regling of the Berlin Museum, Cav. Camillo Serafini of the Capitoline and Vatican Museums in Rome, and Comm. Fr. Gnecchi of Milan.

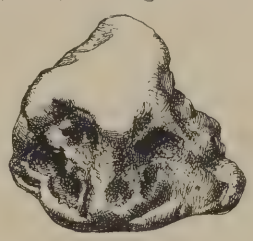
H. A. Grueber.

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

AES RUDE[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal*	
1	591·0	Æ	A piece of bronze, *cast*, of irregular form. 
2	531·0	Æ	Similar.
3	432·0	Æ	Similar.
4	376·0	Æ	Similar.
5	298·0	Æ	Similar.

[1] The earliest form of exchange in metal employed by the Romans consisted of amorphous lumps of bronze of no fixed weight, and without any official stamp or mark of value. Hence they received the name of *aes rude* (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *rodus*) or *aes infectum*. When used for currency or exchange these lumps of metal must have passed by weight. A number were discovered in 1828 near Vulci together with some quadrilateral coins, called *aes signatum* (see p. 3). Many of the latter were broken, the larger pieces weighing from two to three pounds, others being equal to various divisions of the pound, whilst the greater number weighed about two ounces, thus corresponding to the sextans (see p. 9). Somewhat later there was another find of this *aes rude* at Vicarello, with which were many examples of the *aes signatum*, of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), and of Romano-Campanian coins (see Babelon,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal*	
6	281·0	Æ	Similar.
7	235·0	Æ	Similar.
8	226·0	Æ	Similar.
9	173·0	Æ	Similar.
10	154·0	Æ	Similar.
11	148·0	Æ	Similar.

Mon. de la République romaine, vol. i., p. 10 f.). Baron D'Ailly (*Recherches sur la mon. rom.*, p. 10), through whose hands many examples passed, gives their maximum weight at about 707·2 gram. (=10913·7 grs.), and their minimum at 2·21 gram. (34·1 grs.).

At what time the *aes rude* was instituted it is impossible to say. It probably remained in use, by weight, for some little time after the introduction of the *aes signatum*, since specimens of both series have been found together.

In the find at Vulci, besides the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum* there was a number of rough brick-shaped pieces in very poor condition, without any kind of imprint, and nothing to indicate their value; their weight varying from an ounce to a pound. These bricks formed about one-sixth of the whole mass. Also there were some elliptical-shaped pieces, which represented fractions of the as, most of them corresponding to the weight of the sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 176). These pieces would appear to be intermediate between the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum*.

AES SIGNATUM[1]

After B.C. 450; A.U.C. 304

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quincussis	
1	27627·0	Æ 3·7 × 6·7	Bull walking to l., head facing.	Bull walking to r., head facing. **[Pls. i. and ii.]** (Bunbury Coll.)
2	21445·0	Æ 3·9 × 6·6	Eagle front, head r., flying upwards and holding thunderbolt in its claws.	[R]OMANOM below Pegasus galloping to l. **[Pls. iii. and iv.]** (Guadagni Coll.)

[1] The *aes signatum* marks the first attempt in Central Italy towards a monetary system on a fixed basis. In opposition to the *aes rude*, the early Roman authors speak of *aes signatum*, by which they apparently did not mean any special coins, but simply pieces of metal of defined weight, and marked with the imprint of some design or symbol. The *aes signatum*, as now recognized, consists of oblong, quadrilateral or brick-shaped blocks of bronze, *cast*, with representations of animals, such as the bull or the pig, designs possibly illustrating the ancient custom of barter with cattle, which was in existence, as we shall show, at the time of the institution of this species of money. Other pieces bear figures of the elephant, birds, the pegasus, a shield, an anchor, a trident, &c.; but probably the most ancient, as being most primitive in design, are those which are ornamented with lines only, arranged in some cases in the form of a fish-spine (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Italy*, pp. 37, 38).

These blocks, as originally cast, are of the weight of five or four Roman pounds, hence they are called *quincusses* or *quadrusses*. To provide smaller change they were broken into pieces, which varied in weight from two pounds to an ounce (see above, p. 1), and these, like the *aes rude*, passed in currency by weight.

The date of the first issue of these quadrilateral pieces of money at Rome is somewhat uncertain; and even ancient authors differ in their views on this point. Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) says that Servius Tullius was "the first to place a stamp on bronze" (*primus signavit aes*); but such antiquity cannot be claimed for the objects which we now possess. We must therefore turn to the early laws relating to fines for any evidence which may give a clue to their date.

With the Romans, as with other nations in an early state of civilization, trade was carried on by a system of barter, and amongst an agricultural population cattle formed the basis of commercial transactions, an ox being estimated at the same value as ten sheep. Fines were also levied on this principle. This usage appears to have existed amongst the Romans till about A.U.C. 300—302 (B.C. 454—452), when the laws Aternia-Tarpeia and Menenia-Sestia, whilst still fixing fines in oxen and sheep, put also their equivalent in money. Two years later, in A.U.C. 304 (B.C. 450), these laws were confirmed by the Twelve Tables, which ordered that certain penalties should be paid in money, but no mention is made of cattle. Thus, for a broken bone, a fine of 300 asses was imposed; for violation of liberty, 25 sestertii; for illegally cutting trees, 25 sestertii per tree, &c. Again, in A.U.C. 324 (B.C. 430) the *Lex Julia Papiria* (Cicero, *de Repub.*, ii. 35) converted fines of cattle into silver. It is, therefore, to the time of the Decemvirs and the passing of the law of the Twelve Tables that the first Roman money, which is known as *aes signatum*, has been attributed.

Though a large series of *aes signatum*, with a multiplicity of designs, has come down to us, it is impossible to assign any of the more ancient pieces to Rome herself. They are usually given to the districts of Umbria and Central Italy. The examples described above are, however, classed to Rome, but from their fabric and style it does not seem possible to attribute them to a period before the second half of the 4th century B.C., thus making them contemporary with the first issue of the round coins of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), with which they would be current as multiples of the as.

How long the issue of the *aes signatum* lasted is uncertain; but it is probable that it

continued to be in currency long after the introduction of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), since certain types could not well have occurred before the early part of the 3rd century B.C. For instance, those pieces which bear representations of arms, usually given to Central Italy, may record the victories over the Samnites in B.C. 294; and it was during the wars with Pyrrhus, which terminated in B.C. 274, that the Romans and the Latins first beheld an elephant.

The quincussis with the bull on both faces is a good example of this money; and the representation of this animal recalls the origin of the word *pecunia*. The specimen in the National Collection was bequeathed by Sir Edward Henry Bunbury, who purchased it at the Pembroke Sale in 1848 (No. 294). That in the French Collection weighs 21387·6 grs. (=1385·90 gram.); whilst another, found at Bruna, between Spoleto and Todi, in Umbria, in 1890 (*Rivist. It.*, 1891), weighs 20800 grs. (=1347·80 gram.).

The other example, given above, with the eagle holding a thunderbolt, and pegasus, though bearing the inscription ROMANOM (the old genitive form for ROMANORVM), may not be purely Roman, the pegasus being a not infrequent type on local *aes grave*, such as those of Hatria, Central Italy, &c. Being of lighter weight than the piece with the bull, it may be of the later half of the 4th century B.C., and thus contemporaneous with the Romano-Campanian coins with a similar legend. The specimen in the British Museum came from the Guadagni Collection. Another in the Museo Kircheriano weighs 26179 grs. (=1696·35 gram.), and in the same museum there is a fragment of one of these ingots which apparently had been broken into four pieces. It was found near Tor Marancia, in the Roman Campania. A third specimen, without inscription, and deemed genuine, was formerly in the Meynaerts' Collection, and later in the Gréau Collection. It weighs 23796·6 grs. (=1542 gram.). Prof. Milani (*Rivist. It.*, 1891) describes a specimen in the Bruna find which weighs 21543 grs. (=1396 gram.), and mentions one he had seen in the possession of Lady Hudson in Florence, which was much corroded by water, weighing 21914 grs. (=1420 gram.). Both the coins mentioned above in the Bruna find are now in the Berlin Museum.

There is also in the British Museum a rectangular ingot of bronze, having on one face a scabbard and the inscription N. ROMANOM (Nummus Romanorum), and on the other a short sword or dagger, the handle of which is in the form of a ram's head. It weighs 22972·3 grs. (=1488·58 gram.). This piece came from the collection of the Duc de Blacas, who considered it to be genuine (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iv., pp. 6, 7); but, after careful examination, it must be pronounced to be undoubtedly false, *i.e.*, a modern fabrication. M. Babelon (vol. i., p. 8) is also of this opinion.

AES GRAVE[1]

LIBRAL SERIES

Circ. B.C. 338—269; A.U.C. 416—485

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As	
1	4552·0	Æ 2·6	Head of Janus, bearded; beneath, mark of value, — ; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; above, mark of value, I; all on raised disk. **[Pl. v. 1.]** (Castellani)
2	4470·0	Æ 2·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3	4298·0	Æ 2·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] The introduction of the As of the weight of the Roman pound of 12 ounces, as the unit of the coinage, was a further development of the Roman monetary system. Hitherto, as we have seen, the coinage consisted either of amorphous lumps of metal, or else of large brick-shaped pieces weighing from five to four Roman pounds, which, for convenience, were broken up into smaller portions. The absence of any historical records leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the precise date when this first "round money" was introduced. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 180; and iii. 464) apparently concludes that, like the quadrilateral pieces, the round coinage was introduced at the time of the Decemvirs; but Samwer (*Alt. röm. Münz.*, p. 36 f.), arguing from the style of the head of Janus—viz., the shape of the eyes, the mouth, the chin, and the hair, in relation to Greek coins, whence the Romans must have acquired their scanty knowledge of art—was of opinion that none of these coins could have been issued before B.C. 390, which was about the period of the striking of the fine Syracusan medallions. Following the same course of comparison in the case of the prow on the reverse, Samwer points out that this particular shape of prow does not appear to have been used by the Greeks till the second half of the 4th century B.C., and that it does not occur on Greek coins till the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon (B.C. 306—283). We know from unmistakable evidence, however,—viz., the adoption of the Roman standard by the Latin colonies (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 182)—that the libral *as* was instituted before that date, and in fixing it to about B.C. 340 history comes to our aid, and we may see in the head of Janus on the obverse a reference to the close of the great Latin War in B.C. 338, and in the prow on the reverse a record of the victory of the Romans over the town of Antium in the same year, when that city was deprived of its ships of war, the beaks of which were brought to Rome and served to adorn the *Rostra* in the Forum (Babelon, vol. i., p. vii.). Mommsen (*op. cit.*, t. i., p. 194) conjectured that the prow was the mark of the maritime power of Rome, to which the Government of the Decemvirs imparted a new impulse; but if the first issue of these coins is assigned to so late a date as circ. B.C. 338, this interpretation is impossible.

This new coinage, called *aes grave* (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, *grave aes dictum a pondere*), was duodecimal in character, the unit, the as of the weight of the Roman pound, being divided into fractions of six, four, three, two, and one uncia. All the denominations had the same reverse type—a prow; but each one varied in that of the obverse and in having a distinctive mark of value. The following are the types of the as and its divisions:—

As	Head of Janus.	Prow of Galley.	Mark of Value	I
Semis	„ Jupiter.	„ „	„ „	S
Triens	„ Minerva.	„ „	„ „	••••
Quadrans	„ Hercules.	„ „	„ „	•••
Sextans	„ Mercury.	„ „	„ „	••
Uncia	„ Roma.	„ „	„ „	•

These types show no variations, except that on all the denominations (perhaps not the uncia) the prow is turned to the left as well as to the right, but much more frequently to the right. In selecting the types for the obverses of their coins, the Romans evidently intended to represent the cult of their chief divinities. A difficulty, however, exists in the identification of the heads on the *triens* and the *uncia*, both of which show a female head wearing a crested helmet, but of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4	4200·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar.
5	4120·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
6	4055·0	Æ 2·55	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vii. 5.)[1] (Castellani)
7	4044·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar.
8	3992·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vi. 1.) (Sambon)
9	3907·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. viii. 3.) (Sambon)
10	4261·0	Æ 2·4	Similar; without mark of value.[2]	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vii. 3.) (Sambon)
11	4167·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
12	4098·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar.
13	4025·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

different design. This difference would point to separate divinities, and it is therefore probable that on the *triens* the head of Minerva, wearing the crested Corinthian helmet, was intended to be depicted, and on the *uncia* that of Roma, though wearing an Athenian helmet. This view is, however, not universally accepted, as some would see in both heads that of Minerva, others that of Roma. It need only be added that the helmet on the *uncia* approaches nearest in form that worn by the head on the obverse of the denarius, which we would identify with Roma (see p. 15). In the case of the Roman colonies which adopted the libral standard the types vary according to each locality.

All the denominations of the aes grave are *cast* and are without legends. There are no round multiples of the *as* at this period, since their place was probably supplied by the brick-shaped quincusses and quadrusses, which were still in use (see above, p. 3).

The libral as, which was originally of about 5057 grs. troy divided into 12 ounces of about 421 grs. each, did not long maintain its full weight, for, with perhaps a single exception (probably only an accident) preserved in the Olivieri Museum at Pesaro, weighing 6023 grs., the earliest specimens do not much exceed 11 ounces. Before the end of the century it fell to 10 ounces, as it was on that standard that the colony of Luceria, founded in B.C. 314, issued its first bronze money. About the turn of the century it was reduced to 7½ ounces, and between that time and the year B.C. 268 it continued to fall rapidly, so that when the triental or four ounce standard was adopted there was no very great difference between the weights of the latest pieces of the libral series and the earliest of the triental. The weights of the divisions of the *as* declined proportionately.

The new coinage thus instituted circ. B.C. 338 was the only one issued at Rome till B.C. 268, when it will be seen that still more important changes took place.

[1] The form of the prow is often slightly varied, especially in the shape of the forecastle and the occasional absence of the eye on the side. As the differences are, however, too minute to be described, references are given to D'Ailly, *Recherches sur la monnaie romaine*, vol. i., where a large number of the aes grave of all the denominations are figured.

[2] The mark of value on the obverse of the *cast* as, when once dropped, does not appear to have been revived.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
14	4009·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar.
15	3917·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. viii. 1.) (Castellani)
16	3365·0	Æ 2·35	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
17	3982·0	Æ 2·3	Similar.	Similar; prow l.[1] **[Pl. v. 2.]** (Sambon)
18	3698·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xv. 2.) (Blacas Coll.)
19	2304·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon).
20	2050·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar.[2]
21	1935·0	Æ 1·9	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
			Semis	
22	2300·0	Æ 2·1	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; beneath neck, mark of value, ∽; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; above, mark of value, ∽; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. ix. 7.) (Sambon)
23	2170·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar; mark of value upright, S (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. ix. 5.) (Castellani)
24	2167·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
25	2080·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. v. 3.]** (Sambon)
26	2069·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The change in the direction of the prow seems to denote only a change of design and not of standard. On the later coins the direction to left was preserved. D'Ailly has attributed to the libral standard asses with prow to l. as well as to r.

[2] The fabric of this and the next piece is very rude, and in that respect they resemble the early asses of the triental series (see p. 17).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
27	1994·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar.
28	1951·0	Æ 1·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
29	1690·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
30	2017·0	Æ 1·9	Similar; head larger and in lower relief; no mark of value.	Similar; prow l.[1]
31	1137·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; with mark of value, S, behind head.	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 1.]** (Sambon)
			Triens	
32	1573·0	Æ 1·8	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; beneath, marks of value, •••• ; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, •••• ; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. x. 7.)
33	1473·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
34	1461·0	Æ 1·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 2.]**
35	1448·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar.
36	1408·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
37	1396·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar.
38	1342·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar.
39	1317·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. x. 9.)
40	1290·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
41	1245·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar.
42	786·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; prow l. (much worn). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] In style and type this semis may be compared with the as (no. 17), the triens (no. 43), the quadrans (no. 54), and the sextans (no. 62). They all appear to have been issued at or about the same time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
43	1262·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; head larger and in low relief; no marks of value.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 3.]**
44	1222·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; head r.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
45	1155·0	Æ 1·8	Head of young Hercules l., wearing lion's skin; behind, marks of value, ⁘; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, •••; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xi. 8.) (Castellani)
46	1133·0	Æ 1·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 4.]**
47	1122·0	Æ 1·65	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
48	1100·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
49	1061·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
50	1047·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
51	1032·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
52	992·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
53	892·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
54	918·0	Æ 1·4	Similar; head larger, and in low relief; no marks of value.[1]	Similar; prow l. **[Pl. vii. 1.]**
			Sextans	
55	828·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Mercury l., wearing winged petasus; beneath, marks of value, ••[2]	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, ••

[1] See note, p. 8.

[2] On the sextans and the uncia, unlike the previous denominations, the obverse and reverse types are not on raised disks. No. 62 is an exception.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
56	708·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vii. 2.]** (Sambon)
57	687·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
58	764·0	Æ 1·3	Similar; petasus tied under chin.	Similar. (Sambon)
59	673·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
60	646·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
61	638·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
62	585·0	Æ 1·25	Similar; head in low relief, on raised disk; no marks of value.[1]	Similar; prow l., on raised disk. **[Pl. vii. 3.]** (Sambon)
			Uncia	
63	417·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Roma l., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor and neck-piece;[2] behind, mark of value, •	Prow r.; beneath, mark of value, • (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xiii. 7.)
64	413·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
65	391·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
66	363·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
67	334·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
68	315·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vii. 4.]**
69	314·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

[1] See note, p. 8.

[2] For the identification of this head with Roma see above, p. 6.

COINAGE OF ROME

FROM B.C. 268; A.U.C. 486

PERIOD I.

B.C. 268—217; A.U.C. 486—537

We now enter on the third stage of the development of the money of Rome, the most important one in the history of her coinage, as it witnessed not only a modification of her cumbersome bronze coins, but also the introduction of a gold and silver currency. Previous to this date, B.C. 268, the use of silver as a medium of exchange had spread considerably in Italy, and in consequence a silver currency became a matter of necessity to Rome herself.

Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) states that the first issue of silver money at Rome took place in B.C. 269—*Argentum signatum anno urbis* CCCCLXXXV, *Q. Ogulnio C. Fabio cos.* Livy (*Epit.*, xv.) places this occurrence between the foundation of the colony at Ariminum and the peace with the Picentes, B.C. 268, and the defeat of the Salentines, B.C. 267; this would be four years before the first Punic War, and four years after the surrender of Tarentum. Between these two ancient writers there is only the difference of one year, and following Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 28) we have accepted the date given by Livy.

It has been generally assumed that the introduction of the Roman silver money in B.C. 268 extinguished the independent silver coinages of Southern Italy, except those of the Romano-Campanian districts; but this assumption is open to question, as the cities of Tarentum, Rhegium and Neapolis, important monetary centres, seem to have continued their silver currency, the first two, perhaps to nearly the end of the third century. Many cities, however, still struck bronze coins, the issue of which extended down to the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in B.C. 89. The installation of this coinage at Rome was also contemporary with the foundation of the famous Capitoline Mint in the temple of Juno Moneta, the "Averter of Evil," which had been erected by L. Furius Camillus after his victory over the Aurunci in B.C. 345, on the spot where Manlius heard the Gauls escalading the fortress; hence the origin of the word *moneta* as applied to coins and the name *monetarius* for the magistrate in charge of the mint.

Some years after the introduction of this new coinage at Rome (*circ.* B.C. 240), local issues were established, consisting of money in gold, silver, and bronze, of the same types and standards. These coins can be identified either by their fabric, which is somewhat rude, or in the case of some of the early pieces, by the initials of the towns at which they were issued, amongst which may be mentioned Luceria, Canusium, Croton, Hatria, &c. In this work these local coins are described under "Coinage of Italy."

Before giving an account of the first issues in gold, silver, and bronze

some particulars may be stated about the denominations of the coins included in our First Period, their legends, and their weights.

The denominations current between B.C. 268 and 217 were :—

GOLD.—Sixty, forty, and twenty sestertii pieces.

SILVER.—Denarius, quinarius, sestertius, and victoriatus; and also double-victoriatus (see below, p. 37, and vol. ii., App., p. 591) and half-victoriatus.

BRONZE (TRIENTAL SERIES).—Decussis, tripondius or tressis, dupondius, as, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia or sicilicus. Of these the decussis, tripondius, dupondius, as, and semis are always *cast*; the triens and quadrans are at first *cast*, then *struck*; and the sextans and lesser denominations are all *struck*.

BRONZE (SEXTANTAL SERIES).—As, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, and semuncia; all *struck*.

All the *struck* coins in each metal are inscribed with the name of ROMA, but the *cast* pieces are, as before, without this legend; and each denomination in each metal, with the exception of the victoriatus and the double-victoriatus, in silver, and the semuncia and the quarter-uncia in bronze, bears its mark of value. The half-victoriatus, which appears only to have been minted outside Rome, is with or without a mark of value. Towards the middle of this period, *i.e.* about B.C. 240, the moneyers' symbols or privy marks are added to the type, and about the same time we first meet with their initials or monograms. The letters of the legends do not vary in their forms with the exception of A, which is given as Ⱥ, ∧, Λ, A, and Ⱥ, the last two being the most uncommon. The letter L is always found as ⅂, and P as Γ.

The prescribed weights of the coins were :—

GOLD.—Sixty sestertii piece, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the Roman pound = 3 scruples.

SILVER.—Denarius, $\frac{1}{72}$ of the Roman pound = 4 scruples.

Victoriatus, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the Roman pound = 3 scruples.

BRONZE.—Triental standard, with the *as* of 4 ounces as the unit.

Sextantal standard, with the *as* of 2 ounces as the unit.

Taking the scruple at 17·56 grs., this would give a proportionate ratio of gold and silver at 1:20, and of silver and bronze *triental* at 1:250, and *sextantal* at 1:125. As, however, there is so much irregularity in the actual weights of both the silver and bronze, these figures can only be regarded as approximate.

Since the classification adopted by the late Count de Salis somewhat differs from that generally accepted by numismatists, especially with regard to the date and locality of the first issue of the gold coins, some explanation may be desirable.

Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13), with respect to the introduction of the gold money into the Roman monetary system, tells us: *Aureus nummus post annos* LI *percussus est quam argenteus.* Taking the date of the first issue of the silver money at B.C. 268, this would give the first issue of gold coins to B.C. 217, when by the *Lex Flaminia* the bronze money was reduced to the uncial standard. It has, therefore, been generally accepted that these gold coins did not appear before that date, and also that they were not struck at the Roman mint, but were local in character, *i.e.* Campanian. From this view Count de Salis evidently differed, for he was of opinion not only that this gold money was struck at Rome as

well as locally, but that it was issued at some time between B.C. 268—217. As the coins attributed to the Roman mint do not bear any moneyers' marks or initials which would connect them with the silver or bronze money, they afford no clue to the date of their issue. This evidence is, however, supplied by the *local* gold money of Roman types, on which we meet with the same symbols as are found on early denarii and bronze coins of the sextantal standard. The evidence of the coins themselves, therefore, favours the earlier date, *i.e.* before B.C. 217, and it is not improbable that the first issue of gold was simultaneous with the introduction of the bronze sextantal standard, *i.e.* about B.C. 240 (see p. 29), when Rome, hard pressed by the strain of the first Punic War, needed money to meet her necessities and for the payment of her troops, and for that purpose used the gold bullion which was in her treasury. Such an occurrence was not without precedent, as the same had happened at Athens on two occasions, viz., in B.C. 407/6, after the Peloponnesian War, and again in B.C. 338, after the battle of Chaeroneia, when the gold ornaments which had been dedicated to Athena were melted down and turned into money (Köhler, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1898, pp. 11 f.). This would account for this issue of gold money at Rome, and also for its short duration. It was a special coinage, instituted for a particular purpose, and no further attempt was made to return to a gold currency at Rome for close on two centuries, when it was revived under similar circumstances by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49; this time, however, to have a more lasting effect. The types of the coins themselves, the head of Mars and the eagle of Jupiter standing on a thunderbolt, were a fitting record of the successful issue of the struggle against the Carthaginians which had lasted for nearly twenty-four years.

The date of the first silver currency, consisting of the denarius, quinarius, and sestertius, has already been noticed. During the period B.C. 268—217, when the denarius was struck at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound, its type, the head of Roma on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse, underwent some slight modifications, which will admit of its being classified into three series, showing a chronological sequence (see below, p. 14).

The victoriatus was of the current value of three-quarters of the Roman denarius, and it was also equivalent in weight to the drachms of Southern Italy, Illyricum and elsewhere. It was first issued about B.C. 229, and though probably in the first instance intended more for commercial purposes outside Italy, it circulated largely in Italy itself. Of its origin Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) relates: *Hic mummus ex Illyrico advectus mercis loco habebatur; est autem signatus Victoria et inde nomen.* The statement by Pliny that this denomination was introduced into Italy from Illyricum is open to question, as will be shown later on (see below, p. 36).

The bronze coinage of this period was of two standards—the *triental*, with the as of four ounces as its unit, hence equal in weight to the triens of the libral series; and later, the *sextantal*, with the as of two ounces, equal to the sextans of the same series. The origin and dates of these two standards will be dealt with when we come to the actual descriptions of the coins themselves (see below, pp. 16, 29).[1]

[1] For a general discussion of the bronze, silver and gold coinages, see *Introd.*, §§ II., III., IV.

SERIES I.

SILVER AND BRONZE[1]

Circ. B.C. 268—240; A.U.C. 486—514

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius[2]	
1	79·9	Ar ·8	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and slightly convex from the base; earring with triple drop and necklace; hair tied with band and falling in close locks down the neck; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. viii. 1.]** (Pembroke Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series are, in *silver*, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius, with their respective marks of value, X, V, IIS (=10, 5, 2½ *asses*); and in *bronze*, the *as* of the triental standard and its divisions to the quarter-uncia or sicilicus, and also its multiples, the decussis, the tripondius, and the dupondius.

[2] The denarii attributed to this Period, B.C. 268—217, show several varieties in type and fabric. These allow of their being classed into three series or groups, which, when taken in connection with the quinarius and the sestertius, and also with the bronze money, establish a chronological sequence. The earliest denarii, Series I., are of good style and fabric, and prove that the artists who made the dies were not unacquainted with the Greek money then current in Italy. The head of Roma is in high relief, and is carefully and well modelled. She wears an earring of three drops or pendants, her hair is tied with a band and falls in close locks down her neck; and her helmet has the visor curved outwards at the extremity, and the three pieces of which it is composed are only separate towards the ends. The denarii of Series II. are of somewhat inferior fabric, and the type is in low relief. The head of Roma is more spread, her hair is loose and scattered, her earring consists of a single drop, and the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, even at the ends, and separate from their base. Series III. shows a slight improvement in style, and the head of Roma, though more carefully modelled, is still in low relief. Her hair is more compactly arranged, generally in three locks, the earring consists still of a single drop, and the visor of her helmet is in three pieces, but peaked. This last variety is a connecting link between the denarii of this and the next Period. The denarii of Series I. are without moneyers' marks or initials; those of Series II. are generally connected, in the case of the moneyers' marks and initials, with the quinarius and bronze coins of the sextantal issue; whilst those of Series III. are similarly connected with the victoriatus, but not with the quinarius.

It would therefore appear that the earliest denarii were contemporaneous with the quinarius, the sestertius, and the bronze coins of the triental standard (*circ.* B.C. 268—240); that those of Series II. were concurrent with the gold LX., XXXX., and XX. sestertii pieces, the earlier issues of the sextantal bronze, and also with the quinarius and the sestertius, but before the striking of the victoriatus (*circ.* B.C. 240—229); and that those of Series III. may be classed with the first victoriati (*circ.* B.C. 229—217).

The denarii assigned to Italy in this Catalogue, though exhibiting similar variations in type, &c., as those of the Roman mint, show that the early form continued to a slightly later

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	74·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3	73·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
4	72·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
5	68·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
6	66·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. viii. 2.]
7	66·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
8	63·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. viii. 3.]
			Quinarius	
9	34·5	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r., &c., similar to no. 1. [Pl. viii. 4.]
10	31·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. viii. 5.]
11	31·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
12	28·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.

date at the local mints, as they are found in conjunction with the gold coins and with the bronze of the sextantal standard, having the same moneyers' marks and with the same initials.

The quinarii show the same variations of type and fabric as the denarii of Series I. and II.; but the sestertii do not follow so closely these changes.

The type of the denarius and its divisions, with the winged helmeted head on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse, though not actually original in design, yet presents some signs of originality. As to the identification of the helmeted head, views of numismatists are divided. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 84), Kluegman (*L'Effigie di Roma nei tipi monetarii più antichi*, pp. 46 f.), and Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 124) would recognize it as the head of Minerva, whilst Aldini (*Mem. dell' Acad. di Torino*, Ser. ii., t. iii. and iv.), Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 8, note) and others consider it to represent the goddess Roma with the attributes of Minerva, especially as in somewhat later issues of the denarii this head is accompanied by the legend ROMA. Though the worship of Roma was not established at Rome till a somewhat later period, we are disposed to accept the view of Mommsen, and have therefore adopted it in our description of the coins. The gryphon-crested helmet was probably copied from the head of Minerva, as seen on earlier Romano-Campanian coins (Babelon, vol. i., p. 12, no. 7), and to this were added wings, thus giving to Roma the character of "Victrix," in which light the Romans could well have viewed their divinity after the successful issue of the war against Pyrrhus. The reverse type of the Dioscuri was one which had occurred on coins of many places in Italy, where the cult of these hero-divinities was honoured. Their worship was introduced at a very early period at Rome; but in figuring these youths in a fighting attitude on their coins the Romans may have intended specially to record the assistance which they had received from them at the battle of Lake Regillus in B.C. 496, in commemoration of which a temple was consecrated to their honour in the following year. The Roman silver coinage thus assumes at its institution the historical significance of its types, which it preserved throughout so many centuries.

The denarius (no. 1) appears to be one of the heaviest known. It came from the Pembroke Collection, and is specially mentioned by Mommsen on account of its weight (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 25, note).

On some of the early denarii the legend ROMA is incuse. These are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
13	16·5	Æ ·55	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1; the visor is in two pieces only; the earring, a single drop; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1. **[Pl. viii. 6.]**
14	16·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
15	16·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
16	15·8	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
17	15·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
18	14·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. viii. 7.]**
			BRONZE	
			Triental Series[2]	
			Decussis (Cast)	
19	10066·0	Æ 4·4	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with visor and ornamented with gryphon's head; behind, X (= 10 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, X; all on raised disk. **[Pl. viii. 8, obv.; Pl. ix. 1, rev.]** (Sambon)

[1] There appear to be no sestertii which correspond precisely in type to the earliest denarii and quinarii, the differences being in the form of the visor of the helmet and in that of the earring. The fabric, however, is very similar, so we may consider that the sestertii here described belong to the earliest issue.

[2] The reductions of the libral as and its divisions have been a subject of much inquiry, which has resulted in a great variety of opinion. Samwer-Bahrfeldt (*Alt. röm. Münz.*, pp. 45 f.) and others held that the reduction of the as of one pound to the as of two ounces (sextantal) was perfectly gradual, and was not the result of any special legislative act. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 6) was of opinion that the reduction took place at certain periods, and that the libral as first descended to one of six ounces (semilibral), and, after an interval, to one of three ounces (quadrantal), and finally, in B.C. 268, to one of two ounces (sextantal). Count de Salis appears in a measure to have agreed with D'Ailly, but differed as to the time when these changes took place. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 10, and t. iii., p. 468) held a third view, and considered that the first reduction of the Roman bronze money took place *circ.* B.C. 268, and was from a libral as to one of four ounces, *i.e.* triental, basing his classification on the evidence of the local issues of the Latin colonies, which adopted the Roman standard for their money. In a similar manner he has shown that the triental system was still in use in B.C. 244, when the Latin colony was founded at Brundusium, and when that colony issued money based on that standard. Not long after that date a further reduction appears to have taken place, and the as of two ounces (sextantal) was adopted (see p. 29). The arguments, both numismatic and historic, brought forward by Mommsen in support of the triental reduction are so strong that it has been adopted for the present Catalogue. This alteration in the arrangement of this particular series does not materially affect Count de Salis's classification; but it makes these triental bronze coins concurrent with the denarii, &c., of the earliest type, *i.e.* those of Series I. The ratio between silver and bronze would be about 1: 250.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Tripondius (Cast)	
20	4230·0	Æ 2·5	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet, similar to the preceding; behind, III (=3 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, III; all on raised disk. **[Pl. ix. 2.]**
			Dupondius (Cast)	
21	3215·0	Æ 2·2	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet;[1] behind, II (=2 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, II; all on raised disk.
22	2863·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. x. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			As (Cast)	
23	1645·0	Æ 1·75	Head of Janus; on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, I; all on raised disk. **[Pl. x. 2.]**

As compared with the coins of the libral standard several new denominations, multiples of the as, as well as smaller divisions of the same, were added to this series. The multiples were the decussis, or ten asses; the tripondius, or three asses; and the dupondius, or two asses; and the divisions were the semuncia and the quarter-uncia.

The reduction in the sizes of the coins admitted of several of the lesser denominations being *struck* from dies, but the larger pieces continued to be *cast*. The series of cast and struck pieces therefore are:—

Cast: Decussis, tripondius, dupondius, as, and semis.

Cast or Struck: Triens and quadrans.

Struck: Sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia.

The obverse types of the as and its divisions to the uncia are the same as those of the libral series; but the decussis and the tripondius have the head of Roma, and the dupondius the head of Minerva, whilst the semuncia shows the head of Mercury as on the sextans, and the quarter-uncia that of Roma, as on the uncia. These last two pieces are without marks of value, and are therefore distinguishable from those of similar types of higher values. The reverse type of all the denominations is the ship's prow, as in the libral series.

The *cast* pieces of this series are mostly of very rude work, especially in the case of the as, semis, triens, and quadrans. On this account they can be easily distinguished from similar coins of the libral issue.

The *cast* pieces are still without legends, but on the reverse of the *struck* pieces the name of ROMA is given. None of these coins, however, bear moneyers' marks or initials.

Specimens of the decussis are in the Paris Cabinet (wt. 1091·50 gram. = 16829 grs.); in the Collegio Romano Collection (wt. 1074 gram. = 16574 grs.); in the Museum at Pesaro (wt. 721 gram. = 11127 grs.); and in the Gnecchi Collection (wt. 680 gram. = 10494 grs.). The figure of the Pesaro piece given by Garrucci (*Mon. dell' It. ant.*, pl. xxxi. 3) shows a spear-head (the presence of which has been questioned) before the head of Roma and under the prow. The specimen in the Turin Collection, with Victory in a biga on the obverse, first illustrated by Arigoni (*Num. Mus. Arig.*, t. iii., pl. xxiii., xxiv.), is universally considered to be false.

[1] As this head is the same as that on the triens, it is identified as of Minerva. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 94, pl. xxv. 3) describes and figures a unique dupondius in the Collegio Romano Collection with the reverse type the same as the above coin; but having on the obverse the head of Janus and no mark of value. It weighs 254·90 grammes=3923 grains. He attributes this coin to his semilibral series, and adds, "there can be no question of its genuineness and authenticity; and it is in a remarkably fine state of preservation." Babelon has, however, not referred to this coin.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
24	1563·0	Æ 1·85	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
25	1403·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Castellani)
26	1290·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxv. 4.)[1] (Sambon)
27	1233·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar (much worn).
28	1195·0	Æ 1·55	Similar.	Similar.
29	1100·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
30	1018·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.
31	1005·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
32	964·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
33	1041·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar; prow r. **[Pl. x. 3.]** (Sambon)
			Semis (Cast)	
34	850·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; behind, S; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, S; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxviii. 4.)
35	836·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
36	813·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
37	708·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. x. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
38	590·0	Æ 1·35	Similar; no mark of value.	Similar (rude fabric).
39	578·0	Æ 1·2	Similar; mark of value, S	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxviii. 5.) (Sambon)
40	542·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] The references are, as before, to D'Ailly, *Recherches sur la monnaie romaine.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
41	479·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
42	372·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; mark of value, ?
			Triens (Cast)[1]	
43	489·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long; below, ••••; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; below, ••••; all on raised disk. [Pl. x. 5.] (Sambon)
			Triens (Struck)	
44	389·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.;[2] below, ••••
45	381·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 1.]
46	371·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)
47	350·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
48	333·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
49	327·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
50	323·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
51	301·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
52	295·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The *cast* specimens of this denomination are so rare that it is evident that very few were issued, and that *struck* ones were soon substituted for them. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 100) says that he was never able to secure a specimen for his collection, but he mentions seven in the Collegio Romano and one in the Vatican Collection. When this denomination was changed from a *cast* to a *struck* piece, the head of Minerva on the obverse and the prow on the reverse were turned to the right instead of to the left, and there was a considerable reduction in the weight. Precisely the same occurred in regard to the quadrans, of which *cast* specimens are also very scarce. It was probably at this period that the fall in the weight of the sextans took place (see no. 72, p. 21), and also that a change in the type of the uncia occurred, by which the head of Roma was turned to the right instead of to the left (see no. 109, p. 23). These changes in the weight of the sextans and in the type of the uncia appear to have been sudden, and not gradual.

[2] The prow is usually ornamented with a club on the forecastle and with sea-lines on the keel. Occasionally a wing decorates the beak.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans (Cast)[1]	
	429·0	Æ 1·35	Head of young Hercules l., wearing lion's skin; below, •••; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; below, •••; all on raised disk.
			[Babelon, vol. i., p. 46, no. 17.][2]	
			Quadrans (Struck)[3]	
53	295·0	Æ 1·1	Head of young Hercules r.; wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
54	272·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
55	254·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
56	226·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
57	203·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 2.]
58	187·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Sextans (Struck)	
59	435·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus tied behind; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxi. 1.)

[1] The British Museum has no specimen of the *cast* quadrans nor any of the heavier *struck* pieces of this denomination. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 101) mentions ten specimens of the *cast* quadrans and of three varieties.

[2] The coins illustrated in the text of this Catalogue are not represented in the British Museum Collection. They are inserted when of importance to the chronological sequence of the coinage.

[3] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 131) gives heavier specimens of the *struck* quadrans, weighing 335 grs. and less.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
60	416·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
61	412·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
62	410·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
63	397·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
64	386·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
65	371·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)
66	362·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
67	357·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
68	347·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)
69	343·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
70	334·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
71	329·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
72	237·0[1]	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
73	225·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
74	223·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
75	223·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
76	217·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
77	217·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
78	196·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
79	194·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
80	190·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
81	184·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] For this sudden fall in weight see above, p. 19.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
82	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
83	172·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 4.] (Sambon)
84	169·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
85	161·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
86	149·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
87	144·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Uncia (Struck)	
88	234·0	Æ ·95	Head of Roma l., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor peaked, and earring of one drop; hair long; behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
89	220·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
90	219·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 5.)
91	208·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 5.]
92	206·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
93	197·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
94	195·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 12.)
95	194·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
96	193·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
97	189·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
98	188·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
99	184·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 8.) (Sambon)
100	181·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
101	178·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
102	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
103	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 6.]**
104	172·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of one drop.	Similar.
105	170·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
106	170·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
107	166·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar
108	149·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
109	156·0	Æ ·9	Similar; head of Roma[1] r., visor of helmet in three pieces, even at the ends, and slightly convex; necklace; behind, •	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 7.]**
110	140·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
111	140·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
112	140·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
113	138·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon
114	137·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
115	137·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
116	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
117	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
118	128·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
119	127·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
120	122·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)

[1] This variation in the obverse type of the uncia from the head of Roma to the right instead of to the left is somewhat remarkable (see above, p. 19). This is D'Ailly's line of division between the semi-libral and quadrantal series. The helmet worn by Roma is very similar to that on the denarii of Series I. (see p. 14).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
121	115·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
122	114·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
123	113·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
124	111·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
125	107·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
126	100·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
127	87·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
128	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Semuncia (Struck)	
129	114·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus (usually tied behind) and chlamys.	ROMA above Prow r.[1]
130	109·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
131	106·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 8.]**
132	106·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
133	104·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
134	103·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
135	100·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
136	99·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
137	99·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
138	97·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
139	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 9.]**

[1] Throughout, the prow on the semuncia varies a good deal in the presence or absence of the ornaments, *i.e.* the club, the wing, and the sea-lines on the keel (see p. 19, note 2).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
140	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
141	96·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
142	95·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
143	95·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
144	94·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
145	94·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
146	94·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
147	93·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
148	92·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
149	92·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
150	91·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
151	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
152	88·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
153	88·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
154	87·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
155	85·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
156	85·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
157	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
158	80·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
159	79·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
160	79·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
161	78·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
162	77·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
163	77·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
164	74·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
165	72·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
166	69·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
167	66·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
168	59·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xi. 10.]**
			Quarter-Uncia (Struck)[1]	
169	66·0	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor peaked, and earring of one drop.	ROMA above Prow r.[2]
170	60·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 11.]**
171	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
172	53·0	Æ ·6	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, usually even at the ends.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
173	53·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
174	52·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
175	51·0	Æ ·6	Similar; no earring.[3]	Similar; ROMA (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxiv. 1.)
176	48·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxiv. 5.)
177	47·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
178	46·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
179	39·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
180	36·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
181	35·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
182	35·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 12.]**
183	34·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
184	29·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 115) appears to have been the first to recognize this denomination, which he classes with coins of his semi-libral standard. Neither Mommsen nor Babelon mention these pieces.

[2] As on the semuncia, the prow shows similar variations in respect of the ornaments on it.

[3] On this and the following pieces the earring is omitted.

SERIES II.[1]

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE

Circ. B.C. 240—229; A.U.C. 514—525

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			GOLD[2]	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			60 Sestertii	
185	52·7	*N* ·6	Bust of Mars r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings spread. **[Pl. xii. 1.]** (Wigan Coll.)
186	52·0	*N* ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
			40 Sestertii	
187	34·5	*N* ·5	Similar; behind bust of Mars, XXXX (= 40 sestertii).	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 2.]**
188	34·4	*N* ·5	Similar.	Similar.
			20 Sestertii	
189	17·4	*N* ·4	Similar; behind bust of Mars, XX (=20 sestertii).	Similar; ROMA
190	17·2	*N* ·4	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series are, in *gold*, the sixty, forty, and twenty-sestertii pieces; in *silver*, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius; and in *bronze*, the as of the sextantal standard and its divisions to the semuncia (see above, p. 14). It is during the issue of this series that the moneyers' symbols, and also their initials, first make their appearance; but the majority of the coins are still without these special marks, which were no doubt instituted with the object of identifying the issues of the various moneyers. The majority of the symbols are probably simple marks of identification, but it is possible that some were emblems or *types parlants* of families, such as the fly of the Sempronia gens (Musca), the hammer of the Publicia gens (Malleolus), the flamen's cap of the Flaminia gens, the dog of the Antestia gens, &c. The moneyer's name is occasionally shown by an initial or a monogram, which later develops into a more extended form. When this takes place, the symbols practically disappear.

[2] The gold coins classed to the Roman mint are without moneyers' symbols, and of fine style. Those given to the local mints always bear a symbol, and are of rude work. The latter consist only of sixty-sestertii pieces. For the date of the issue of these gold coins, see above, p. 12.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius[1]	
191	68·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in low relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and separate from their base; earring of one drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and spread; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xii. 4.]**
192	66·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
193	63·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 5.]**
194	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Quinarius	
195	35·1	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191.
196	34·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
197	34·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 6.]**
198	34·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
199	33·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
200	33·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
201	33·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 7.]**
202	32·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
203	32·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
204	32·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
205	32·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] For the chronological sequence of the denarii of this series, see above, p. 14.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
206	31·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
207	30·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
208	30·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
209	30·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
210	28·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
211	28·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
212	27·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
213	25·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar: ROMA
			Sestertius	
214	17·4	Æ ·55	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r., &c., similar to no. 191. **[Pl. xii. 8.]**
215	14·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
216	14·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			BRONZE	
			Sextantal Series[1]	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			As	
217	779·0	Æ 1·55	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I
218	703·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
219	667·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 9.]**

[1] In attributing these coins to the sextantal series we are met by another difficulty; for whilst ancient writers (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave*, and Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) record the introduction of a coinage of this standard during the Punic War—Festus says "during the second," Pliny "during the first,"—Mommsen rejected this view, since, though the weight of the as descended rapidly from four ounces to three, two, and even to one ounce, there is no indication of the epoch of a special intermediate reduction to a sextantal standard (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14). With such conflicting views we must turn to the coins themselves, and see if they offer any evidence which may throw some light on this difficult question.

If we admit that the triental standard was introduced in B.C. 268 (see p. 16), and the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
220	649·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
221	610·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
222	555·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
223	549·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
224	547·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
225	529·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
226	528·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
227	511·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
228	502·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.

uncial in B.C. 217, during the dictatorship of Q. Fabius Maximus (see p. 44), the coins themselves indicate that at some time during that period a radical change occurred, which put an end to the casting of the bronze money, and established as the unit the *struck* as weighing two ounces. The decussis, tripondius, and dupondius in consequence disappear, and also the *struck* quarter-uncia, as under the reduced weight this piece may have been considered too small for general use. As it is scarcely conceivable that such a change was merely the result of a gradual depreciation in the weight of the coins, it can only be attributed to some special legislative act, of which, unfortunately, there is no record, and we have only the statement of two ancient writers to rely on, whose accuracy cannot, however, always be trusted. Pliny (*loc. cit.*) tells us that the reduction took place during the first Punic War, when the State could not meet its expenses (*cum impensis res publica non sufficeret*). This statement, which gives us an approximate date, fits in well with the evidence of the coins themselves; for, if the triental standard was still in use at Rome in B.C. 244 (see above, p. 16), the sextantal one could not have been introduced till some time after that year. We would therefore put this change in the standard of the bronze coinage at about B.C. 240, when Rome, exhausted by her long struggle with the Carthaginians, sought to improve her financial position by lowering the standard of her money. That this state of affairs should be reflected in the coinage might well be expected; and not only was the bronze money placed on a reduced standard, but the silver appears to have been affected also, as it is to this time that we would assign the first variation in the type of the denarius (see above, p. 14), when not only did it fall in weight, but also its fabric and somewhat careless execution show that the mint was in a state of disorganization.

This new bronze coinage consisted, therefore, of struck coins only, and the denominations were the as of two ounces for its unit, and its divisions to the semuncia. The types are the same as those of the triental standard. On the as and the semis the legend ROMA is always placed below the ship's prow; but on the triens and the lesser denominations it is above. On all the coins of this series the prow is turned to the right. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lx., fig. 15, and lxv., fig. 1) figures a triens and a semuncia with the prow to the left; but as they both appear to be of very barbarous work, these particular specimens may not be of the Roman mint. He describes them as being very rare (*op. cit.*, pp. 178, 215).

On several of the coins of this series, including the as, sextans, semis, and quadrans, the forecastle on the prow is represented with a pointed roof.

We may also note here an interesting as of the sextantal standard figured by D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. liv., fig. 12), bearing a dedicatory inscription to the goddess Fortuna. It has on the obverse the punctured letters S · F (Sacris Faciundis?), and on the reverse the legend FORWAI STIPE (Fortunae Stipem). This *ex voto* piece to "Fortuna" recalls the passage in Suetonius (*Vit. Aug.*, lvii.), "Omnes ordines in lacum Curti quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus *stipem* jaciebant"; and also of Livy (L. xxv., cap. 12), who, in referring to the praetor urbanus, says: "Edixit ut populus, per eos ludos *stipem* Apollini, quantum commodum esset, conferret"; or, again, the expression of Quintilian (*Declam.*, ix. 15): "Adorato numine stipem ponere Fortunae (hoc est dedicare)." There is in the British Museum a silver stater of Sicyon having a similar punctured inscription, showing that the coin was dedicated as an offering to Artemis (Hill, *Handbook of Gr. and Rom. Coins*, p. 197).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
229	364·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S
230	351·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
231	344·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
232	315·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 10.]**
233	309·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
234	287·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
235	275·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
236	270·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
237	251·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
238	246·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
239	242·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
240	224·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
241	214·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
242	206·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
243	205·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
244	215·0	Æ 1·01	Similar.	Similar; S before prow.
			Triens	
245	231·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, necklace, and earring of triple drop; hair long; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••
246	225·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
247	207·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 11.]**
248	190·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
249	164·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
250	160·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
251	160·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
252	159·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; ROMA
253	157·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
254	132·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
255	182·0	Æ ·95	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
256	162·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
257	161·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
258	158·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
259	156·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 12.]**
260	155·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
261	155·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
262	142·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[1]	
263	114·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus tied behind; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••
264	109·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
265	104·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
266	98·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 13.]**
267	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxiii., fig. 14) gives a sextans with the head of Mercury turned to the *left* instead of to the *right*, and another (fig. 19) countermarked with a caduceus and a tripod.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Uncia	
268	100·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, with visor in three pieces, even at the ends, earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long and tied; behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
269	70·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
270	65·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
271	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 14.]**
			Semuncia	
272	52·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus, tied behind.	ROMA above Prow r. (Payne Knight Coll.)
273	44·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 15.]**
274	39·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
275	38·0	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
276	37·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
277	32·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
278	30·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
279	29·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
280	22·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			With moneyers' symbols	
			EAR OF CORN[1]	
			Denarius	
281	59·9	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, ear of corn. **[Pl. xiii. 1.]**

[1] This symbol is not unusual on early coins, and in later times forms an adjunct to the principal type. It is therefore impossible to connect it with any particular gens. D'Ailly

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
282	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
283	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Quinarius	
284	36·4	Æ ·65	Similar; behind head of Roma, V	Similar; below horses, ear of corn.
285	35·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 2.]**
			ADZE[1]	
			Quinarius[2]	
286	31·4	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, adze (*ascia*). **[Pl. xiii. 3.]** (Sambon)
			With moneyers' initials	
			C. AL	
			(CAIUS ALLIUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
287	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, C · AL (Caius Allius). **[Pl. xiii. 4.]** (Nott)
287*	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; lock of hair on l. shoulder.	Similar.

(*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxx. 16—20) figures the as, semis, triens, and quadrans of the sextantal standard, which may belong to the above issue. Pieces nearly contemporary in silver and bronze with this symbol are, on account of their fabric, ascribed to a local issue (see under ITALY).

[1] The adze (*ascia*, dim. *asciculus*, *aciculus*) was the symbol of the Valeria gens, some members of which bore the cognomen *Aciculus* (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 518).

[2] There is also a denarius with this symbol, which belongs to this issue (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxx., no. 15). Specimens are in the D'Ailly, Bahrfeldt, and Naples Collections.

[3] Possibly a descendant of C. Allius (or Aelius) Paetus, who was consul B.C. 286. In the *Fasti Capitolani* the cognomen Paetus is met with in conjunction with the nomen *Allius*. Only the denarius appears to be known of this moneyer. The variety, no. 287*, shows the same arrangement of the hair of Roma as on no. 300, p. 37.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . VARRO	
			(CAIUS VARRO)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
288	65·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, C · VARRO (Caius Varro). [Pl. xiii. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Possibly Caius Terentius Varro, who was consul B.C. 216, and who was defeated at the battle of Cannae. He had previously filled the offices of quaestor, plebeian and curule aedile, and praetor.

[2] Of this issue there is also the quinarius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 481).

There are at least three series of coins issued by members of the Terentia gens—one bearing the moneyer's name C · VARRO, as above; another with VARRO; and a third with VARRO. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 480-482) describes all three series together; but suggests that C. Varro may be the son of an earlier Varro (i.e. the moneyer who signs VARRO), whose type of the denarius he may have copied. Count de Salis, however, considered each one to form a separate issue. The first, consisting of the denarius and the quinarius, he attributed to the early period, B.C. 240—229; the second, consisting of the denarius only, to B.C. 216—197; and the third, comprising the as and its divisions to the uncia, to B.C. 196—173 (see below, p. 68); the first and the third being struck at Rome, the second at a local mint. From its fabric and the style of the head of Roma, it is evident that the above denarius belongs to a somewhat earlier date than those with the legend VARRO; moreover, with the former we have also the quinarius. The bronze coins with VARRO are of the uncial standard, and therefore must have been struck after B.C. 217.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) adds still another issue, as he describes a quadrans in the Bignami Collection, on the reverse of which he reads P · VARRO (P. Varro), which he identifies with the figure given by Cohen (*Monn. rép. rom.*, pl. lxvii., no. 3). The legend is not very distinct in the illustration given of the coin by Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, 1896, pl. xi. 260); but he appears to be quite certain that his reading is correct. The coin weighs 84 grs. (5·44 gram.), and therefore belongs to a period after B.C. 217; but whether it is of local fabric or not the illustration prevents our pronouncing an opinion.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 109) has noticed the strong similarity of fabric between the denarii marked with C · AV and those with C · VARRO, and also those bearing the symbols, an adze and an ear of corn, and suggests that the moneyers who struck them probably belonged to the same college.

SERIES III.[1]

SILVER AND BRONZE

Circ. B.C. 229—217; A.U.C. 525—537

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius[2]	
289	71·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and arranged symmetrically in five (usually three) locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xiii. 6.]**
290	70·0	Æ ·85	Similar; hair in three locks.	Similar; ROMA
291	67·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 7.]**
292	67·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
293	66·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
294	65·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus[3]	
295	50·3	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy.
296	49·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 8.]**

[1] The denominations of this series are, in *silver* the denarius and the victoriatus, and in *bronze* the as of the sextantal standard and its divisions to the semuncia, as in Series II. There are no quinarii or sestertii which can be ascribed to this date, as none bear the symbols which are found on other denominations. From this it would appear that the introduction of the victoriatus put an end to the issue of these coins at the Roman mint; but they were probably continued at the local ones for some little time longer (see under ITALY). The issue of the half-victoriatus appears to have been confined to the local mints.

[2] The special features of the denarii of this series as compared with those of the two previous ones have been noted above (see p. 14). They are of good style and work, and in their variation of type form the connecting link with those of the next Period.

[3] The origin of the victoriatus has already been referred to (see p. 13). Though Pliny's statement that this coin was brought from Illyricum to Italy is open to question, it serves to give a clue not only to its origin, but also to the date of its introduction into the Roman currency. After B.C. 229, in which year Corcyra was taken by the Romans, and Illyricum,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
297	48·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
298	47·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
299	46·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			With moneyers' symbols	
			STAFF [1]	
			Denarius	
300	71·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in four locks and one on l. shoulder; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, staff.
301	66·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

subsequent to the defeat of Queen Teuta, came under Roman protection, a great impulse was given to commercial relations between that district and Italy, to meet the requirements of which this new coin, the victoriatus, appears to have been introduced. In consequence of Pliny's statement it has been thought that the victoriatus originated in Illyricum; but as that coin was equivalent in weight to the drachm at that time struck in Campania and other districts of Southern Italy, and as the coinage of Illyricum issued after the conquest by Rome was based on the same standard, it would seem rather that the relation between the Illyrian drachm and the victoriatus as usually accepted must be inverted, and that the weight was adopted in Illyricum because it was already in use in Italy (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Thessaly*, p. xx.). As the victoriatus had been in circulation some years before the reduction of the bronze to the uncial standard, we may place its first appearance in B.C. 229 or soon after. Though primarily intended for purposes of commerce outside Italy it was current in Italy itself, where its weight also corresponded to three-quarters of the denarius, and where it constituted to about B.C. 200 the principal silver currency of the local mints (see coins classed to ITALY, B.C. 268—197). There is, however, abundant numismatic proof that not only were victoriati also struck at Rome but even in Corcyra itself, as examples are known bearing the monogram ⍺ (see under ITALY).

Besides the victoriatus, there was also the double-victoriatus and the half-victoriatus, but of the former only a single specimen is known (Babelon, vol. i., p. 41), and the latter are so scarce that their issue must have been exceptional. The unique specimen of the double-victoriatus is in the D'Ailly Collection (*Bibl. Nat.*, Paris), and is said to have been found near Tortosa, in Spain. Count de Salis notes that it was in the Cazlona find.

The type of obverse, the head of Jupiter, was probably copied from the semis; whilst that of the reverse, Victory crowning a trophy, was a record of the conquest of Corcyra and of Illyricum by the Romans in B.C. 229. This type apparently originated with Seleucus I. of Syria, and on contemporary coins of Agathocles of Syracuse (B.C. 310—306) Victory is seen erecting a trophy. The victoriatus did not bear any mark of value, but the sign S (= semis) is sometimes met with on the half-victoriatus.

The issue of the victoriatus did not last very long, and it probably ceased a few years after B.C. 200, but it remained in circulation till the passing of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, when it was withdrawn and its place taken by a revival of the quinarius, to which was given the type of the victoriatus. In order to indicate the identity of this new coin the letter Q (*quinarius*) was at first placed on the reverse.

[1] For other series with this symbol see below p. 53, and also under ITALY (Period I.). The staff or sceptre (scipio), besides being the sign of kingly power, was an emblem of office used by Roman magistrates (see coins of L. Caninius Gallus, Babelon, vol. i., p. 311, no. 2; and of L. Sestius, vol. ii., p. 116, no. 39). It was also used by messengers as a tally.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
302	66·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiii. 9.]
			Victoriatus	
303	41·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, staff.
			Quadrans	
304	167·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮; before, staff.	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
			Sextans[1]	
305	128·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••; before, staff.	Similar; below prow, •• [Pl. xiii. 10.]
306	73·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			CLUB	
			Denarius	
307	70·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, club. [Pl. xiii. 11.] (de Salis Coll.)
308	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
309	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Victoriatus	
310	48·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, club. [Pl. xiii. 12.]
311	45·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These sextantes and the preceding quadrans are of the sextantal standard, and are therefore attributed to this period rather than to a later one, when the same symbol was used (see below, p. 53). They may not have formed part of the same issue as the denarius and the victoriatus, with which, however, may be classed the as and semis figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxv. 7-10).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
312	893·0	Æ 1·55	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, club.
313	878·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
314	765·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 13 obv.]**
315	756·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar.
316	641·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 13 rev.]**
			Sextans[1]	
317	101·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, club.
			SPEAR-HEAD	
			Denarius[2]	
318	62·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, spear-head. **[Pl. xiii. 14.]**
319	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
320	45·8	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, spear-head, upwards.
321	41·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 15.]**
322	37·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations of this issue with the symbol, a club, are the semis, quadrans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxix. 11-13, 16).

[2] The denarius and quinarius of the earlier type (Series I.) with the symbol, a spear-head, are described under ITALY, to which issue belongs the sixty-sestertii piece with the same symbol (Babelon, vol. i., p. 25).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
323	125·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, spear-head, upwards.
			FLY[2]	
			As	
324	550·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, fly. **[Pl. xiii. 16.]**
			Semis[3]	
325	335·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, fly.
			WREATH	
			As	
326	738·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and wreath. **[Pl. xiii. 17.]**
327	737·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
328	723·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[4]	
329	435·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and wreath.
330	345·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] There were at least two, and probably three, issues of bronze coins with the spear-head for a symbol. Of the sextantal standard, D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 411) records the as, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia; of the uncial standard, the semis and sextans; and of the semuncial or light uncial standard, the semis and triens.

[2] The fly (*musca*) may have been the symbol of the Sempronia gens, some of whose members bore the cognomen Musca.

[3] Other denominations of the sextantal issue with this symbol are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxx. 16, 17, and pl. lxxxxi. 1). The denarius with reverse type Diana in a biga (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxx. 7-10), and the victoriatus (*ib.*, 11), and also the bronze coins of the uncial standard with this symbol are classed to Italy (B.C. 196—173).

[4] The only other denomination published with this symbol, which might be classed to this issue, is the denarius (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxvii. 12). There are also bronze coins of the uncial standard (see below, p. 63).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			DOLPHIN [1]	
			As [2]	
331	722·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, dolphin. **[Pl. xiv. 1.]**
332	677·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.
333	642·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			CORNUCOPIAE	
			As [3]	
334	708·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xiv. 2.]**
335	682·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			CRESCENT [4]	
			As	
336	679·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and crescent. **[Pl. xiv. 3.]**
337	628·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
338	606·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
339	313·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and crescent. **[Pl. xiv. 4.]**
340	277·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
341	226·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The dolphin as a special symbol is found on bronze coins of Spurius Afranius (see below, p. 91).

[2] Other denominations of this issue are the triens and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxix. 4, 5). For a later issue, including the denarius, see below, p. 51.

[3] Other denominations of this issue with the same symbol are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, and semuncia (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxvi. 12-19; Babelon, vol. i., p. 52). The denarius and the victoriatus, and the bronze pieces of the uncial standard are classed to Periods II, III. (see below, pp. 50 and 75).

[4] The crescent occurs as a special symbol on later bronze coins of L. Saufeius, B.C. 172—151 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 421).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
342	206·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, crescent.
			Sextans[1]	
343	70·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, crescent.
			BIRD AND RUDDER[2]	
			As[3]	
344	591·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, bird, flying, over rudder.
345	518·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 5.]**
346	473·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			ANCHOR[4]	
			As[5]	
347	563·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, anchor.
348	554·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 6.]**

[1] The attribution of this coin to this issue is doubtful, on account of its weight. Other denominations are the quadrans and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxviii. 8, 11). The denarius and victoriatus with this symbol, a crescent, are classed to the next Period (see below, p. 52), and there was still a later issue (see below, p. 74).

[2] The rudder occurs as a special symbol on later coins of M. Cipius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 341), whose family appears to have come originally from Ostia; and D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 436) suggests that the bird may refer to the office of augur, which an ancestor of the moneyer may have held.

[3] Other denominations of this issue are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxiv. 5-7).

[4] The anchor occurs in the next Period and sometimes in conjunction with the letter Q (see below, pp. 62, 64); so it is not improbable that this symbol may have been connected with the Quinctia family.

[5] There were several issues with this symbol. The gold sixty-sestertii piece and denarius similar to those of Series I. are classed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 240-217); as also the denarius of a somewhat later date (see ITALY, B.C. 217—197). The bronze coins are of the sextantal, uncial (see below, p. 62), and light uncial standards (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pll. lxviii., lxix. and cxii. 2). Other denominations of the sextantal issue are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
349	536·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
350	505·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Semis	
351	310·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S; before, anchor.
352	219·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 7.]**

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 217—197; A.U.C. 537—557

DENOMINATIONS.—The coins of this Period are of silver and bronze, the issue of gold during the previous one having been, as shown, temporary and of a special nature (see p. 13). The denominations in *silver* are the denarius and the victoriatus; and in *bronze*, the dupondius, and the as, with its divisions to the uncia. The striking of the quinarius and sestertius had ceased at the Roman mint (see p. 36), but it is not improbable that the former continued for a few years longer to be issued at some of the local mints (see COINAGE OF ITALY).

CLASSIFICATION.—In B.C. 217, after the battle of Trasimene, when Hannibal marched nearly to the gates of Rome, the bronze money was again reduced, this time to the uncial standard, the as now weighing $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Roman pound. This reduction occurred during the consulship of Cn. Servilius Geminus and C. Flaminius, when Quintus Fabius Maximus was appointed dictator; hence the law which legalized the change is known as the *lex Flaminia* or *lex Fabia*. At the same time the weight of the denarius was also reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, *i.e.* from about 72 grs. to about 60 grs., and the victoriatus from about 53 grs. to 45 grs., but in striking the coins strict accuracy of weight does not appear to have been adhered to, for in some cases well-preserved denarii of the same issue vary as much as 13 grs. The value of the denarius was now raised to sixteen asses instead of ten; but an exception was made in the pay of the soldiers, which was still computed on the basis of ten asses to the denarius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) thus records these changes: *Postea Hannibale urgente Q. Fabio Maximo dictatore asses unciales facti, placuitque denarium sedecim assibus permutari, quinarium octonis, sestertium quaternis. Ita respublica dimidium lucrata est, in militari tamen stipendio semper denarius pro decem assibus datus est.* It may have been for that reason that the mark of value X was preserved on the denarius, and it is not till nearly 80 years later, *circ.* B.C. 140, that it was occasionally changed to XVI (see below, p. 118). By this time the bronze money had fallen very much in weight, considerably under the uncial standard, and the issue of the as had ceased and was not again resumed till *circa* B.C. 91. The relative value of silver and bronze now stood at about 1:112, and in consequence the latter money became still more a token coinage.

During the remaining period of the Republic, and even to the reign of Nero, the silver coinage experienced no change either in its weight or its standard of fineness; but in B.C. 89 there was a further reduction in the weight of the bronze, which, in virtue of the *lex Papiria*, fell to the half-ounce, or semuncial standard.

These changes in the standard of the coinage did not occasion any alterations in the types of the individual denominations. The Dioscuri on horseback continued to be the only reverse type of the denarius, and the helmeted head of Roma, as on coins classed to Series III. of the previous Period, was preserved for the obverse; but there are slight modifications peculiar to this

particular Period. The head of Roma is somewhat smaller, and the features slightly more angular; the earring consists of a single drop, and the hair is carefully arranged in three separate locks. The denarii of this particular type, and bearing symbols or moneyers' initials, will be found with bronze coins of the early uncial issues with similar marks. An exception, however, will be met with in one instance, where the earring has a triple drop and the hair is arranged in *four*, not *three*, locks (see nos. 419-421, p. 50). Also on some of the denarii without symbols or initials of moneyers, the visor is in one piece and peaked (see nos. 363-366, p. 46).

The moneyers' symbols become much more frequent, and we occasionally meet with their initials, and in two issues of the bronze money the symbol as well as the moneyer's initial occur together. There are coins in each metal and of each denomination which do not bear any moneyers' marks.

There were no epigraphical changes during this Period.

The dates assigned to the Periods from this time to *circ.* B.C. 103 are only approximate. They are based chiefly on the fabric of the denarius and the changes in its type, the development of the moneyers' names, the weight of the bronze coins, and the history of the moneyers. Finds of coins do not supply any evidence of the succession of the issues of the moneyers till *circ.* B.C. 92.

SERIES I.

Without moneyers' symbols or initials

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
353	64·5	*R* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and falling in three locks down the neck; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.
354	61·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiv. 8.]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
355	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
356	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
357	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
358	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
359	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
360	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
361	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 9.]**
362	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
363	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar; the visor is in *one* piece, and peaked.	Similar.
364	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 10.]**
365	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
366	52·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Victoriatus

367	45·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy. (Blacas Coll.)
368	44·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xiv. 11.]**
369	44·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
370	44·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
371	42·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
372	38·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE	
			Uncial Series [1]	
			Dupondius [2]	
	609·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, and earring with single drop; hair long.	Prow r., ornamented with dolphin; above, II

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 62, no. 48.]

As [3]

373	504·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; [4] above, I
374	480·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 1.]**
375	392·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
376	365·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
377	316·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
378	298·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] On the institution of this series see above, p. 44.

[2] This rare coin, which passed from the Depoletti Collection at Rome into the D'Ailly Cabinet (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris) should, from its weight, and also because it is *struck*, not *cast*, belong to the uncial series. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 215, note 1) has classed it to the light uncial or the semuncial series. Below the prow, on the reverse, there appear to be traces of the legend ROMA, but the letters have been almost entirely effaced by tooling.

[3] Though the bronze coinage was reduced to the uncial standard by a special law, yet before B.C. 217 a great falling off in weight from the full standard had occurred. It will also be found that many specimens of the uncial series exceed their prescribed weight, showing, in fact, such great irregularity that for purposes of classification the silver coins must be our chief guide.

[4] The prow is without ornaments, *i.e.* the club, the wing, and the sea-lines on the keel.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
379	178·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter, r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S [Pl. xv. 2.]
380	172·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S
381	164·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
382	162·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
383	162·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; before prow, S
384	161·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S
385	134·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
386	132·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
387	132·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; above prow, S
			Triens	
388	117·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••
389	112·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xv. 3.]
390	109·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
391	100·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
392	96·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
393	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
394	88·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
395	84·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
396	74·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
397	71·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
398	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
399	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Quadrans	
400	129·0[1]	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
401	106·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xv. 4.]
402	90·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
403	90·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
404	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
405	83·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
406	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
407	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[2]	
408	88·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• [Pl. xv. 5.]
409	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
410	83·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
411	73·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
412	70·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
413	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] An exceptionally heavy piece; but the diameter of the coin shows that it is of the uncial series.

[2] The weight of the sextans fell even under that of the uncia.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia	
414	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, with visor in two pieces, even at the ends; earring of single drop; hair long and tied;[1] behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
415	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 6.]**
416	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)
417	50·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
418	49·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)

SERIES II.

With moneyers' symbols

			CORNUCOPIAE	
			Denarius[2]	
419	63·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked; similar to no. 353; but earring of three drops, and hair arranged in four locks;[3] behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., similar to no. 353; below horses, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xv. 7.]**
420	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
421	53·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The head of Roma on the uncia practically preserves its original form, and no variations occur as on the denarius.

[2] There are no bronze coins in the National Collection which belong to this issue, but it is possible that the semis and the quadrans figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 2, and pl. cxii. 5), may be classed to it. There were evidently three issues at different times with this symbol, a cornucopiae (see above, p. 41, and below, p. 75).

[3] This is an exception to the usual type of this Period, the earring having three drops instead of one, and the hair being arranged in four locks instead of three (see also no. 426).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
422	40·0	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xv. 8.]**
			DOLPHIN[1]	
			Denarius	
423	67·2	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, dolphin.
424	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xv. 9.]** (Sambon)
425	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
426	54·9	Æ ·7	Similar; hair in four locks.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
427	406·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, dolphin. **[Pl. xv. 10.]**
428	366·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
429	172·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, dolphin. ⋮ **[Pl. xv. 11.]**

[1] There would appear to have been three issues at different periods of the bronze coins with this symbol, viz., the sextantal (see above, p. 41); the heavy uncial (as described here); and the light uncial (see D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxix. 10-18).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
430	118·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, dolphin.
			CRESCENT[2]	
			Denarius	
431	62·7	Æ ·8	Head of Roma, r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; above, crescent. **[Pl. xv. 12.]**
432	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
433	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
434	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
435	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus	
436	49·8	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, crescent. **[Pl. xv. 13.]**
437	40·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
438	38·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
439	31·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] The only other denomination which appears to be recorded of this particular issue is the semis (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxix. 7). This issue shows slight irregularities, viz., on the denarius no. 426 the hair of Roma is sometimes arranged in four locks, and on the triens and quadrans the legend ROMA is below the prow.

[2] The bronze coins of the sextantal series with this symbol have already been described (see above, p. 41). Those of the uncial series are classed with denarii bearing the same symbol and attributed to a somewhat later date (see p. 74).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			STAFF[1]	
			Denarius	
440	57·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X; before, staff.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353. **[Pl. xv. 14.]**
			Victoriatus	
441	48·1	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, staff.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367. **[Pl. xv. 15.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			TRIDENT[2]	
			Denarius	
442	58·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, trident. **[Pl. xv. 16.]**
443	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
444	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
445	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The bronze coins with this symbol on the obverse, being of the sextantal standard, have been attributed to an earlier issue (see above, p. 37). This symbol, placed on the reverse, is also found on early coins in gold, silver, and bronze, struck at a local mint (see ITALY, Period I.).

There was another issue about this time with the representation of a staff or a "spear" on both faces of the coin. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxv. 14-16) figures the denarius, triens, and sextans. The British Museum has no examples of that issue.

[2] Morelli (*Fam. rom. num., incerta*, pl. 3) figures also the victoriatus with this symbol. No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			RUDDER	
			Denarius[1]	
446	64·4	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, rudder.
447	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			PROW	
			Denarius	
448	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging, r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 1.]**
449	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (de Salis Coll.)
450	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
451	531·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and prow. **[Pl. xvi. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)
452	470·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
453	443·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
454	226·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 3.]**
455	225·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] No other denomination of this issue appears to be recorded. The bronze coins with a bird and a rudder have been classed to the previous Period (see above, p. 42).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
456	150·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 4.]**
			STAR	
			Denarius	
457	65·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, star. **[Pl. xvi. 5.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
458	63·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
459	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
460	41·8 (*plated*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
461	408·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, star. **[Pl. xvi. 6.]**
462	392·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
463	357·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
464	305·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
465	266·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, star.
			Quadrans[2]	
466	78·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••; before, star. (Blacas Coll.)
467	66·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
468	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] The other denominations are the quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiii. 16) and the sextans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 52). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxxiii. 17, 18) figures two semisses which he attributes to the semuncial series. The figure of no. 17 shows on the obverse a beardless laureate head (Apollo?), described, however, as the head of Jupiter, and that of no. 18 has the sign of the *as* on the reverse. There was also an earlier local issue of silver with this symbol (see ITALY, Period I.).

[2] The specimens of the quadrans here described are of exceptionally light weight.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans [1]	
469	60·0	Æ ·7	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, star.
			THUNDERBOLT	
			Denarius [2]	
470	45·5 (*worn*)	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, thunderbolt.
			Victoriatus	
471	42·7	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (below; between two lines). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, thunderbolt. **[Pl. xvi. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
472	42·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (in exergue).
473	38·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			KNIFE	
			Denarius	
474	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, knife. **[Pl. xvi. 8.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
475	50·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, knife. **[Pl. xvi. 9.]**

[1] Another denomination is the triens (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxi. 10, 11). No 11 has the same reverse type as the quadrans described above; but no. 10 shows the legend below the prow, the marks of value before, and the star above. There is a similar variety of the quadrans (*ib.*, pl. lxxi. 12).

[2] The bronze coins with this symbol appear to be—*sextantal series*, as, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia; *uncial series*, semis; *semuncial series*, quadrans (see D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxiii. 12-20; and pl. lxxxiv. 1, 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
476	554·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, knife. [Pl. xvi. 10.]
			Semis	
477	301·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S [Pl. xvi. 11.]
			Triens[1]	
478	210·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, knife.
			HOG	
			Denarius	
479	57·5	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, hog.
480	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xvi. 12.] (Nott)
			Victoriatus	
481	44·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (below; between two lines). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, hog. [Pl. xvi. 13.]
482	42·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
483	40·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Semis	
484	308·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r. before, S; above, hog.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxx. 9) figures also the quadrans. The earlier denarii with the same symbol are classed to ITALY (Period I.).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens [1]	
485	210·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, hog. **[Pl. xvi. 14.]**
			DOG [2]	
			Denarius	
486	56·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
487	42·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 2.]** (de Salis Coll.)
488	35·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
489	525·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 3.]**
490	388·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; dog r. with r. foreleg raised.
			Triens	
491	171·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, dog standing r.

[1] Other denominations with this symbol are the as, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxv. 13, 14, and pl. lxxxxvi. 2, 3). Some pieces with this symbol approach in weight the sextantal standard.

[2] This symbol is found on later coins of the Antestia gens (see below, p. 114), on which the dog is represented turned to the right or left and walking or running. These coins may, therefore, have been struck by a member of that gens.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
492	142·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 4.]**
			META	
			Denarius	
493	56·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, meta. **[Pl. xvii. 5.]**
			Victoriatus	
494	47·4	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, meta. **[Pl. xvii. 6.]** (de Salis Coll.)
495	32·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[2]	
496	283·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, meta.
			VICTORY AND SPEAR-HEAD[3]	
			As	
497	528·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Victory flying r. with wreath, and spear-head. **[Pl. xvii. 7.]**
498	453·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations with this symbol, a dog, are the semis and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxv. 3, 8). Some of the bronze pieces exceed in weight the uncial standard.

[2] Other denominations with this symbol are the as, triens, quadrans, and sextans of the uncial, and the triens of the light uncial standard (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxii. 9, 11-14). In this case also some of the bronze pieces exceed in weight the uncial standard.

[3] These symbols may relate to some military success of an ancestor of the moneyer. Victory occurs as a special symbol on denarii of C. Terentius Lucanus (see below, p. 103).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
499	91·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, Victory with wreath, and spear-head. (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans[1]	
500	86·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝ (Blacas Coll.)
501	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			CAPS OF THE DIOSCURI	
			As[2]	
502	491·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, caps of the Dioscuri.
			HAMMER	
			Semis[3]	
503	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, hammer.
			BUTTERFLY AND VINE-BRANCH WITH GRAPES	
			As	
504	486·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, butterfly, and vine-branch with grapes. **[Pl. xvii. 8.]**

[1] Other denominations with these symbols are the semis and triens (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxvii. 6, 7). There do not appear to be any silver coins.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxii. 3-6). No silver coins appear to be known. The caps of the Dioscuri occur on coins, silver and bronze, of the Fonteia gens at a later period (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 506-8).

[3] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pp. 478-484) describes and figures the as, semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans with the symbol, a hammer or mallet. With the exception of the as of light weight (271 grs.), the symbol on which is doubtful and is placed before the prow, he attributes these coins to the sextantal series. They appear, however, to belong to the uncial series. The hammer or mallet may be the symbol of the Publicia gens, a cognomen of which was Malleolus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
505	436·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
506	379·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
507	336·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
508	330·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
509	311·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
510	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., before, S; above, butterfly, and vine-branch with grapes.
			Triens	
511	136·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
512	118·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xvii. 9.]
513	91·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			WOLF AND TWINS	
			As[2]	
514	452·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, wolf and twins.
515	446·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xvii. 10.]
516	345·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
517	153·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xvii. 11.]

[1] Other denominations with these symbols are the sextans and the uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxii. 8, 9). There appear to be no silver coins.

[2] Other denominations with this symbol are the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxviii. 1-3, 5, 6). No silver coins appear to be known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BUTTERFLY	
			As[1]	
518	403·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, butterfly.
			ANCHOR	
			As[2]	
519	319·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, anchor. **[Pl. xvii. 12.]**
			ASS[3]	
			As	
520	440·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ass.
521	400·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xvii. 13 rev.]**
522	399·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
523	350·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
524	339·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
525	156·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
526	84·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
527	121·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xviii. 1.]**
528	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 23, no. 14) describes the victoriatus with the symbol, a butterfly or a *cicala*. This and the as appear to be the only denominations recorded.

[2] For earlier coins with this symbol see above, p. 42. Other denominations of this issue are the triens, quadrans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxix. 11, 12, and pl. cxii. 2).

[3] The ass's head was the symbol of M. Julius Silanus, and occurs on his coins (see below, p. 115), being evidently a reference to his cognomen. It is the ass of Silenus, the companion of Bacchus.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxi. 8, 11, 12). There appear to be no silver coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MAST AND SAIL	
			As[1]	
529	363·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, mast and loose sail. **[Pl. xviii. 2.]**
			WREATH	
			As[2]	
530	299·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; above, I and wreath. **[Pl. xviii. 3.]**
			HORSE[3]	
			As	
531	290·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, horse. **[Pl. xviii. 4.]**

SERIES III.

With moneyers' initials

			ME[4]	
			(METELLUS)	
			Denarius	
532	57·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, ME (Metellus). **[Pl. xviii. 5.]**

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxx. 3-5). There are no silver coins.

[2] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 16) figures the semis of this issue. For earlier pieces with the symbol, a wreath, see above, p. 40.

[3] This appears to be the only denomination recorded with this symbol (Babelon, vol. i., p. 50).

[4] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a son of L. Caecilius Metellus, who was consul B.C. 251 and 247, pontifex maximus B.C. 243, and afterwards dictator, B.C. 224. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 151) would attribute these coins to the consul of B.C. 251 and 247, but that would be far too early a date for them.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
533	39·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, ΛΕ
534	36·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
535	32·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			As[1]	
536	503·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛΕ
537	448·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.

SERIES IV.

With moneyers' symbols and initials

			ANCHOR AND Q[2]	
			Semis[3]	
538	275·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S and Q (Quinctius?); before, anchor. [Pl. xviii. 6.] (Blacas Coll.)
539	238·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations with this monogram are the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cvii. 15-20; Babelon, vol. i., p. 260; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 150*f*). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 240) gives the monogram as ΛΕ or ΜΕ, but the latter does not occur with this issue.

[2] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a member of the Quinctia gens. The anchor is perhaps emblematic of some naval victory gained by an ancestor of the moneyer.

[3] Other denominations are the as, triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxviii., 13, 16; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 60). No silver coins with this symbol and initial appear to be recorded. For earlier coins with the anchor as symbol see above, p. 42.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			VICTORY AND [1]	
			(LUCIUS FURIUS PHILUS?)	
			As	
540	461·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Victory flying r., with wreath, and [1] (V. F. Γ.?)
			Semis [2]	
541	251·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

[1] This monogram appears to be composed of the letters V.F.Γ., but their order of place is uncertain. If this solution is correct these coins may be of Lucius Furius Philus, who was praetor in Sardinia in B.C. 170. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 243) suggests that the initials of the monogram may equally represent L. Furius Purpureo or some other analogous name; and Sig. Camillo Serafini (*Bull. comm. arch. com.*, 1898, p. 11) proposes Γ. FV. (Publius Flaminius, or Publius Flavius) or FV. Γ. (Flavius Pusio). It may be noticed that though at this period the moneyer's monogram generally represents only his *nomen* or *cognomen*, a combination of the initials of the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen* is not impossible though unusual (see the monogram [2], p. 70). The Victory has the same significance as the anchor in the case of the previous issue. Babelon (vol. i., p. 517) suggests that the moneyer of these coins may have formed a triumvirate of the mint with L. Aemilius Papus (see p. 84, coins with [3]) and Matienus (p. 82), but Count de Salis has given the issues of these last two moneyers to a somewhat later date.

[2] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 518, 519). No silver coins have been met with of this issue.

PERIOD III.

Circ. B.C. 196—173; A.U.C. 558—581

DENOMINATIONS.—The denominations of the coins issued during this Period are the same as in the previous one, viz.: in silver, the denarius and the victoriatus; and in bronze, the as of the uncial standard, and its divisions to the uncia. The victoriatus occurs but rarely, and only with the earlier issues. At the local mints, however, it may have continued a few years longer; but even there its issue was not extended later than B.C. 173 (see COINAGE OF ITALY). In the bronze series the uncia is rarely met with. It is, however, quite possible that this denomination may have been extensively struck, but on account of its small size few specimens have survived to the present day.

Though no change occurred in the weight-standards, it will be noticed that both in the silver and bronze money the prescribed weights were often exceeded, more especially with regard to the latter, that of the as being frequently above the ounce.

TYPES AND LEGENDS.—The bronze coins retain their previous types, and we meet with only one slight modification, viz., in the sextans, on which occasionally a caduceus is introduced behind the head of Mercury. In the case of the denarius an important variation is made, and for the first time since the issue of that coin a change in the type of the reverse occurs, Diana or Luna standing in a chariot drawn by two galloping horses, the *lunares equi* of Ovid (*Fast.*, v. 16), being in some instances substituted for the Dioscuri on horseback. These coins, as well as those with Victory driving two horses and others of similar reverse types, were called *bigati* (Tacitus, *Germ.* v.). This is the beginning of a great development, which after this period extended rapidly, so that in time each moneyer selected his own type for his coins, both obverse and reverse, and many employed more than one. At first, however, this change was confined to the reverse only, the obverse type being always as hitherto, the helmeted head of Roma. What may have been the particular motive for selecting the type of Diana in a biga for this first change it is difficult to say, except for the circumstance that the worship of that divinity at Rome dates from early times, her temple on the Aventine, which is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, being held specially sacred by the Romans, as representing the confederation of the Latin communities under the hegemony of Rome. It may have been introduced to conciliate the Latins, to whom the battle of Lake Regillus cannot have had happy memories. It is first met with about B.C. 190, but it lasted only a short time, never quite displacing that of the Dioscuri, and in this particular form did not survive much after B.C. 173. There are two varieties, the earlier one showing Diana in a chariot drawn by two horses, which she is restraining, while in the later one, the goddess, with a goad in her right hand, is urging them on at full speed. The former type may have been an adaptation from the coins of Syracuse, on which Victory is seen pulling in her horses near the goal; the latter may have been copied from bronze coins of Bruttii, on which Victory, naked to the waist, is driving her horses as in a race. This type of Victory occurs a few years later on denarii (see below, p. 87).

The moneyers' symbols still continue in use, to a less degree, however, than

in the previous Period; but, on the other hand, their initials, often in the form of a monogram, are on the increase. These monograms consist, possibly with one exception (see p. 70), of the *nomen* or *cognomen*, to which is sometimes added the *praenomen*. A few denarii are still issued without either symbol or moneyer's initials, but these practically come to an end with this Period.

No change occurs in the type of the victoriatus.

Classification.—Hitherto, in ascertaining the chronological sequence of the various issues since B.C. 268, changes in the standard of weights both of the silver and bronze, the introduction of new denominations, and the cessation of former ones, have been the chief guides. These now cease, and from this time, till the evidence of finds can be cited at the beginning of the 1st century B.C., we have to depend chiefly on internal evidence afforded by the coins themselves, more especially by the denarius.

The principal points to be noted are these :—

1.—Minute varieties in the type of the denarius, especially in connection with the head of Roma on the obverse.

2.—The gradual development in the form of the moneyers' names. At first, as we have already seen, these are given in monogram, which consists chiefly either of the *nomen gentilicium*, or of the *cognomen*, sometimes preceded by the *praenomen*. Initials not in monogram also occur. This latter form is soon extended, and the monograms then become less frequent. The next development is the combination of the *praenomen*, the *nomen gentilicium*, and the *cognomen*, accompanied occasionally by the patronymic initial, with F for *filius*. The first occurrence of the patronymic initial is in the case of C. Junius C. F., *circ.* B.C. 172 (see below, p. 89). The initial of the grandfather followed by N (nepos) is not met with till about B.C. 88 (see coins of L. Piso L. F. Frugi).

3.—Changes in the types, at first on the reverse; later, on the obverse.

4.—Epigraphic changes, Λ, Ⱥ, &c. to A, and ⊬ to L.

5.—Occasional historical data connected with the moneyers.

6.—A minute attention to fabric and style throughout.

In classifying the coins of the Period which extends from *circ.* B.C. 196—173, our chief *criteria* are those mentioned above under nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, viz., varieties of obverse type, moneyers' names, changes of the reverse type, epigraphic changes, and fabric.

On the denarii of Series I. the head of Roma is very similar to that on those of the later part of the previous Period, but it is marked by a special arrangement of the hair, consisting of two small locks between the band with which it is tied and the neck-piece of the helmet. Roma wears the winged helmet, with the visor peaked and in three pieces, and her earring consists of a single drop with the indication of a pearl ornament at top and bottom. This variety occurs with the type of Diana in a biga of the earlier form on the reverse (see above).

In Series II. the head of Roma undergoes a change—the two small locks above the band disappear; the features are less lifelike and wanting in expression and the profile is straighter; and her earring, though consisting of a single drop, assumes occasionally a triangular shape. This form of head occurs with the later type of Diana in a biga, in which the horses are at full gallop (see above). It

has been necessary to draw attention to these somewhat small differences, as we shall have to note others of a similar nature in later issues.

The moneyers' names are generally in monogram, consisting either of the *nomen gentilicium* only, as VA (Valerius), AV (Aurelius), OPIMIVS (Opeimius), or MATIENVS (Matienus), or of the *cognomen* only, as TAMPIL (Tampilus), SAXVLA (Saxula), or BALB (Balbus). Occasionally we meet with the addition of the *praenomen*, as Q . METELLVS (Quintus Metellus), L . COILI (L. Coilius), or P . MAENI (P. Maenius); but the *praenomen*, *nomen* and *cognomen* together do not yet occur, unless it be in a monogram like HERENNIVS (see p. 70).

So far the coins supply little information about the moneyers themselves, who do not appear as yet to have formed a regular magistracy, appointed year by year, but who were rather special commissioners nominated by the Senate according to the needs of the state. A few struck both silver and bronze money, but the majority issued only in one of these metals. No doubt, more than one moneyer was nominated at a time, and even at this early period traces are apparent of a mint-triumvirate, as in the case of Lucius Plautius Hypsaeus, Tampilus, and Aurelius (pp. 70-72), or in that of Lucius Coilius, Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso, and Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (pp. 81, 82).

There are no epigraphic changes of any importance to be noticed. The letter A is found as Λ, Λ, A, and A, the last becoming towards the end of the Period the more frequent form; L changes its form from L to L in one instance only (see no. 553); and in P there is a slight modification from P to P.

It may be noted that the coinage does not reveal any traces of the great wars, which at this time were so successfully fought by Rome in Greece and Syria in the East, and in Spain and Gaul in the West.

SERIES I.[1]

With moneyers' names

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			VARO	
			(AULUS TERENTIUS VARRO?)[2]	
			As[3]	
542	462·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, VARO **[Pl. xviii. 7.]**

[1] For particulars of this series see p. 67.

[2] Probably a descendant of C. Terentius Varro, consul, B.C. 216, to whom some earlier coins are attributed (see p. 35, and also note on coinages of this family). A member of the Terentia gens, A. Terentius Varro, was praetor in Spain, B.C. 184, and for his success over the Celtiberi received an ovation at Rome, B.C. 182.

[3] No silver coins of this issue are known; but of bronze, besides the as, there are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 481, 482). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) says that the initials on the quadrans figured by Babelon should be read P . VAR (see above, p. 35). This and the next two issues are placed early in the series on account of the heavy weight of some of the bronze coins, and also because they are not known in silver. It will, however, be noticed that the weight of the bronze coins varies considerably.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
543	408·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
544	368·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

VA

(VALERIUS ?) [1]

As [2]

545	504·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, VA
546	415·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
547	277·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
548	212·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

MD AND BULL

(DURMIUS ?) [3]

As

549	479·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, MD and bull. **[Pl. xviii. 8 rev.]**
550	377·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.

Semis [4]

551	247·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

---

[1] Perhaps L. Valerius Flaccus, who was one of the triumvirs appointed in B.C. 190 to conduct colonists to Placentia and Cremona, and a son of P. Valerius Flaccus, who commanded in the second Punic War.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 508, 509). No silver coins are known. The as referred to by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 507, note 2), from the Blacas Collection, which was read SA by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 285), and attributed by him to a certain Oppius Salinator, really reads BA, and is described below, p. 80, no. 609.

[3] This moneyer is uncertain. The initials MD have been identified as those of M. Duilius or of M. Durmius, but the connection between the monogram and the symbol, a bull, has not been explained. The bull occurs as a separate symbol on silver and bronze coins, probably of an earlier date (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 221; D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiv. 11-17). On account of their rude fabric Count de Salis has classed the denarii with the symbol, a butting bull, with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 216—197).

[4] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 240).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			HP	
			(LUCIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS?)[1]	
			Denarius	
552	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied and falling in three locks; above the band are two smaller locks;[2] behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; above, HP (L. PL. H.?) **[Pl. xviii. 9.]**
553	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; monogram, HP,[3] below horses. **[Pl. xviii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
554	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
555	451·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, HP **[Pl. xviii. 11.]**
			Triens[4]	
556	166·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, HP

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., p. 267) explains the monogram as being composed of the letters L.PL.H., which may be the initials of Lucius Plautius Hypsaeus, who was appointed praetor in B.C. 189, and obtained Nearer Spain for his province. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242) suggests L.H.P.L., but gives no further identification. A similar combination appears to occur in the case of the monogram ⊽ (see above, p. 65). The date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis will scarcely admit of Borghesi's identification.

[2] This type of head of Roma is characteristic of this group of coins. It is similar to that on late coins of the previous Period, but differs in having the addition of two small locks of hair above the band, and below the helmet (see above, p. 67).

[3] This is the first instance of a variation in the position of the moneyer's monogram, being placed on some denarii above, on others below the horses. The monogram is also varied, being HP or HP. It is also the first instance of the form L for L. A similar change in the position of the moneyer's monogram occurs on the next issue with AM.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 39) does not admit the attribution to this issue of the uncia in the Bignami Collection. The moneyer's name was read by Sig. Bignami as HL; but Bahrfeldt thinks that it is composed of the letters RL. The illustration given of the coin is not sufficiently distinct for us to express an opinion on this point.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΑΜ	
			(TAMPILUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
557	59·5	*R* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 552; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 552; above, ΑΜ (TAMΓ). **[Pl. xviii. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
558	55·9	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
559	56·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; monogram, ΑΜ, below horses. (Gnecchi)
			Victoriatus	
560	31·0	*R* ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy; in the field, ΑΜ **[Pl. xviii. 13.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Babelon (vol. i., p. 249), who assigns these and other coins with this monogram to about B.C. 217, has identified the moneyer with Cnaeus Baebius Tampilus, who was consul B.C. 182, and who had previously held the offices of tribune of the plebs, B.C. 204, and praetor, B.C. 199. If, however, the date given to this particular issue by Count de Salis is correct, the identification is impossible, as Cnaeus would not have held the office of moneyer after that of praetor. Another identification has been with Marcus Baebius Tampilus, a younger brother of Cnaeus, who was one of the triumviri for founding a colony, B.C. 194, praetor, B.C. 192, and consul, B.C. 181, but this attribution is also not admissible, as it would only allow an interval of four years between his holding the office of moneyer and that of praetor. Though the *lex Villia annalis*, which fixed the order of the magistracy and the required ages of the candidates, was not passed till about B.C. 180, yet that law appears to have been based on a codification of previous regulations, which would preclude this identification (Bouché-Leclercq, *Man. des Inst. rom.*, p. 48).

This moneyer also struck denarii with the reverse type of Diana in a biga, as below, no. 564 (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 251), no specimen of which is in the British Museum. The same author (vol. i., p. 250, no. 2) figures a quinarius of the same type and with the same monogram. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 239) describes an *as* weighing 40·50 gram. (= 625·0 grs.) and a semis of 20·80 gram. (= 320 grs.), both in the D'Ailly Collection. As these bronze coins appear to belong rather to the sextantal than the uncial standard, we seem to have two different issues with the same moneyer's monogram—one struck before B.C. 217, the other after that date. The earlier issue would consist of the quinarius, and the as, the semis, &c., of the heavy standard; and the later one of the denarius of two reverse types, the victoriatus, and the bronze coins of the uncial standard. It is possible that the Cnaeus Baebius Tampilus mentioned above struck the earlier coins. Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. viii. 3) figures a victoriatus with the monogram of this moneyer turned to the left instead of to the right. There is a specimen of this variety in the Bibl. Nat., Paris.

The denarii of this issue are a connecting link between the earlier and later pieces of this Period, for besides having the head of Roma, of precisely the same form and variety as on no. 552, they supply the two reverse types, *i.e.* the Dioscuri on horseback and Diana in a biga. Another point of resemblance between the coins of this moneyer and the previous one, whose monogram is ΒΓ, is that in each case the monogram occurs sometimes above and sometimes below the horses.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
561	494·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΑΥ [Pl. xviii. 14 rev.]
			Semis	
562	124·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Sextans[1]	
563	83·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			AV (AURELIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
564	58·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 552; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[3] draped, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses cantering; she holds the reins in both hands, and restrains the horses; above, AV
565	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 1.]
566	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; the two small locks of hair above the band are omitted, and the features of Roma are straighter and more conventional.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 2.] (de Salis Coll.)
567	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 252, 253). On the bronze coins the monogram is always above the prow.

[2] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly M. Aurelius Cotta, who was the legate of L. Cornelius Scipio in B.C. 189, during the war against Antiochus III. of Syria; or L. Aurelius Cotta, who was tribune of the soldiers in B.C. 181.

[3] These denarii, and similar ones of the previous moneyer, Tampilus, mark the earliest change in the type of the reverse of that coin. Until now the universal and only type of the denarius had been the Dioscuri on horseback (see above, p. 66).

The many points of connection of type between the coins of this moneyer and those of the two preceding ones, with the monograms ΗΓ and ΑΥ, prove that they all belong to the same time, and it is not impossible that we have in them one of the earliest instances of a mint triumvirate. Further, as the denarii with the monogram ΑΥ are the connecting link with those bearing ΗΓ and AV, so the last are the point of connection with subsequent issues, since it may be noted that on nos. 570-574 a slight change occurs in the head of Roma, the two curls above the band being omitted and the portrait somewhat altered, modifications noticeable on later denarii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
568	378·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, AV
			Sextans[1]	
569	127·0	Æ ·9	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝

SERIES II.[2]

Without moneyers' symbols or names

			Denarius[3]	
			Type I.	
570	64·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied, and falling in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xix. 3.]**
571	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
572	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
573	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 236, 237). Babelon gives illustrations of all except the triens, which is, however, figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxix., no. 13). The figure of the sextans in Babelon, according to Bahrfeldt, is wrong, and should not have the caduceus behind the bust of Mercury. He gives an illustration of the coin (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. ii., no. 45 obv.), and so does D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxxix., no. 15).

The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 237, note 4) appears to have confused the monogram AV with that of A, and to have attributed to the former moneyer denarii of the Dioscuri type. The denarii with A belong to the Allia or Aelia gens, and are of a somewhat earlier date. They are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY).

[2] For particulars of this series see above, p. 67.

[3] These denarii are practically the prototypes of those which from this point are included in Period III. As already noticed (see above, p. 67), the head of Roma slightly differs in style and the two curls above the band disappear. Later on (see no. 584) a further variation will be noticed, viz., in the form of the earring, which, though consisting of a single drop, is triangular in shape.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
574	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[1] naked to the waist, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l. **[Pl. xix. 4.]**
			With moneyers' symbols	
			CRESCENT[2]	
			Denarius	
575	59·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; above, crescent.
576	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xix. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
577	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
578	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
579	447·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, crescent.
580	279·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
581	142·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, crescent.

[1] This change in the type of Diana in a biga has been mentioned (see above, pp. 66, 67). It varies from the earlier type, inasmuch as Diana is naked to the waist, and, holding a goad in her right hand and the reins in her left, is urging on the horses at full speed.

[2] Earlier coins in bronze with this symbol have been described (see above, pp. 41, 52), and the connection of the symbol with the Saufeia gens has been noticed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans [1]	
582	73·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; above prow, ROMA and crescent; below, •• **[Pl. xix. 6.]**
			CORNUCOPIAE [2]	
			Denarius	
583	64·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xix. 7.]** (Sambon)
584	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triangular drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xix. 8.]**
			PRAWN (SQUILLA) [3]	
			Denarius	
585	60·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the waist, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad and reins, &c., similar to no. 574; below horses, prawn (squilla). **[Pl. xix. 9.]** (de Salis Coll.)
586	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] See above, p. 42, for a sextans and other bronze coins with the same symbol.

[2] Earlier coins with this symbol have been described or mentioned (see above, pp. 41, 50). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 2) figures a semis of the uncial standard, which may be attributed to this issue. These denarii, like those with the symbol, a wren, and the moneyer's name TOD (see p. 76), give the two forms of earring, plain and triangular. The two issues could only have been separated by a very short time.

[3] The cognomen *Squillus* is found at a later period in connection with the Licinia gens. L. Licinius Squillus was one of the conspirators against Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain, B.C. 54. This symbol is apparently a punning allusion to the moneyer's name.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
587	154·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, prawn (squilla). (Blacas Coll.)
			SHIELD?	
			As[2]	
588	328·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, oblong shield?
			With moneyers' symbols and names	
			WREN AND TOD	
			(TODILLUS?)[3]	
			Denarius	
589	48·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the waist, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad and reins, &c., similar to no. 574; below horses, TOD with wren standing r. on first letter. (Blacas Coll.)
590	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triangular drop.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
591	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 10.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiv. 9) figures also the as. He also illustrates a quinarius with the reverse type of Diana in a biga and symbol, a *squilla*, which he says he had seen in the hands of its owner (*ib.* p. 560), but the weight of which he did not note. The coin was of pure silver, but not well preserved. A quinarius of so late a date seems impossible.

[2] This is the only denomination of this issue with this symbol that we have met with. The symbol is a little doubtful, and the coin is not sufficiently well-preserved to be illustrated.

[3] *Todus* or *Todillus* is the name of a small bird of the wren species (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*). It may have been the cognomen of the moneyer; if so, the wren would be another instance of a punning allusion (see also the coins with symbol *squilla*, p. 75). In the two forms of earring on the obverse of the denarius, these denarii resemble those above described with the symbol, a cornucopiae (see p. 75). It may also be noticed that, with two exceptions (see p. 78, note 3, and nos. 630, 631, coins of P. Maenius), all the denarii of this series in the National Collection with moneyers' names only have the triangular form of earring.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
592	509·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, T with wren standing r. on letter and holding wreath in its beak.[1]
			Semis[2]	
593	217·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			SHIELD AND ΛÆ	
			(MAENIUS?)[3]	
			As[4]	
	292·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, shield and ΛÆ (MAE)

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 162, no. 2.]

[1] On the bronze coins of this issue the moneyer's name is usually given as TO; but on the as and semis described here, to the right of the letter T is clearly a wreath, which the bird holds in its beak, and not a letter. The wreath probably has its usual signification, and refers to some military or naval success of an ancestor of the moneyer.

[2] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxi. 13-15) figures the semis, triens, and quadrans with the letter T only, and the bird standing on it, which may also be coins of this moneyer.

[3] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a member of the Maenia gens, though the initials would be equally applicable to Maelius or Maecilius. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 161-163) has classed the bronze coins with this monogram with the denarii bearing the moneyer's name Γ. ΛÆ (see below, p. 83) as belonging to the same issue. Count de Salis, however, considered the issues to be separate, though of about the same period.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans. The moneyer's monogram varied in form, being ΛÆ, ΛÆ, or ΛÆ. This issue is not represented in the British Museum by a single specimen. No silver coins are known of this moneyer. In the above illustration of the as, the mark of value on the reverse before the prow has been accidentally omitted. The as and semis described by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 36, nos. 8, 9; pl. liii. 6, 7) as having a shield and ΛÆ, and the triens, semis, and quadrans (*ib.*, p. 36, nos. 10-12; pl. x. 23, and pl. liii., nos. 8, 9) with a shield and ΛÆ, appear to be either mis-read pieces of the above issue or of that of Quintus Caecilius Metellus (see below, under date B.C. 124—103).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With moneyers' names	
			AR OR AR	
			(AUTRONIUS)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
594	54·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, AR (AVTR) **[Pl. xix. 11.]**
595	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and monogram, AR[3] **[Pl. xix. 12.]** (Nott)
			OEW	
			(OPEIMIUS)[4]	
			As	
596	469·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, OEW (OPEIM). **[Pl. xix. 13.]**
597	325·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens[5]	
597*	143·0	Æ 1·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			OPEI	
			(OPEIMIUS)[6]	
			As	
598	467·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, OPEI

[1] Very little is known of the Autronia gens before the last century of the Republic, when P. Autronius Paetus was consul, B.C. 65. We are therefore unable to identify this moneyer, who uses two forms of monogram for his name. He is the only moneyer of this gens of whom coins are known.

[2] The as with the monogram AR is in the Bahrfeldt Collection, and is figured in Samwer-Bahrfeldt, *Ält. röm. Münz.*, pl. 4, 18; and Babelon (vol. i., p. 246) states that the semis is in the British Museum; but, in the latter instance, the monogram AV was wrongly read for AR. This error has already been noticed by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 57).

[3] A variety with this form of monogram shows Roma wearing an earring with plain (not triangular) drop.

[4] A member of the Opeimia (or Opimia) gens. He may have been Quintus Opimius, who was consul B.C. 154, with L. Postumius Albinus. He could not have been, as Babelon (vol. ii., p. 268) suggests, a son of C. Opimius Pansa, who was quaestor B.C. 294. This would make the coins to be of much too early a date. On coins the *nomen gentilicium* is always given as Opeimius. It is the older form.

[5] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 269, 270). No denarii are known of this and the following moneyers to no. 617.

[6] Another member of the Opeimia gens. The weights of the coins with OEW and OPEI

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
599	391·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
600	386·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xix. 14.]**
			Semis	
601	184·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S **[Pl. xix. 15.]**
			Triens[1]	
602	158·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, [••••]	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Q . ME (QUINTUS METELLUS)[2]	
			As[3]	
603	270·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before I; above Q . ME **[Pl. xix. 16 rev.]**
			SIX (SAXA ?)[4]	
			Triens	
604	152·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, SIX **[Pl. xx. 1.]**
605	139·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

show that the two series were issued at no great distance apart (comp. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 270). They probably belong to different moneyers.

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 272).

[2] An uncertain member of the Caecilia gens. He cannot be Quintus Caecilius Metellus, who was consul B.C. 206; nor Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, the consul of B.C. 143, who died in B.C. 115.

[3] This is the only denomination of this issue in the National Collection. Neither Mommsen nor Babelon mention this moneyer, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 61) figures a specimen in his own collection, which he classes with the issue of Quintus Caecilius Metellus (see below, under date B.C. 124—103, or Babelon, vol. i., pp. 266, 267). This attribution is impossible, as when the coins of this last moneyer were struck the issue of the as was in abeyance.

[4] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 147 f.) has given the coins with this monogram, and those with C . SIX (see below, nos. 642-653, pp. 84, 85), to the same moneyer, whom he identifies as Caius Clovius Saxula, who was praetor in B.C. 175, and again in B.C. 173, and legate in Macedonia in B.C. 168. Count de Salis has attributed them to different issues, as in the case of the coins with a shield and ME and P . ME (see pp. 77, 83), but separated only by a short space of time. Mommsen and Babelon both accept Borghesi's classification. A probable moneyer of the series with SIX only was Q. Voconius Saxa, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 169.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
606	120·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⁝ (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans[1]	
607	83·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., draped, wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulder, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝ (Blacas Coll.)
			BA (BALBUS)[2]	
			As	
608	610·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, BA (BAL) (Blacas Coll.)
609	412·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.[3] (Blacas Coll.)
610	396·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
611	381·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 2.]
612	295·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
613	170·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
614	135·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁝
			Quadrans	
615	125·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝

[1] Other denominations are the as and semis (Babelon, vol. i., p. 362, nos. 1, 2).

[2] An uncertain moneyer of the Acilia or Naevia gens. M'. Acilius Balbus was consul in B.C. 150, and L. Naevius Balbus was one of the quinqueviri appointed in B.C. 168 to arbitrate between the Pisani and the Lunenses, respecting the boundaries of their lands.

[3] This is the as from the Blacas Collection, on which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 285) read SA (see above, p. 69, note 2). The moneyer's name is undoubtedly BA, and the misreading of it is due to the fact that the downward straight stroke of the letter B is a little indistinct.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
616	121·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xx. 3.]**
			Sextans[1]	
617	61·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulders, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁚
			L . COIL (LUCIUS COILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
618	61·5	Ar ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, L . COIL **[Pl. xx. 4.]**
619	60·5	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			CN . CAL (CNAEUS CALPURNIUS)[4]	
			Denarius	
620	67·0	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, CN . CAL (CN . CALP) **[Pl. xx. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] No other denominations appear to be known with the moneyer's name BA.

[2] Lucius Coilius (or Coelius), to whom these coins are generally attributed, commanded in the war against Perseus in B.C. 169, and was repulsed in an attempt on the town of Uscana, in the country of the Penestae, which was garrisoned by the Macedonians. The name of this family is variously given by ancient writers: at first *Coilius*, then *Coelius*, and later *Caelius*.

[3] The similarity of type and fabric of these denarii and those struck by Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus next described is so striking that it would appear as if we have here another instance of a mint triumvirate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 368) remarks on the similarity of the coins of Lucius Coilius and those of Cn. Calpurnius Piso, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and Sextus Quinctilius; but Count de Salis has classed the denarii of the last moneyer among the local issues, on account of the rude work of some of them. He, however, considered them to be of about the same date (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173). No bronze coins are known of L. Coilius.

There is in the British Museum an ancient forgery *plated* of this denarius, reading L . COILI and ROMA. It was formerly in the Blacas Collection.

[4] Possibly a son of C. Calpurnius Piso, who was praetor B.C. 186 in Further Spain, entered Rome in triumph B.C. 184, was consul B.C. 180, and died during his consulship. The above

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
621	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
622	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

CN . DO
(CNAEUS DOMITIUS)[1]

Denarius[2]

623	56·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, CN . DO **[Pl. xx. 6.]** (Nott)
624	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

ΛĀ
(MATIENUS)[3]

As

625	413·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛĀ **[Pl. xx. 7.]**
626	407·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

Semis

627	207·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S **[Pl. xx. 8.]**

---

denarii were struck about that date (see note above, about the triumvirate of this moneyer and L. Coilius and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus). Only denarii are known of this issue.

[1] Probably the son of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was consul B.C. 192. The son was himself pontifex B.C. 172, and consul suffectus B.C. 162.

[2] The bronze coins with the moneyer's name CN. DOMI, and CN. DOME, are of a later period (see below, under date B.C. 124—103). The denarii of that issue are of a later type, and the bronze coins of the light uncial standard. An exception, however, may be made in the case of the as reading CN. DOM, described by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. ii., p. 157), which belongs to this period, as it weighs 422 grs., and may have been issued by this moneyer. The as cannot be classed to the coinage of Cn. Domitius, who held the office of moneyer at Rome between B.C. 124—103, as at that time the issue of that denomination was suspended. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1895, pp. 53-71) has classified the early coins of the Domitia gens. His attributions of the bronze money practically agree with those of Count de Salis.

[3] Count de Salis has divided the coins with this monogram into two series. One series, consisting of the denarius, the victoriatus, and the as to the sextans, he assigns to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173). In this series the triens, quadrans, and sextans have the monogram before the prow. The other series, comprising bronze only, with the monogram always above the prow, as described above, he attributes to the mint at Rome. The form of the monogram varies somewhat in the two series; on the coins classed to the Roman mint it is more wide-spread. Both series belong to about the same period.

The attribution of the above coins to any particular member of the Matiena gens is uncertain. C. Matienus, who was created a *duumvir navalis* with C. Lucretius in B.C. 181, could scarcely have struck these coins; nor could M. Matienus, who was praetor in Spain in B.C. 173.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
628	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
629	122·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Ⅎ . ⋀Ɛ (PUBLIUS MAENIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
630	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, similar to no. 570; the visor is in three pieces, but not peaked, i.e., two pieces have the ends even; earring of single plain drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, Ⅎ · ⋀Ɛ (Ⅎ . MAE) **[Pl. xx. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
631	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Ⅎ (CAIUS PETRONIUS?)[3]	
			As	
632	558·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Ⅎ (ⅎT)
633	461·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xx. 10.]**

[1] The sextans figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 211, no. 8) belongs to this issue.

[2] This member of the Maenia gens is only known from his coins. He was, no doubt, related to T. Maenius, who was praetor urbanus B.C. 186, and tribune of the soldiers B.C. 180. He struck denarii only, which vary somewhat in type from other coins of this denomination attributed to this period. The visor of the helmet is long and has two of the pieces even at the ends, somewhat similar to that on earlier denarii, and the earring consists of a single drop and is not triangular-shaped. The general fabric is that of the period to which the coins are classed. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 10) gives several variations in the form of the central letter A of the monogram, as A, Λ, Λ and Λ, the same occurring in the name "Roma." There are no bronze coins known of this moneyer, those with a shield and the monogram ⋀Ɛ having been already described (see above, p. 77).

[3] The bronze coins with this monogram are attributed by Babelon to Paestum (vol. i., p. 58 f.). Riccio (*Monete di Citta antiche*, note 52, p. 9) says that "they are found in Apulia, but, of the various denominations the semis and sextans only show local fabric; the others preserve their Roman severity of style." The specimens here described are certainly of Roman fabric, and their issue is ascribed to a member of the Petronia gens, of which may be mentioned C. Petronius, who was sent as legate with L. Appuleius in B.C. 156 to arrange the differences between Prusias II. of Bithynia and Attalus II. of Pergamum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
634	126·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			A (PAETUS?)[2]	
			As	
635	478·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, A (PAE?) (Blacas Coll.)
636	462·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
637	431·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
638	409·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 11.]
639	258·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[3]	
640	98·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
641	76·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			C. SAX (CAIUS SAXULA?)[4]	
			As	
642	518·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · SAX [Pl. xx. 12.]

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 254) mentions also the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia. No silver coins of this moneyer have been met with.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 244) has deciphered this monogram as L A P, and has suggested that these letters may be the initials of L. Aemilius Papus or L. Aemilius Paullus. Sig. Camillo Serafini (*Bull. comm. arch. com.*, 1898, pp. 12-15) proposes to read the monogram as L. A, and to attribute the coins to L. Appuleius Saturninus, praetor, B.C. 166. As the monograms at this period on coins are apparently limited to the nomen or cognomen of the moneyer (see above, AR, BA, ΛA, &c.), and as when the praenomen occurs its initial is separate from the nomen or cognomen, we are disposed rather to see in this monogram the initials of the cognomen, P A E (tus). The contraction of A for A E rather than A L seems also more probable. In the latter case it would probably have been given as A. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 15) figures an *as* formerly in the Bignami Collection but now in that of the Capitol at Rome, with the moneyer's name V. A above the prow. This coin, which weighs 224 grs., is evidently not of this issue and belongs to a later date.

The only member of the Aelia gens with the cognomen Paetus with whom we are acquainted at the period of the issue of these coins is Q. Aelius Paetus, who was augur B.C. 174 and consul B.C. 167; but his identification with the moneyer is most uncertain.

[3] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 244). No silver coins are known of this issue.

[4] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 147 f.) identifies this moneyer with Caius Clovius

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
643	508·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
644	473·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
645	423·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
646	357·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
647	337·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
648	170·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
649	140·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xx. 13.] (Blacas Coll.)
650	106·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
651	127·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
652	101·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[1]	
653	96·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			M. TITINI (MARCUS TITINIUS)[2]	
			As	
654	526·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, M·TITINI

Saxula, who was praetor in B.C. 175 and again in B.C. 173, in which case the coins would have been issued at a somewhat earlier date than assigned to them by Count de Salis. The moneyer may have been his son (see above, p. 79, for the bronze coins with SIX only).

[1] All the known denominations of this issue are described here.

[2] This moneyer has been identified with M. Titinius Curvus, who was tribune of the people in B.C. 193 and praetor in B.C. 178 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 262); but, according to Count de Salis's classification, the coins belong to a slightly later date. There appears to be no record of a son of this member of the Titinia gens to whom these coins can be attributed.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
655	494·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
656	406·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xx. 14 rev.]**
			Semis	
657	207·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
658	119·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
659	112·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 494, 495).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 87) describes and figures an *as* reading M . TITI, which had already been published by Riccio (*Catalogo*, 2 Suppl., p. 9). He had doubted the accuracy of Riccio's description till he obtained two specimens from the Bignami Collection, one weighing 279 grs., the other 375 grs., on which the legends are quite distinct, and their position shows that they cannot be read M . TITINI. From their style they do not appear to belong to the above issue, but to have been struck at a somewhat later date. They might even be of the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C., *i.e.* circ. B.C. 91, when the issue of the as was revived, after being in abeyance for so many years. Moreover, they may have been struck by a member of the Titia gens.

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 172—151; A.U.C. 582—603

DENOMINATIONS.—The only denomination in silver of this Period is the denarius. The victoriatus, which occurred but rarely during the previous Period, is now no longer issued at Rome. In the bronze money all the denominations from the as to the uncia are found; the last, however, but rarely.

The standards of weight remain as before, but considerable irregularity prevails in the weights of individual pieces, both in silver and bronze.

Some moneyers issue both silver and bronze money, others strike in silver only, and there are not a few of whom only bronze coins are known.

TYPES AND LEGENDS.—The head of Roma wearing the winged helmet is still the only obverse type of the denarius, but for the reverse type (whilst that of the Dioscuri continues) Diana in a biga, which was introduced during the previous Period, disappears, except in one instance (see below, p. 113), and her place is taken by Victory, who is similarly represented in a biga, holding the reins in her left hand, and in her right a whip with a long thong, which is either loose or has the end retained in her hand. This latter form becomes more general towards the end of the Period.

The moneyers' symbols, as separate marks, disappear, and they only recur as adjuncts to the moneyers' names, and generally in the character of *symboles parlants*. The names of the moneyers occur on all the issues, but rarely in monogram, the more general form being in separate letters, and more or less extended. Thus we have the *nomen* or *cognomen* alone, or one or other with the *praenomen*; and lastly, all three names, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*. No strict order is preserved, each moneyer selecting the form he wished. Several examples of each form occur during this Period, and of these the following may be cited:—(1) *nomen*, Ⱥ (Atilius or Tatius); (2) *cognomen*, SAR (Saranus); (3) *praenomen* and *nomen*, C. SCR (Caius Scribonius); (4) *praenomen* and *cognomen*, Ꝑ. BLAS (Publius [Cornelius] Blasio); (5) *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, Q. MARC. LIBO (Quintus Marcius Libo). There is one instance of a still further development, which is the addition of the patronymic initial. It is found for the first time in the case of C. IVNI. C.F. (Caius Junius Caii Filius, nos. 660-663). Letters in ligature are not uncommon. The addition of the *cognomen* or the symbol of the moneyer causes sometimes a slight variation in the type. To make room for either of these behind the head of Roma, the mark of value X is transferred to the right of the field of the coin, and is placed under the chin of the goddess. In one case, that of C. Antestius Labeo (nos. 855-861), the moneyer's name is placed sometimes on the obverse and sometimes on the reverse, his symbol, the dog, alternating accordingly. Variations in the spelling of the moneyer's name are not infrequent. These particulars have been given in order to show that already, at this time, the denarius was undergoing many variations in its type, which are important for ascertaining the chronological sequence of the issues.

It is during this Period that we meet with the first example of the denarius with the serrated edge struck at the Roman mint. It is, however, only a

solitary instance, and occurs with other denarii of the same issue with the plain edge (see coins of Caius Talna, p. 102, no. 771).

No important changes occur in the types of the bronze money and only in one respect is there a slight modification, when the marks of value give way to the moneyer's symbol or name (see pp. 91, 92, 94, 95). These are, however, exceptions.

In the forms of the letter, A for Λ in the name of "Roma" occurs occasionally on denarii of Series I., becomes more common in Series II., and in Series III. entirely excludes the older form; so that, at all events so far as the coins are concerned, we know precisely at what date A is substituted for Λ in Roman epigraphy. On the bronze coins, however, throughout the whole Period, A is more often met with than Λ, and it, or its variety Ⱥ, is always used in the moneyers' names. Of the other letters, L for ⊾ becomes more frequent towards the end, and P is more often Ꝑ than Ꝑ.

Classification.—As hitherto, it is the type of the denarius on which the classification is mainly based. The denarii of this Period are grouped into three Series, each of which has certain characteristics peculiar to itself, but all three are connected by one special feature, i.e., the form of the earring. Towards the close of the last Period, as we have seen, the earring assumed a triangular form. In this one it is of triple design, consisting of three drops depending from a bar, the middle drop being somewhat longer than the outer ones. This shape is, however, not strictly adhered to, for on denarii of Series II. the single drop also occurs, and on the later issues of Series III., after various gradations, the triple earring assumes the form of a mass or number of pellets arranged like a bunch of grapes, or else it is spiral-shaped. These last two are the forms we meet with on denarii struck at the beginning of the next Period. It may also be noticed that the lower line of the tablet on the reverse, within which the legend ROMA is inscribed, is often omitted on the earlier pieces of this Period, and quite disappears before its close. This is a step to a further change, when only an exergual line is given.

Series I. thus consists of denarii, all having the triple-shaped earring. The chief type of reverse is the Dioscuri; but in one instance that of Victory in a biga is introduced. The moneyers' names are given in a more extended form, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen* occurring together in several instances. Λ in "Roma" still prevails, but A is also met with, more especially on the bronze; and ⊾ and L are also occasionally interchanged.

In Series II., of the five moneyers who strike silver coins four use the earring of two shapes, i.e. with triple or single drop. The fifth moneyer uses only the latter form, and on all his coins A in "Roma" is found. Λ and A occur promiscuously in the case of the other moneyers, but the latter form much more often than in Series I. Of the five moneyers three have for reverse type Victory in a biga; the other two still keep to the Dioscuri. To this time is attributed a number of issues in bronze of which no corresponding silver coins are known. These being similar in fabric and weight to those pieces with which the denarius was struck are probably contemporary with them.

In Series III. the triple earring only at first occurs, but it soon begins to change. It first becomes a double drop (see no. 852), next a cluster of small pellets

or dots, which assume the shape of a bunch of grapes (see no. 856), and lastly it is spiral in form (no. 861). All these varieties occur on the denarii of C. Antestius Labeo (nos. 855-861). Λ in the name of "Roma" has now quite disappeared, and only A is met with.

With these variations and changes of type a marked deterioration is noticeable in the fabric of the denarius. Early in the Period the head of Roma is in fairly high relief and well modelled, but towards the end the relief is lower and the modelling inferior. This change in fabric, and, as already mentioned, the difference in form of the earring, are some of the characteristics of the earlier denarii of the next Period.

Though the coins themselves still throw little light on the constitution of the mint at this time as regards the appointment of the moneyers, some of whom continued to strike only in silver, whilst others issued bronze money only, the occurrence in several instances of groups of coins of the same type and fabric would lead us to suppose that we have some further evidence of an occasional mint-triumvirate. Some such groups may be traced in the following issues:—(1) M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo, and L. Sempronius Pitio (nos. 679-722); (2) Atilius Saranus, Pinarius Nata, and C. Juventius Talna (nos. 741-774); (3) Publius Sulla, L. Saufeius, and Pinarius Natta (nos. 828-847); (4) L. Cupiennius, C. Antestius Labeo, and M. Junius Silanus (nos. 850-874).

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . IVNI . C . F. (CAIUS JUNIUS CAII FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
660	59·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of three drops,[3] the middle one long, and necklace; hair arranged in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, C · IVNI · C · F

[1] For particulars of this series see p. 88.

[2] This member of the Junia gens appears to be unknown to history beyond that he was a moneyer. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 101) thinks that he was a colleague at the mint of L. Itius and C. Scribonius Curio (see below, pp. 97, 98). He and the following moneyers to no. 722 all struck in bronze as well as in silver. This is the first occurrence of the patronymic initial on coins.

[3] This form of earring is peculiar to this Period. It underwent some changes, as already

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
661	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
662	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)
663	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			As	
664	462·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · IVNI[1]
665	400·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 2.]**
666	308·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
667	205·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
668	175·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁝
			Quadrans[2]	
669	112·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ (Blacas Coll.)

noted (see above, p. 88). From this time no important alteration takes place in the shape of the visor of the helmet, which remains of the form above described. Any variations will be noticed when they occur.

There are hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of C. Junius and the obverses of those of Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio (pp. 94, 95).

[1] In a few instances in this Period the moneyer's name differs slightly on the bronze coins from that on the silver, and sometimes a symbol is added. In the case of C. Junius the patronymic is omitted.

[2] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 103, nos. 6, 7; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit*, 1896, p. 163). The unique specimen of the uncia was in the Borghesi and Bignami Collections.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			S. AFRA	
			(SPURIUS AFRANIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
670	59·5	*R* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.;[2] below horses, SAFRA
671	58·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
672	55·5	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
673	47·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
674	58·3	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxi. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			As	
675	390·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, dolphin[3] downwards; above, SAFRA (Blacas Coll.)
676	346·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 4.]**
677	305·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Possibly a son of C. Afranius Stellio, who was praetor B.C. 185 and a triumvir in Etruria two years later. Little is known of the Afrania gens before the 1st cent. B.C. It was of plebeian origin. This is the only member of this gens of whom coins are known.

[2] This is a new type. The figure of Victory takes the place of that of Diana, which, however, recurs in one instance during this Period (see no. 848). The type of Victory may have been copied from copper coins of Bruttii (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy*, p. 323) or from gold coins of Syracuse (*ib. Sicily*, p. 200). On all the coins there is no stop between the moneyer's *praenomen* and *nomen*.

[3] The addition of the symbol to the moneyer's name on the bronze coins occurs in other instances during this Period. The dolphin may refer to some connection of the Afrania gens with the naval history of Rome (see also earlier coins with this symbol, pp. 41, 51). The omission of the mark of value, its place being taken by the symbol, is another innovation. Babelon (vol. i., p. 137, no. 6) figures the sextans without the symbol, but with the marks of value before the prow. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 20) has some interesting remarks on the occurrence of the dolphin on the reverse of these bronze coins, and its supposed non-occurrence on others; and he adds that, amongst the numerous specimens which he had seen of this issue, he had never met with one without the symbol.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
678	86·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 5 rev.]**
			M . ATILI SARA/	
			(MARCUS ATILIUS SARANUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
679	58·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, SARA/, reading downwards.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, M . ATILI (Cracherode Coll.)
680	52·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxi. 6.]**
681	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M . ATILI **[Pl. xxi. 7.]**
682	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
683	46·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
684	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M . ATIL (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 136, 137, nos. 3, 4, 6; and ii., p. 592).

[2] M. Atilius Saranus or Serranus was praetor in Further Spain in B.C. 152. Another member of the Atilia gens and of the same name was appointed triumvir in B.C. 190, to arrange the foundation of the new colonies of Placentia and Cremona, and was subsequently praetor in B.C. 174. It is the former of these who may have struck these coins. See other coins with SAR (p. 99).

In this issue several innovations and changes are met with, especially in the case of the denarius. In the first place, we have the moneyer's *prdenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*; the second being varied in the form of the letters and in the spelling, as M. ATILI, M. ATILI, M. ATIL, and M. ATIL. The *cognomen*, which reads downwards or upwards, is placed on the obverse, whilst the *praenomen* and *nomen* remain as usual on the reverse. To make room for the first behind the head of Roma the mark of value is transferred to the space under her chin. On the bronze coins the cognomen is omitted. In all these particulars this issue and those of Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio, which follow, are so similar that not only must they all be of the same period, but it seems also more than probable that these three formed a triumvirate of the mint. The letters Λ and A and L and L are used indiscriminately, and the earlier forms sometimes occur together on the same coin.

The obverse of these denarii was used for hybrids, with the reverse of those of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103); and the reverse with the obverses of the denarii of Q. Marcius Libo (p. 94) and L. Sempronius Pitio (p. 95). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 52) figures another hybrid with the obverse, head of Roma and mark of value only.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
685	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
686	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 8.]** (Nott)
687	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
688	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; SARAV, reading upwards.	Similar; ROMA (Nott)
689	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
690	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
691	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M·ATIL **[Pl. xxi. 9.]**
			As	
692	388·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r., before, I; above, M·ATILI (Blacas Coll.)
693	382·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
694	504·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ATILI
695	375·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
696	347·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
697	218·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, M·ATILI
698	154·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; above prow, M·ATIL **[Pl. xxi. 11.]**

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
699	157·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, M·ATILI
			Q. MARC. LIBO	
			(QUINTUS MARCIUS LIBO)[2]	
			Denarius	
700	57·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, LIBO	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, Q·MARC
701	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 12.]** (Nott)
			As[3]	
702	387·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, Q·MARC; before, LIBO (Blacas Coll.)
703	367·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxi. 13.]**
704	341·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
705	337·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, Q·MARC; before, I

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 230, 231, nos. 13-15). It is probable that the variations, M. ATILI and M. ATIL, existed in each denomination, though all are not at present known; but M. ATILI appears to have been limited to the as. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 52) mentions an as in the Bignami Collection reading M. ATIL.

It is to about this time that, if genuine, the denarii of the Horatia gens, with head of Roma and COCLES on the obverse, and the usual type of the Dioscuri on the reverse, should be assigned (Babelon, vol. i., p. 545). There are in the British Museum three specimens of this denarius from the Blacas and de Salis Collections, each varying slightly both in the obverse and reverse type; but none can be pronounced to be genuine. This was also the opinion of Count de Salis. The example of the supposed restoration by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 577, no. 23) in the British Museum is also a forgery.

[2] An unknown member of the Marcia gens, except for his coins. The *cognomen* Libo was also used by members of the Annia, Julia, Livia, Statilia, Vibia, and more especially the Scribonia gentes.

[3] The bronze coins of this moneyer differ from those of M. Atilius Saranus in bearing generally the *cognomen*, which, like the dolphin on the previous issue, occupies the space on the reverse usually allotted to the marks of value. Bahrfeldt thinks that the as (no. 705) without the moneyer's cognomen belongs to a separate series, of which this denomination only appears to be known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
706	169·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, Q·MARC; before, LIBO
707	146·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
708	136·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 14.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
709	101·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA
710	80·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			L·SEMP·PITIO (LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS PITIO)[2]	
			Denarius	
711	61·6	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, PITIO	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L·SEM [Pl. xxii. 1.] (Cracherode Coll.)
712	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
713	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
714	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
715	53·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 183, 184, nos. 6, 7). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 13) figures a variety of the as from the Bignami Collection having LIBO only above the prow and the mark of value I before. This coin should be compared with no. 705, which gives the *praenomen* and the *nomen*, and not the *cognomen*. The similarity between the coins of Q. Marcius Libo, M. Atilius Saranus, and L. Sempronius Pitio has already been noticed (see p. 92).

Hybrids are formed of the obverse of the denarii of Q. Marcius Libo with the reverses of those of C. Junius C. F. (p. 89), of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92), of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103), of M. Baebius Tampilus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 254, no. 12), of L. Appuleius Saturninus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 208, no. 1), and of M. Plaetorius Cestianus. The reverse also forms a hybrid with the obverses of the denarii of C. Terentius Lucanus and of L. Sempronius Pitio (see below, no. 723).

[2] Also an otherwise unknown moneyer, but probably a colleague of M. Atilius Saranus and Q. Marcius Libo (see above, p. 92).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
716	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. (Nott)
717	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L·SEM[1] [Pl. xxii. 2.]
			As	
718	519·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I dividing ΓI TIO	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L·SEM[1]
719	348·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxii. 3.]
			Semis	
720	165·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S [Pl. xxii. 4.]
			Triens	
721	92·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Sextans[2]	
722	70·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			ΓITIO : Q . MARC (LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS PITIO AND QUINTUS MARCIUS LIBO)[3]	
			Denarius	
723	59·4	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, ΓITIO (same as no. 711).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, Q·MARC (same as no. 700). [Pl. xxii. 5.]

[1] Varieties of the as and the triens read L. SEMR (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 431, 432).

[2] The quadrans of this issue is also known (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 432, no. 8). The as of the bronze coins alone bears the cognomen of the moneyer. This is the first occurrence of the moneyer's name on the obverse of a bronze coin.

The attribution of the bronze coins to this moneyer rather than to the moneyer of a few years later, who uses the same signature on the reverse (p. 119), is supported by the occurrence of the older form of the letters A and L in the inscriptions, and the difference in the form of the earring on the denarius.

Hybrids were formed of the obverse of the denarius of L. Sempronius Pitio and of the reverses of those of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92) and Q. Marcius Pitio (see above); whilst the reverse occurs with the obverse of the denarius of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103).

The denarii of L. Sempronius Pitio are a connecting link with those of Series II. They show the two forms of earring, *i.e.* a triple and a single drop; and the last letter in the name of "Roma" is always of the older form A, whereas on those of Series II. it is either A or A.

[3] This is a hybrid of nos. 711 and 700.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . ITI (LUCIUS ITIUS or ITILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
724	59·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L . ITI [Pl. xxii. 6.] (Cracherode Coll.)
725	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			L . MAMILI (LUCIUS MAMILIUS)[2]	
			As	
	485·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA before Prow r., above, I, and figure of Ulysses[3] standing r., and leaning on his staff; below, L . MAMILI

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 170, no. 1.]

---

[1] Very little is known of the Itia gens. It is occasionally mentioned in inscriptions, and Itius Rufus was a legate of Augustus. Babelon (vol. i., p. 554) prefers to connect this moneyer with the Itilia or Icilia gens, well known in the early period of Roman history. The same writer draws attention to the similarity of these denarii to those of C. Junius C. F. (p. 89) and C. Scribonius Curio (p. 98). This moneyer only struck in silver.

[2] An unknown member of the Mamilia gens, who, from the style, type, and weight of his coins, of which only bronze are known, must have held the post of moneyer about B.C. 170. The occurrence of the symbol (or figure) on the reverse, as well as the moneyer's name and the form L for L would place these coins about the same period as those of Spurius Afranius (p. 91) and Marcus Atilius Saranus (p. 92). They also show some variations of type, viz., on the as and semis the marks of value are above the prow and the legend ROMA in front, but on the triens, quadrans, and sextans the positions are reversed. The uncia is not known of this issue.

Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pp. 196, 197, pl. lviii.) gives this moneyer's name as C. MAMILI, but this is an error (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 10).

[3] The Mamilia gens, which was plebeian and came from Tusculum, claimed descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, the reputed son of Ulysses and Circe, and the founder of Tusculum. On later denarii of this gens the figure of Ulysses forms the main type of the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 173).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans	
726	108·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; above prow, ROMA, divided by figure of Ulysses; before, ⁚; below [ꟾ · MAMILI] **[Pl. xxii. 7 rev.]**

SERIES II.[1]

			C . SCR (CAIUS SCRIBONIUS)[2] **Denarius**	
727	54·7	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C · SCR
728	54·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 8.]**
729	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
730	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA (Nott)
731	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
732	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
733	351·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · SCR (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The denarii of this series are similar in fabric to those of Series I., but the earring worn by Roma consists either of three drops or a single drop, most of the moneyers using both forms, and the last letter in "Roma" in each case is either A or A. Also the tablet on the reverse, on which the name of "Roma" is inscribed, is without the lower line (see above, p. 88).

[2] This moneyer was probably a son of Caius Scribonius Curio, who was ædile B.C. 196, praetor B.C. 193, and *curio maximus* B.C. 174. The office of *curio maximus* was a priestly dignity inferior to that of *pontifex maximus*, and Caius Scribonius was the first member of his gens to receive it, and, in consequence, he assumed the cognomen *Curio*. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 424) thinks that C. Scribonius Curio was a colleague at the mint of L. Itius and C. Junius C. F.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
734	310·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
735	307·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 9.]**
			Semis	
736	284·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
737	236·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
738	123·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
739	77·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 10.]**
			Sextans[1]	
740	44·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			SAR OR SAR (ATILIUS SARANUS)[2] **Denarius**	
741	57·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with long loose thong[3] in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 425, 426, nos. 5, 7). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 70) figures from the Bignami Collection a variety of the quadrans with the prow to l.

[2] This is another member of the Atilia gens, whom it seems impossible to identify, as he cannot well be the moneyer who strikes coins a few years earlier, and who gives also his *praenomen* and *nomen* (p. 92). The fabric and style of these denarii seem to be of a slightly later date than those of M. Atilius Saranus. The many points of resemblance between the denarii of this moneyer and those following of Pinarius Nata and C. Juventius Talna (pp. 101, 102) are so striking that it is probable that these moneyers formed a mint-triumvirate. Their denarii all have the same reverse type and the same indiscriminate use of A and A occurs in the name of "Roma." The forms A and A in the moneyer's name are also met with in the case of the denarii of C. Juventius Talna.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 226) thinks that this moneyer and C. Juventius Talna and C. Maianius were colleagues, but Count de Salis has classed the coins of the last to Italy, assigning them, however, to about the same date.

[3] The thong of the whip is sometimes loose and sometimes brought back nearly to the hand of Victory. These variations occur on the following issues.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
742	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
743	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 12.]**
744	51·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar; ROMA and moneyer's name, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 13.]**
745	54·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA
746	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxii. 14.]**
747	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
748	369·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r., before, I; above, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)
749	387·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 16 rev.]**
750	339·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
751	221·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; moneyer's name, SAR (Blacas Coll.)
752	214·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
753	229·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SAR
			Quadrans[1]	
754	120·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘; moneyer's name, SAR (Blacas Coll.)
755	86·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 227, no. 5; and ii., p. 593). On the sextans the caduceus is seen behind the bust of Mercury. The uncia figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 228, no. 7) has a laureate female head on the obverse and an elephant with SAR above on the reverse. That writer, who describes the coin from Riccio (*Mon. ant. fam. rom.*, p. 31, pl. viii. 7), doubts its authenticity and attribution; but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 51) cites an example (perhaps, however, the same) described

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			NAT	
			(NATA)[1]	
			Denarius	
756	71·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; below horses, NAT
757	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 1.] (Nott)
758	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
759	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
760	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
761	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xxiii. 2.]
762	58·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
763	393·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, NAT [Pl. xxiii. 3.]
764	346·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
765	312·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
766	162·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

in the Jarry Catalogue of 1879. In any case, if genuine, the coin would be of local issue, and not of the Roman series. In the name of "Roma" the forms ᴙ and A, and even Ⱥ, occur; but on the bronze coins the legend SAR (not SᴙR) appears to be limited to the as and semis (Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 51). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 23, pl. i. 17) mentions a variety of the denarius, now in the Capitol Collection at Rome, with the moneyer's name in monogram, SᴙR.

[1] Nata or Natta was a cognomen of the Pinaria gens. L. Pinarius Natta was *magister equitum* to the dictator L. Manlius Capitolinus, B.C. 363, and praetor, B.C. 349. There is no record of any member of this family of the period of these coins. He may have had as colleagues at the mint Atilius Saranus and C. Juventius Talna, the preceding and following moneyers (see pp. 99, 102). The position of the thong of the whip held by Victory varies, as on coins of M. Atilius Saranus. For other coins with NATᴙ, see below p. 112.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
767	160·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
768	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
			C. ⱯL OR C. ⱯL (CAIUS TALNA)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
769	61·2	ℛ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to No. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r.,[4] horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; below horses, C·ⱯL (C. TALN) **[Pl. xxiii. 4.]**
770	63·0	ℛ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; whip with double thong. **[Pl. xxiii. 5.]**
771	57·8	ℛ ·7	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar; whip with single thong and moneyer's name, C·ⱯL; *edge serrated.*[5] **[Pl. xxiii. 6.]**
772	55·3	ℛ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; *edge plain.*
773	61·5	ℛ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations appear to be the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 305, nos. 7, 8).

[2] C. Juventius Talna (or Thalna), to whom the *praenomen* Manius is sometimes wrongly given, and to whom these coins have been ascribed, was tribune of the plebs B.C. 170, praetor B.C. 167, and consul with Ti. Sempronius Gracchus B.C. 163, in which year he died. If Count de Salis's chronology of the coinage is correct, these coins must be given to another member of the Juventia gens, who may have been a triumvir monetalis with Atilius Saranus and Pinarius Nata. Another member of this family, whose coins are attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173), used the two forms ⱯV and ⱯV for his monogram, the form of the letter L being V in that case.

[3] No bronze coins are known of this moneyer.

[4] The thong of the whip varies, as on coins of the two previous moneyers.

[5] The occurrence of this isolated instance of a serrated edge is inexplicable. The earliest example in the Roman coinage of this treatment of the edge is met with on denarii classed to Italy, and having the symbol a wheel (see ITALY, B.C. 216—197); but it does not appear to have been adopted at the Roman mint till about B.C. 92, and then only occasionally (see p. 159). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 170) mentions four examples of the denarius of C. Talna with the serrated edge.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
774	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)

C . TER . LVC

(CAIUS TERENTIUS LUCANUS)[1]

Denarius

775	65·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of single drop; behind, X, and Victory holding wreath.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C · TER · LVC (Cracherode Coll.)
776	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 8.]
777	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
778	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
779	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
780	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
781	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Pembroke Coll.)

As

782	427·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, C·TER·LVC, and Victory, flying r., with wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
783	302·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
784	301·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 9.]

[1] This moneyer appears to be otherwise unknown to history. The Victory refers no doubt to some important event connected with an ancestor of the moneyer. This symbol occurs at an earlier date on bronze coins of the sextantal standard attributed to Italy (B.C. 268—217), and also on earlier bronze coins struck at Rome, but in the latter case it is accompanied by another symbol or the moneyer's monogram (see above, pp. 59, 65). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) mentions two specimens of the denarius at Vienna without the Victory, and apparently treats them as hybrids. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 483) places the date of this issue *circ.* B.C. 214; but the forms of the letters A and L and the general fabric and style favour a considerably later date. It may be noticed that only the earring of a single drop is found on these denarii.

Hybrids exist of the obverse of this denarius and the reverse of that of L. Sempronius Pitio (p. 95); and of the reverse with the obverse of denarii of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92); and of Q. Marcius Libo (p. 94).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
785	203·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
786	173·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
787	80·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			Γ . BLAS	
			(PUBLIUS BLASIO)[2]	
			As	
788	449·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Γ . BLAS
789	370·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
790	339·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name C . BLAS (tooled)[3] **[Pl. xxiii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
791	90·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘ **[Pl. xxiii. 11.]**

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 484, no. 13; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81). The sextans which Bahrfeldt figures from the Bignami Collection is apparently unique. It weighs 103 grs., and was found in Rome.

[2] Livy (xliii. 7; xlv. 13) mentions a P. Cornelius Blasio, who was sent in B.C. 170 as ambassador with two others to the Carni, Istri, and Iapydes, and two years later was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the disputes between the Pisani and Lunenses. Babelon (vol. i., p. 388) identifies the moneyer with that member of the Cornelia gens, and further suggests that he was the son of Cn. Cornelius Blasio, who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 194. This attribution, however, does not coincide with Count de Salis's classification, under which the coins are assigned to a somewhat later date. The moneyer may therefore have been a son of the ambassador of B.C. 170.

Only bronze coins are known of this and the following moneyers to no. 827. Their variation in weight and the absence of silver coins do not admit of their being arranged in any precise chronological sequence. The forms of the letters A and L show that they belong to about the middle of the 2nd cent. B.C.

[3] The inscription on this coin has evidently been altered by tooling, the initial Γ having thus been changed into C. Babelon (vol. i., p. 390) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 41), both of whom had examined this coin, which came from the Blacas Collection, are of this opinion, but the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 280) does not appear to have entertained any suspicion of the alteration, for he describes it as "being in superb condition and thus leaving no doubt of the existence of the moneyer C. Blas." An illustration is given of the coin, the surface of which clearly shows traces of tooling.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
792	65·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁚
			Ā (ATILIUS or TATIUS)[2]	
			As[3]	
793	390·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Ā (AT or TA) (Cracherode Coll.)
794	382·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
795	271·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 12.]**
			TVRD (TURDUS)[4]	
			As	
796	457·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, TVRD
797	292·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 13 rev.]**
798	275·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
799	188·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

[1] Other denominations of this issue are the semis and quadrans (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 389, 390, nos. 7, 9).

[2] This is an uncertain moneyer, as the monogram may be read as AT or TA. The former is the more probable, as D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxix. 8) figures a quadrans reading ĀI, which seems to belong to this issue. A similar variation in the moneyer's name may be seen on the denarii with the monogram ΛĀ (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 208, 209, nos. 1, 2). On the other hands the monogram Ā occurs in connection with the head of Tatius on the denarius of T. Vettir, Sabinus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 532, no. 2).

[3] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom*, pl. lxxxxix 4-7). On some of these D'Ailly transcribes the letter A in "Roma" as Ā.

[4] The Turdi were a branch of the Papiria gens. Livy (xli. 6) mentions a C. Papirius Turdus, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 178. The moneyer may have been his son.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Triens	
800	130·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
801	114·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 14.]**
802	103·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
803	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮

CINA

(LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINA?)[2]

			As	
804	462·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, CINA[3] **[Pl. xxiii. 15.]**
805	439·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
806	392·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
807	95·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮

[1] Another denomination is the sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 287, no. 5).

[2] Lucius Cornelius L. F. Cina or Cinna was consul B.C. 127, and the father of the famous Cornelius Cinna, the ally of Marius and Sertorius. He may have been the moneyer of these coins.

[3] A variety reads CINA (Babelon, vol. i., p. 391, no. 11), thus resembling the coins with SAR or SAR (see p. 99), and C. AL or C · AL (see p. 102). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 94) doubts this form of CINA. Count de Salis appears to have known of a specimen.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and sextans (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 391, 392, nos. 12, 13, 16). That author figures also a quadrans with reverse type a rudder and the legend CINA ROMA, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 94) shows that this piece is wrongly described, and that it is in fact a quadrans of the moneyer M. Cipius M.F., the legend CINA being wrongly read for M · CIPI · M · F.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MRENA	
			(MURENA)[1]	
			As[2]	
808	368·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, MRENA
809	353·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiv. 1.]
			C. SA	
			(CAIUS SÆNIUS?)[3]	
			As	
810	492·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C. SA [Pl. xxiv. 2 rev.] (Blacas Coll.)
			A. CA	
			(AULUS CÆCILIUS?)[4]	
			As	
811	589·0	Æ 1·45	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, A. CA
812	536·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Murena was the cognomen of a branch of the Licinia gens, which came originally from Lanuvium. P. Licinius Murena attained the rank of praetor, and was a contemporary of the orator L. Crassus. His father, who bore the same name, was also praetor, but in what year it is uncertain. These coins may have been struck by the elder member of the Licinia gens.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 127, 128, nos. 2-6).

[3] The Saenia gens is little known, and only one member appears to be mentioned in Roman history, L. Saenius, a senator at the time of the Catilinarian conspiracy, B.C. 63, who was consul suffectus, B.C. 30. The as is the only denomination known of this issue, and the specimen in the British Museum from the Blacas Collection appears to be unique. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 77) thought at one time that this must be an altered piece of the moneyer C. SIX (see above, p. 84), but after examining the coin in the British Museum he was convinced that it is genuine, and that there are no signs of the legend having been altered by tooling.

[4] An aedile of the plebs of this name in B.C. 189 is mentioned by Livy (xxxviii. 35). The moneyer of these coins may have been his son. The attribution of these coins to a member of the Caecilia rather than to one of the Caecina gens is preferable, as no member of the latter is mentioned in Roman history before the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. Members of the Caelia gens at this time give their nomen as *Coilius*.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
813	527·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
814	477·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 3 rev.]** (Blacas Coll.)
815	446·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
816	322·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
817	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
818	182·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
819	172·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
820	132·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
821	89·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Q. MARI OR Q. MAR (QUINTUS MARIUS)[2]	
			As	
822	456·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Q·MARI **[Pl. xxiv. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The sextans also is known of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 60) questions the accuracy of Riccio's description (*Catologo*, p. 53, no. 15) of the uncia with head of a female on the obverse and C·CA (or A·CA?) within a wreath on the reverse. In any case it would not belong to this issue, but it would more probably be a local coin of Sicily.

[2] A moneyer unknown except for his coins. He was probably not an ancestor of the great warrior, C. Marius, the rival of Sulla, who was born in B.C. 157, and whose parents were of humble origin, and had never held any public office.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
823	443·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
824	268·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q · ΛAR[1] **[Pl. xxiv. 7 rev.]**
			Quadrans	
825	135·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Sextans[2]	
826	67·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxiv. 6.]**
			S . ꟽI	
			(SPURIUS FURIUS)[3]	
			As[4]	
827	428·9	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, S . ꟽI (S · FVRI)

[1] This is possibly the same moneyer as the one who signs himself Q. MARI. If so, it would be another instance of a moneyer slightly altering the form of his signature. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 65) is, however, of opinion that the two signatures belong to different moneyers. In support of Bahrfeldt's view it may be remarked that the style of lettering is different, and also that the coins with Q · ΛAR are lighter in weight. If separate issues they are, however, of about the same time. The as appears to be the only denomination known with Q · ΛAR.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 200, 201, nos. 2, 3, 6).

[3] The Furia gens was patrician and one of the most ancient at Rome. From the earliest times its members filled the highest offices of the state. This moneyer may have been a son of Lucius Furius Purpureo, who was consul B.C. 196, and whose father and grandfather both bore the *praenomen* Spurius.

[4] Babelon (vol. i., p. 524, no. 17) figures also a triens of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.* 1896, p. 127), though admitting the genuineness of the as in the British Museum, of which he had seen a cast, expresses doubt about the inscription, and thinks that it has been altered by the graving tool from Ρ · SVLA to S · ꟽI. Though the coin has suffered from oxidation, there are, however, no signs of tooling on the reverse, and the monogram does not appear to have been in any way changed.

The as and triens, with the moneyer's name, L · FVRI, which Babelon (vol. i., p. 523, nos. 14, 15) figures from Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xxi., nos. 6, 7), have been doubted, and are also suspected of bearing altered legends, perhaps from coins with ꟽ. These suspicions, however, may also be groundless. These coins are of about the same date as those of S. Furius, and if the legends have not been altered they may have been struck by L. Furius Philus, who was consul B.C. 136, and who is described by Cicero in his dialogue, *De Republica*, as a man "moderatissimus et continentissimus."

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Γ . SVLA	
			(PUBLIUS SULLA)[2]	
			Denarius	
828	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; the thong of the whip which she holds encircles the handle;[3] below horses, Γ · SVLA **[Pl. xxiv. 8.]**
829	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
830	416·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r., the stem post (acroterium) of which is ornamented with a female head to r.; before, I; above, Γ · SVLA
831	368·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
832	308·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[4]	
833	181·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S **[Pl. xxiv. 9 rev.]**

[1] The chief characteristics of the coins of this series, consisting mainly in the fabric of the denarius, the shape of the earring worn by Roma, and the forms of the letters A and L have been mentioned above (see p. 88).

[2] This moneyer is uncertain, as he cannot be Publius Cornelius Sulla, the grandfather of the dictator Sulla, who was praetor B.C. 186. He may, however, have been a son of the praetor, of whom there is no historical record.

[3] The thong of the whip held by Victory on these and the other denarii of this series is never loose, but encircles the handle.

[4] Other denominations are the triens and quadrans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 388, nos. 4, 5).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 93) thinks that the female head on the stem post of the prow is that of one of the sibyls, and is therefore a reference to the name of Sulla, which Macrobius (Saturn. i. 17) tells us was derived from Sibylla, and which he says was given to P. Cornelius Rufinus, the great-grandfather of the dictator, because he was the first to introduce the celebration of the Ludi Apollinares, in accordance with the commands of the Sibylline books; Sibylla being shortened into Sulla. It seems, however, much more probable that it is the head of Venus, whose cult was specially honoured by the Cornelia gens (see coins of Sulla, Babelon, vol. i., p. 406).

The denarii of P. Sulla and the following of L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta bear so strong

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . SAVF	
			(LUCIUS SAUFEIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
834	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no 828; below horses, L · SAVF **[Pl. xxiv. 10.]** (Nott)
835	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
836	320·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L · SAVF and crescent.
837	237·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
838	338·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; L · SAVF **[Pl. xxiv. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
839	261·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; moneyer's name, L · SAVF (Blacas Coll.)
840	210·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; L · SAVF
841	97·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
842	123·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮; moneyer's name, L · SAVF (Blacas Coll.)

a resemblance even in minor details to one another that it is probable that these moneyers formed a mint-triumvirate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 386) would associate Spurius Afranius with these three moneyers, who would thus form a quatuorvirate of the mint, but for reasons given above (see p. 88) the coins of Afranius are here classed to a somewhat earlier date, nor is it at all probable that at this time we should meet with a quatuorvirate of the mint.

[1] The Saufeia gens, which appears to have come from Praeneste, is not mentioned in Roman history before the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C., when C. Saufeius was quaestor, B.C. 100. From that time the name of the family frequently occurs. L. Saufeius held the office of moneyer in conjunction probably with P. Sulla and Pinarius Natta (see pp. 110, 112).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
843	102·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r.; wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; moneyer's name, L·SAF
			NATA (NATTA)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
844	65·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 828; below horses, NATA **[Pl. xxiv. 13.]** (de Salis Coll.)
845	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
846	55·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
847	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Another denomination is the sextans (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 69). This moneyer uses indiscriminately the letters Ⅴ and L, but A only and not Ⱥ. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) says that L never occurs on these coins, but those in the British Museum show that this is not the case. The same writer (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 78) describes and figures a semis, three specimens of which he has met with, with the moneyer's name L·SAF, which is without the crescent, but which he would attribute to a later date, as it is of a different standard. These coins probably belong to the semuncial series and would therefore not have been struck before B.C. 89.

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. It is, however, not improbable that he is the same person who held a similar office a few years earlier, and who placed the signature NAT on his coins (see p. 101). The similarity of the coins of the above issue and those of P. Sulla and L. Saufeius has been noticed (see above, p. 110). The necessity for separating the denarii reading NAT from those reading NATA, and for attributing them to different issues, is apparent on a close examination of the two series. Those with NAT have the older form of Ⱥ in the name ROMA, and in this respect and also in style and fabric they resemble very closely similar coins of Atilius Saranus (p. 99) and C. Juventius Talna (p. 102). On the other hand, on the coins reading NATA the form A only is used in ROMA, and in fabric they are precisely similar to those of P. Sulla and L. Saufeius. The shape of the earring becomes irregular, and these irregularities are seen on coins of L. Saufeius and on those of Flavus which follow. The two issues were, however, only separated by a few years, which favours the suggestion that they are of the same moneyer. Zobel (*Annale dell' Inst. di Corr. Arch.*, 1863, p. 32) held also this opinion, and in drawing attention to the somewhat later fabric of the NATA denarii, mentions their similarity to the coins of Flavus and P. Sulla. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*), though acquiescing in Zobel's classification, adds "certainly it is very strange to find the double consonant on a denarius, which cannot be brought down later than the end of the 6th cent. (A.U.C.): it is, however, not impossible, for similar duplications are met with on some epitaphs of the Scipios of that time (C.I.L., vol. i., nos. 33, 34, 35), and on the monuments of L. Mummius, who was consul A.U.C. 609 (cf. Ritschl, *de titulo Mumm.*, p. iv.; and *de titulo Aletr.*, p. v.)." Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 303-305) classes the two series together. There is a hybrid with the reverse type of the denarius of Natta and the obverse of that of L. Manlius, the proquaestor of Sulla (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 178, no. 7).

[3] No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			FLAVS (FLAVUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
848	56·8	Ar ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[2] her head surmounted by crescent, and naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong encircled around the handle in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, FLAVS **[Pl. xxiv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
849	66·8	Ar ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.[3]	Similar.
			L . CVP (LUCIUS CUPIENNIUS?)[4]	
			Denarius[5]	
850	62·0	Ar ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, cornucopiae.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L . CVP **[Pl. xxiv. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Flavus was a *cognomen* of the Decimia gens. Caius Decimius Flavus was a military tribune B.C. 209, and praetor urbanus B.C. 184. The moneyer may have been his son. He struck no bronze coins.

[2] This is a revival of a former type, but Diana is represented in precisely the same way as Victory on contemporary pieces, i.e., naked to the hips, and holding a whip.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 107) figures a denarius in the Lisbon Collection of Flavus with the reverse type of Victory in a biga instead of Diana. On that coin Roma wears an earring with triple drop. Though unusual, it is quite possible that this moneyer used two types, which were general at this time. A similar variation is met with on the coins of A. Spurilius, who was a moneyer a few years later (see p. 127).

[3] The earring shows the same variations as on the coins of L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta.

[4] This moneyer is otherwise unknown, and his name is not certain, as the monogram might also be read as "Cupitus," a L. Cocceius Cupitus being known to history. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 466 f) prefers to attribute the coins to a member of the Cupiennia (or Copiennia) gens, and to see in the cornucopiæ (*copia*) a punning allusion to the name, though the *Cupiennii* are not mentioned by Roman authors before the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. This is the only member of this gens of whom coins are known. They are of silver only. It seems probable that this moneyer, with C. Antestius and M. Junius Silanus, formed a mint-triumvirate. They all use the same type of reverse, and place a symbol behind the head of Roma, transferring the mark of value to the front.

[5] Only denarii are known of this moneyer. It is possible that the earlier coins with the symbol, a cornucopiae, may have been struck by a member of the same gens. The semis with C . CVP and the quadrans with P . CVP, described by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 118), have been shown by Babelon (vol. i., p. 444) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 103-105) to be mis-read coins of C. Curiatius Trigeminus or C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus (C · CVR or C · CVR · F). See below, pp. 123, 134.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
851	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ⊬·CV⊓ (Nott)
852	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of two drops only.	Similar; moneyer's name, ⊬·CV⊓ [Pl. xxiv. 17.] (Cracherode Coll.)
853	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
854	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

C. ÆSTI

(CAIUS ANTESTIUS)[1]

Denarius

855	58·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of two drops; under chin, X; behind, dog walking to r. (i.e., upwards).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C·ÆSTI [Pl. xxv. 1.]
856	63·0	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of pellets in form of bunch of grapes.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
857	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
858	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; dog walking to l. (i.e., downwards).	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 3.]
859	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head of Roma, C·ÆS TI	Similar; below horses, dog running r.[2] [Pl. xxv. 4.]

[1] C. Antestius Labeo, the senator, was one of the ambassadors sent to Macedonia in B.C. 167. The moneyer of the above coins may have been his son, and may have held office with L. Cupiennius and M. Junius Silanus. The dog was evidently the symbol of the Antestia gens, and consequently the earlier coins, which have that symbol and are without moneyer's name, may have been issued by a member of this gens (see p. 58). The interchange of the moneyer's name and symbol on the obverse and reverse is an innovation. When the nomen occurs on the obverse it is variously divided by the crest of the helmet, as ÆS TI, Æ STI, and ÆST I.

In describing these denarii we have specially noted a slight change in the form of the visor of the helmet on some and in that of the earring on others. These variations are also found on the coins of M. Junius Silanus, next described, and in this respect these two issues form the connecting link with the coins of the following Period. These denarii are also of inferior workmanship as compared with the earlier ones of this Period, which is another characteristic of the succeeding issues.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 10) describes a denarius in Sig. Sarti's collection with the dog on the obverse and reverse, and without the moneyer's name. This is probably only a combination of nos. 855 and 859.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
860	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet less peaked, the pieces being more separated; moneyer's name, C·ÆSTI	Similar.
861	71·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop and spiral in form; moneyer's name, C·ÆSTI	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 5.] (Nott)
			As	
862	399·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C·ÆSTI and dog running r.
863	312·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
864	161·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
865	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxv. 6.]
866	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			M. IVNI (MARCUS JUNIUS SILANUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
867	61·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; under chin, X; behind, ass's head, l.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; under horses, M·IVNI (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 145, no. 6) describes also the triens, which he says occurs with or without the dog on the reverse, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 22) doubts the accuracy of this statement, and also the non-occurrence of the symbol on the quadrans.

[2] The ass's head, a *symbole parlant*, shows that this member of the Junia gens bore the cognomen Silanus. He may have been a son of M. Junius Silanus, who served during the second Punic war, was praetor in Etruria B.C. 212, commanded in Spain B.C. 210, and was killed in battle against the Boii B.C. 196. He may also have been the father of M. Junius Silanus, who was consul B.C. 109. He was probably a colleague at the mint with C. Antestius and L. Cupiennius (see above, p. 113), and the resemblance between his coins and those of C. Antestius, and also those of the following issues (see next Period) has already been noted (see p. 114). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 163) mentions a denarius of this moneyer without the ass's head on the obverse, and suggests that it is probably a hybrid.

There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
868	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 7.]**
869	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
870	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
871	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet less peaked, the pieces being more separated (as no. 860).	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 8.]**
872	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
873	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
874	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

PERIOD V.

Circ. B.C. 150—125; A.U.C. 604—629

DENOMINATIONS.—The denarius is still the only silver coin struck at Rome, and in the bronze we meet with the same denominations as in the previous Period, with the exception of the *as*, the issue of which appears to have ceased about B.C. 150, and not to have been resumed for nearly sixty years, *i.e.* until *circ.* B.C. 91. It is difficult to account for this almost sudden cessation of the issue of this denomination, but it may have been due either to the large supply of bronze money which had hitherto been kept up, or to a scarcity of the metal. More probably the latter was the cause, since from this time the bronze money is light in weight, considerably under the true uncial standard, and mostly ill-struck and of inferior workmanship. The sextans and the uncia rarely occur; but of most of the moneyers who struck bronze coins as well as silver, the semis, triens, and quadrans are known. There are no issues of bronze coins only.

TYPES.—The head of Roma turned to the right continues to be the only obverse type, but in one instance it is turned to the left, and in another it is encircled by a wreath. With the reverse types the case, however, is very different. In the previous Period several changes were noted, but now the change is constant in the case of nearly every moneyer. There is, however, a certain amount of recurrence. The types of the Dioscuri, and of Diana, or Victory in a biga, still survive, but as we proceed their place is taken by others of considerable variety. Most of them are of a general character, but already several may be noticed which record events more or less intimately connected with the early history of the moneyers' families. After this time these changes become more and more frequent, and the original type of the Dioscuri is quite abandoned. No variation occurs in the types of the bronze money.

With one exception the moneyers' names are found on all the issues. The *nomen* or *cognomen* only is never met with. When two names are given they are either the *praenomen* and *nomen* or the *praenomen* and *cognomen*, but more often all three, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, occur, to which is sometimes added the patronymic initial. The use of the *cognomen* and the patronymic is much more general than in the previous Period. The exception to this rule is the occurrence in one instance of the moneyer's symbol only (see nos. 895-898). Similar exceptions may be noticed even in later times, but they are exceedingly rare. At first the name of ROMA is, as hitherto, placed within a tablet on the reverse, but as already mentioned (see p. 88), the lower line is not indicated. Towards the end of the Period the tablet is omitted and the name is placed beneath an exergual line, thus dividing it from the rest of the field of the coin. In one instance, on account of the pictorial nature of the reverse type, it is transferred to the obverse, and in another it is omitted altogether, to make room for the moneyer's *cognomen*. These later changes are, however, the exception, but they show that already the coin types were in a very transitional state, thus preparing us for still greate modifications.

In the inscriptions, A is the only form of that letter used, Λ and its variants having quite disappeared; L becomes more frequent than ⅃, and P is still Γ or ᒥ. The mark of value X (=ten asses), on the denarius, for a short time is changed to XVI (=sixteen asses). It has been noticed (see above, p. 44) that when in B.C. 217 the uncial standard was adopted for the bronze coinage, the current value of the denarius was raised from ten to sixteen asses, but the pay of the soldiers continued to be reckoned at ten asses to the denarius. Although the current value of the denarius was thus raised, no alteration was made in its mark of value, but about the time that the sign XVI is first met with the bronze money had fallen very considerably under its legal weight, and the issue of the as had ceased, and was not resumed for a long time. This falling off in the weight of the bronze coinage may have occasioned the adoption of this new mark of value, but the change was only temporary and occasional, and appears to have been limited to six issues only. As a rule a moneyer uses either the sign X or XVI, but in two instances during this Period the same moneyer employs both (see pp. 121, 124, and 127). During the next Period (*circ.* B.C. 124—103) a further change occurs, and another mark of value for the denarius, Ⅹ, is introduced, which has often been considered to be the equivalent of XVI, but this interpretation is doubtful. In epigraphy, in order to distinguish the letters which were employed as numerals from the ordinary letters, a line was often placed above them, and thus *five* is expressed by V̄, and *ten* by X̄. Instead, therefore, of surmounting the X with a stroke it was placed horizontally across the centre, and it was in this way that ancient writers identified the value of the denarius by the sign Ⅹ. After B.C. 125 this new sign becomes general, and that of XVI is no longer met with. It does not, however, exclude entirely the old form X, for in B.C. 92 two moneyers use Ⅹ, and three, X (see p. 184 f.).

CLASSIFICATION.—Taking the denarius again as the basis of our classification, the coins of this Period may be divided into three series, each one showing some special characteristics.

Series I.—The denarii of this series correspond in many particulars to those classed to the end of the previous Period. The head of Roma is rather widespread and in low relief, the letters of the legends are somewhat larger and more straggling, the earring consists either of a mass of pellets in the form of a bunch of grapes or of a single spiral-shaped drop. Most of the moneyers use both forms. The form A is exclusively used throughout this and the next two series in the name of "Roma." The types of the Dioscuri and of Victory in a biga, as in the previous Period, are at first alone represented, but others immediately follow, some relating to events connected with the history of the moneyers' families.

Series II.—It is a little difficult to determine the precise order of the issues of this group. In the fabric of the denarius there is a slight improvement, being similar in that respect to denarii of the middle of the last Period. The head of Roma is smaller and more realistic, the workmanship is good and the letters of the legends are neat and small. The earring is either in the form of a bunch of grapes, or spiral-shaped, or of two beaded drops or a single drop, the last two forms being characteristic of the next series. The earlier pieces have the

mark of value XVI for X, but this change is only a temporary one, and a return is soon made to the original form X. The types are the same as in Series I., but there is a still further tendency to vary them.

Series III.—Several important changes or developments now occur. The head of Roma is more spread, the fabric is inferior, and there is a return to the style of the denarii of the first Series. The letters of the legends are larger and more upright, the earring is either spiral-shaped or consists of two beaded drops or a single drop, the mark of value is again X, and the name of "Roma" is no longer on a tablet, but below an exergual line, which separates it from the general type. This last is a peculiarity of the issues which follow. In the types there are still further signs of development, that of the Dioscuri occurring only once, whilst the others are evidently of a personal nature to the moneyers. Some are difficult to explain and others impossible, as the records of the families of the moneyers are so incomplete. In one instance the head of Roma is turned to the left instead of to the right (see nos. 935-940, pp. 133, 134); in another, the name of "Roma" occurs on the obverse instead of on the reverse (see nos. 952-954, pp. 135, 136); and again, it changes its place with that of the moneyer (see nos. 935-940, pp. 133, 134).

There are several groups of coins so similar in type that it is possible these may be indications of mint-triumvirates, or at all events of successive issues.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L. SEMP	
			(LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
875	46·7	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of pellets in form of bunch of grapes and necklace; hair arranged in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet), The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, L · SEMP (Wilmer)
876	44·7	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 9.]

[1] For particulars of this series see above (p. 118).

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. It is, however, possible that he may be the same member of the Sempronia gens who held the office of moneyer a few years before (see p. 95),

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Γ . ΓAETVS (PUBLIUS PAETUS)[1] **Denarius**	
877	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below, Γ·ΓAETVS **[Pl. xxv. 10.]** (Nott)
878	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			C . V . C . F . FLAC (CAIUS VALERIUS CAII FILIUS FLACCUS)[2] **Denarius**	
879	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong in outstretched r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, C·V·C·F; above, FLAC
880	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
881	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 13.]**

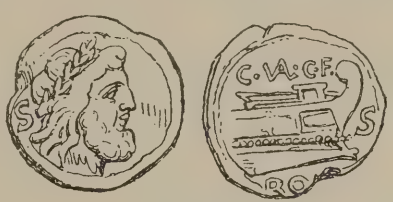
but in that instance the cognomen was given. The style and fabric of the denarii now described, the use of the letters A for Λ and L for ⅂, and the change in the form of the earring from one with a triple drop to one in the form of a bunch of grapes, all favour a somewhat later date for this issue. In all these particulars they are similar to the following coins of P. Paetus. These denarii of L. Sempronius are not plated, nor can they be hybrids. They appear to be unknown to Mommsen, Babelon and Bahrfeldt, and we have not met with any other denominations of this issue; since, for reasons already stated (see p. 96, note 2), the bronze coins reading ⅂·SEM and ⅂.SEM ΓITIO have been assigned to the earlier coinage of this gens.

[1] This moneyer was most probably a member of the Aelia gens, several of whom held high offices a little before and about the time of the issue of these coins. P. Aelius Paetus, a jurist, was plebeian aedile B.C. 204, praetor B.C. 203, magister equitum B.C. 202, consul B.C. 201, and censor B.C. 199. He died B.C. 174. Sextus Aelius Paetus, his brother, and also a general, was curule aedile B.C. 200, consul B.C. 198, and censor B.C. 193. Q. Aelius P. f. Q. n. Paetus, son of P. Aelius Paetus, was augur B.C. 174 and consul B.C. 167. This moneyer may have been a son of the last-mentioned member of this family.

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

[2] The date attributed to the issue of these coins does not admit of the identification of the moneyer with any known member of the Valeria gens. C. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus was *flamen Dialis* B.C. 209, when still young, and curule aedile B.C. 199. Another C. Valerius Flaccus was praetor urbanus B.C. 98, consul B.C. 93, and shortly afterwards pro-consul in Spain. The above coins are of too early a date to be attributed to the latter, but it is possible that this moneyer may have been a son of the elder Valerius Flaccus mentioned.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
882	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
883	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
884	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.; C·VA·C·F
			Semis[1]	
	142·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C·VA·C·F



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 510, no. 9.]

C. RENI

(CAIUS RENIUS)[2]

Denarius

885	61·3	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Juno Caprotina in biga of goats, galloping r.; the goddess is draped and holds whip with thong in r. hand and sceptre and reins in l., below goats, C·RENI (Nott)

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 510, no. 10). On the bronze coins the cognomen is omitted. The coins, denarii, with probably the same moneyer's name, but bearing the mark of value XVI for X are described below (see p. 124). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 344, no. 152), Babelon (vol. ii., p. 511), and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 92) all mention a quadrans in the Borghesi Collection (afterwards in that of Sig. Bignami) reading C. V. C above the prow. Mommsen suggests they may be the initials of C. Valerius Catullus; Babelon thinks the coin may belong to the above issue; but Bahrfeldt does not venture to explain. As the coin weighs only 52 grs. it is probably of the semuncial standard, and would therefore be of a later date.

[2] The Renia gens is only known to us from coins and from an inscription which mentions a C. RENNIVS C. F. LAETVS, and which was found on the site of the ancient city of Lanuvium (Marini, *Arval*, p. 62). From this inscription it may be inferred that the family originally came from that city, and this would explain the reverse type of the denarii, as it was there that Juno *Caprotina*, who is represented wearing a goat's skin on her head, was specially worshipped. This form of head-dress is found on coins of the Papia and Thoria *gentes* (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 280, 488), which also came from Lanuvium. This explanation of the type seems more probable than to connect it with Juno of Sparta (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 335), who was called Ἥρα αἰγοφάγος (who eats goats) or with the Greek word ῥήν (a sheep) which would be a *rebus* of the name of Renia (Minervini, *Bull. arch. nap.*, vol. vii., p. 116). This appears to be one of the earliest instances of the type of the denarius being directly connected with the history of the moneyer's family; and this is the only member of the Renia gens of whom coins are known.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 64) mentions and figures a denarius in Dr. Haeberlin's collection reading C·RENIV.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
886	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 14.]**
887	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
888	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 15 obv.]**
889	52·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
890	46·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; Juno holds reins in r. hand and sceptre in l.

Semis[1]

	128·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, goat standing r.; before, C·RENI

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 399, no. 2.]

C . CVR . TRIGE

(CAIUS CURIATIUS TRIGEMINUS)[2]

Denarius

891	58·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, TRIGE	ROMA (on tablet). Goddess (Juno?) in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds long sceptre in l. hand and reins in r.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her; below horses, C·CVR **[Pl. xxv. 16.]**

[1] Minervini (*loc. cit.*) publishes also the quadrans. He suggests that the goat on the reverse relates to the moneyer, who may have had the cognomen *Capella*, which at a later date is found on coins in connection with the Naevia gens (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 251).

[2] The Curiatia gens was patrician and came to Rome from Alba. This moneyer may have been the C. Curiatius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 138. He is characterized by Cicero (*De Leg.*, iii. 9) as *homo omnium infimus et sordidissimus*. He was probably the father of the moneyer of the same name who strikes coins a few years later (see p. 134). At an early date the Curiatia gens adopted the cognomen Trigeminus, claiming descent from one of the Curiatii who fought with the Horatii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
892	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
893	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*[1]
			Semis[2]	
894	108·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C · CVR
			CRESCENT[3]	
			Denarius	
895	63·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, with her quiver slung to her shoulders, in biga of stags, galloping r.; she holds torch in r. hand and reins in l.; below stags, crescent. **[Pl. xxv. 17.]** (Blacas Coll.)
896	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 18.]**
897	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
898	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] It seems scarcely necessary to mention that this is only a mis-strike, the previous flan which had been placed on the die and struck not having been removed before the next one was put in place.

[2] This appears to be the only denomination in bronze known of this moneyer. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 106) says that there are no bronze coins which read C · CVR only, but in the above specimen there is no trace of the letter F after the name. The coins of this gens with the moneyer's name C · CVR · F are described below (p. 134).

[3] Though these denarii do not bear a moneyer's name it is very probable that they were struck by a member of the Axia gens, as a similar reverse type is found on the coins issued at a later period by L. Axsius L. f. Naso (Babelon, vol. i., p. 247). The absence of the moneyer's name is unusual at this period, but the fabric and the obverse type show that these coins must be classed with the preceding. No mention is made in history of a member of the Axia gens at this time. There are no bronze coins which can be attributed to this issue.

In connection with the coins of L. Axsius L. f. Naso, Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 192) thought that the type of Diana in a biga of stags may be an allusion to the origin of the Axia gens, which came probably from the district of Perusia or of the Sabini, where the cult of that divinity was specially honoured. Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, t. xxi., p. 357) has, however, suggested a much more probable explanation, viz., that the chariot is drawn by *axes*, a species of stag, and that they are thus a direct allusion to the name of the Axia gens. The crescent moon, the symbol of Diana, appears to have been adopted as the badge of the Axia gens.

SERIES II.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L . IVLI	
			(LUCIUS JULIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
899	63·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI[3] (=16 asses).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below horses, L·IVLI
900	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 19.]**
			C . VAL . C . F . FLAC	
			(CAIUS VALERIUS CAII FILIUS FLACCUS)[4]	
			Denarius	
901	64·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong in outstretched r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, C·VAL·C·F; above, FLAC

[1] For particulars of this series see above (p. 118).

[2] This moneyer, Lucius Julius, is uncertain, but it is very probable that he was the son of Sextus Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 157. He married Popillia, the widow of Q. Lutatius Catulus, and was the father of L. Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 90. He is the first member of the Julia gens of whom coins are known. He struck only denarii, which in style and fabric are similar to those of C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus, L. Atilius Nomentanus and C. Titinius. The as reading L. IVLI (Riccio, *Catalogo*, p. 100, no. 11) may be attributed to the moneyer of the same name who held office circ. B.C. 89.

[3] This is the earliest occurrence of the denarius bearing the mark of value XVI for X (see above p. 118). This new mark of value first occurs circ. B.C. 140. Babelon (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. xxiii.) puts it circ. B.C. 144.

[4] There seems little doubt that the moneyer C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus, who issued these coins, struck also those of the same type described above (see p. 120). With the exception

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
902	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
903	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 20.]**

L . ĀILI . NOM

(LUCIUS ATILIUS NOMENTANUS)[1]

Denarius

904	58·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 901; her r. hand, holding whip, is raised; below horses, L·ĀILI; on tablet, NOM (Nomentanus). **[Pl. xxv. 21.]** (Blacas Coll.)
905	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

---

of the change in the mark of value, XVI for X, the types of the two series are practically the same. The question therefore arises whether these coins and those with the mark of value X were issued in the same year, or whether C. Valerius Flaccus may have held the office of moneyer on two separate occasions but within a short period of each other. Zobel (*Ann. de l'Inst. Arch.*, 1863, p. 40) has placed both series together, and classes them with the coins of C. Renius and C. Curiatius Trigeminus (see pp. 121-123). Mommsen (*Gesch. Röm. Münz.*, pp. 528, 529) makes also one series of them, but classes them with the coins of L. Julius (p. 124), C. Titinius (p. 126) and M. Aufidius Rusticus (p. 130), which also bear the mark of value XVI. Count de Salis, however, separates the two issues, placing that with the mark of value X somewhat earlier, and like Zobel he supposes them to be of the same period as the coins of C. Renius and C. Curiatius Trigeminus; with Mommsen, however, he would assign those denarii bearing the mark of value XVI to the same time as the coins of L. Julius, C. Titinius, and M. Aufidius Rusticus. In support of Count de Salis's classification it may be urged that, though the reverse types are identical in the two series, there is a slight change in the obverse type, the head of Roma on the later pieces being smaller, and in this respect corresponding more closely to the denarii of L. Julius, C. Titinius, and L. Atilius Nomentanus; whilst on the other hand the denarii with the mark of value X are more allied in the obverse type to the coins of P. Paetus and C. Renius. This is an interesting question, and one which can only be decided by the fabric of the coins themselves. It can hardly be admitted that these coins are hybrids.

No such division can be made in the case of the bronze coins with this moneyer's name, so they are classed with the earlier denarii (see p. 121).

[1] A Nomentanus is mentioned several times by Horace (*Sat.* i., l. 102, i. 8, 11 *et pas.*) as noted for his extravagance and riotous mode of life. The Scholiasts tell us that his full name was L. Cassius Nomentanus. As the name of Nomentanus is, however, nowhere mentioned in Roman history in connection with the Atilia gens, there has been a difference of opinion respecting the letters NOM on the above coins, which fill the place usually occupied by ROMA on the reverse. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 269) recognized in the abridged form NOM the cognomen Nomentanus of L. Atilius, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 290) thought that NOM was an engraver's blunder for ROMA. As, however, all the coins known of this moneyer bear this legend it must have been intentional and not a blunder. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *loc. cit.*), whilst agreeing with Borghesi, thought he detected the letter A before

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. TITINI	
			(CAIUS TITINIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
906	59·5	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 904; her r. hand, holding whip, is raised; below horses, C·TITINI **[Pl. xxv. 22.]**
907	58·7	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
908	57·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
909	59·4	AR ·75	Similar; earring of two drops, formed of beads, and necklace of pendants.[2]	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 23 obv.]**

NOM on the specimen in his collection, which is now in the British Museum (no. 904), and is figured on Pl. xxv. 21. An examination of this coin, however, shows that what the Duc de Blacas thought was a letter is only a flaw in the metal. If therefore we read NOM as part of the moneyer's name, this would be the earliest instance in the Roman Republican silver coinage of the omission of the name of "Roma" on the denarius. Such an omission is not surprising, seeing that at this time so many changes were taking place, not only in the types, but also in the moneyers' names and their positions, and even in the mark of value. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) identifies this moneyer with L. Atilius, who served in the fleet of Cn. Octavius, when the latter was sent to Samothrace in B.C. 168 to demand Perseus, who had taken refuge there. This identification, however, does not coincide with the date assigned by Count de Salis to this issue. The shape of the head of Roma, the form of the earring, and the general fabric of the coins would fix the date of the issue of L. Atilius Nomentanus about the same time as those of L. Julius Caesar and C. Titinius.

Only denarii are known of this issue.

[1] Mention is made of several members of the Titinia gens with the praenomen Caius. Caius Titinius was tribune of the people, B.C. 193; C. Titinius Gadaeus was one of the leaders of the slaves in Sicily who betrayed an important fort to the praetor, P. Licinius Nerva, B.C. 103; and C. Titinius Sisenna served during the Social War under Marius. The second mentioned may have been the moneyer of these coins.

[2] Similar changes in the forms of the earring and necklace are seen on the coins of M. Aurelius Cota (see p. 128). The obverse dies of the coins of these two moneyers may have been engraved by the same hand. At all events, these varieties would make the two issues almost contemporary.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 496) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 87) are of opinion that the semis, triens and quadrans with C. TITINI, figured and described by Riccio (*Cat. mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xlvi. 3, 4; *Catalogo*, p. 192, nos. 18, 19), are altered coins of M. TITINI (see p. 85), the M having been changed into C.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A . SPVRI	
			(AULUS SPURILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
910	61·7	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, slightly spiral-shaped; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the hips, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, A·SPVRI [Pl. xxv. 24.] (Blacas Coll.)
911	59·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
912	58·7	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
913	57·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The Spurilia gens is only known from coins. It has, however, been proposed to correct the name of the famous tribune Sp. Icilius, mentioned by Livy (iv. 42) into that of Spurilius.

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 167), from resemblance of fabric and type, has classed the coins of A. Spurilius with those of Flavus (see above, p. 113) and Furius Purpureo (see Coins of Italy, circ. B.C. 172—151; Babelon, vol. i., p. 522), and supposes them to have been colleagues at the mint. This view has been accepted by the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 268, note 1), and by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 465), but it does not quite agree with the arrangement proposed by Count de Salis, who considered the issue of A. Spurilius to be of a slightly later date than the others, and moreover attributed that of Furius Purpureo to a local mint. A comparison of the form of the head of Roma shows that, in spite of the similarity of the reverse type, the coins of A. Spurilius are some years later than those of Flavus. It is a revival of a former type of reverse. Also the coins of A. Spurilius, for similar reasons, cannot be separated from those of L. Atilius Nomentanus and C. Titinius, since Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 77) describes two varieties of the denarius of A. Spurilius in the Bignami Collection, both with the reverse type of Victory instead of Diana in a biga, but one having the mark of value XVI, and Roma wearing a single earring, the other with the mark of value X and with the earring in the form of a bunch of grapes. The coins are not plated. This use of two types by the same moneyer had occurred shortly before in the case of the coinage of Flavus (see above, p. 113, note 2). Unless A. Spurilius held office on two separate occasions, which does not appear probable from the style of his coins (see also those of C. Valerius Flaccus, pp. 120, 124), we have here another instance of a moneyer using two types and in addition two marks of value for the denarius in the same year of office. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) agrees with Count de Salis in attributing the coins of A. Spurilius to a later date than those of Flavus and Furius Purpureo, but he does so because he associates them with the other denarii bearing the mark of value XVI.

[2] Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 215, pl. lxiv.) describes and figures a triens of this issue. It is of the usual type.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M. ARELI COTA	
			(MARCUS AURELIUS COTA)[1]	
			Denarius	
914	61·0	*R* ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, X; before, COTA[2]	ROMA (on tablet). Hercules, with lion's skin on his head, in biga of Centaurs, galloping r., each holding a branch over his shoulder; Hercules has his club in his r. hand and holds reins with l.; below Centaurs,[3] M·ARELI (Blacas Coll.)
915	58·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
916	58·2	*R* ·8	Similar; earring of two drops, formed of beads, and necklace of pendants.	Similar.
917	57·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 2.]** (Nott)

[1] There were several members of the Aurelia gens bearing the cognomen COTA or COTTA, who held high positions about the period of the issue of these coins. Amongst these were M. Aurelius Cotta, who was legate of L. Cornelius Scipio, B.C. 189, during the war against Antiochus the Great; L. Aurelius Cotta, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 154, and consul B.C. 144; and another L. Aurelius Cotta, who was consul B.C. 119. The moneyer may have been a son or grandson of the first-mentioned.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 286) says "COTA, rarement sur l'argent," but we have not seen any denarii without this cognomen. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 56) confirms this, and adds, "if it does exist it can only be a hybrid."

[3] The type of Hercules and the Centaurs has not been satisfactorily explained. Babelon (vol. i., p. 240) suggests that it may refer to the victories of M. Aurelius Cotta, the legate of Scipio, over Antiochus the Great, on the confines of Thessaly and Epirus, where it is related the combat between Hercules and the Centaurs took place. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 147) describes small bronze coins of Horreum in Epirus having the head of Hercules on the obverse and a galloping Centaur on the reverse; and on the bronze coins of Magnetes in Thessaly, the common type of the reverse is a Centaur advancing and holding a branch over his shoulder (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Gr. Coins, Thessaly*, p. 34). If Babelon's conjecture is right, this would be another early instance of a moneyer selecting for the type of his coins a subject illustrating an event connected with his family. That author (*loc. cit.*) further suggests that on account of a certain resemblance in the reverse types of the denarius, Marcus Aurelius Cota, C. Renius (see p. 121), and the moneyer of the anonymous coins with the crescent (see p. 123) were colleagues at the mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis [1]	
	163·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·AVRELI

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 241, no. 17.]

CN . GEL

(CNAEUS GELLIUS) [2]

Denarius

918	58·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X; the whole within laurel-wreath.	ROMA (on tablet). Mars, helmeted, with shield on l. arm and with r. encircling the goddess Nerio, in quadriga r., horses galloping; the hands of the goddess appear to be bound behind her; [3] below horses, CN · GEL [4]
919	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 3.]

[1] The semis is figured by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. viii. 3) from a specimen in his collection. The weight is not recorded. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) in the illustration of the coin gives the moneyer's name wrongly as M . AVRELI for M . ARELI. He also attributes to this issue a quadrans of the usual type with moneyer's name M·AVR.

[2] The Gellia gens was of Samnite origin, and appears to have settled at Rome soon after the conclusion of the second Punic war. Two personages of the same name as the moneyer are mentioned in history during the second century B.C.: Cn. Gellius, the accuser of L. Turius, who was defended by Cato the Censor, and Cn. Gellius, the historian, who was a contemporary of the Gracchi. It is not impossible that the historian was the moneyer of these coins.

[3] This type has been explained by the poet Aulus Gellius, a later member of the family (see Aul. Gel., xiii. 23; Suet., *Tib.* i.). It refers to the rape and subsequent marriage of Nerio to Mars, who was worshipped specially by the Sabines as the god of marriage and conjugal life. Nerio, whose name in the Sabine language is synonymous with *fortis* or *strenuus*, has been identified at one time with Minerva, at another with Venus. The type of these coins is therefore an allusion to the origin of the Gellia gens, two of whose members commanded against the Romans: Gellius Statius in the second Samnite war, and Gellius Egnatius in the third war. The addition of the wreath on the obverse is the first departure from the conventional form of the simple head of Roma. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 131) mentions a hybrid without the wreath on the obverse.

[4] Varieties of the denarius read CN . GE and CN . GELI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 130).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
920	149·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., before, S; above, CN·GELI[1]
			Triens	
921	104·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans	
922	67·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
923	66·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN·GEL **[Pl. xxvi. 4.]**
			M·AF·RVS	
			(MARCUS AUFIDIUS RUSTICUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
924	57·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and plain; behind, XVI reading upwards; before, RVS	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, M·AF
925	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; mark of value reading backwards IVX[3]	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 5.]** (Nott)

[1] Varieties of the semis and triens read CN·GEL (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 130, 131). That writer questions Riccio's reading CN·GELLI on the triens (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. lvii. 2).

[2] This is the only moneyer of the Aufidia gens, which was plebeian, and which appears to have come from Umbria. Its members were little known till the 2nd cent. B.C., when M. Aufidius, an architect, was charged in B.C. 179 with the preservation of the temple of the Capitol: *tutelae Capitolio redemptor* (Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxv. 4). Cn. Aufidius Cn. f. was tribune of the people B.C. 170. This moneyer may have been a son of the architect, the type of his coins referring to his father's appointment connected with the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.

[3] A variety reads XVI, downwards (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 53).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis [1]	
	138·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M · AF

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 233, no. 2.]

SERIES III.[2]

SEX . POM . FOSTLVS

(SEXTUS POMPEIUS FOSTLUS) [3]

Denarius

926	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of two drops formed of beads; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*); under chin, X	ROMA (in exergue). Wolf standing r., head turned back, suckling the twins, Romulus and Remus; in the background, fig-tree, in the branches of which are perched three birds; behind the wolf stands the shepherd Faustulus leaning with l. hand on staff and raising r.; around, SEX . POM . FOS TLVS

[1] Of this issue there is also the triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 234, no. 3). The uncia figured by Babelon (*loc. cit.*) with obverse type, helmeted head of Roma, before it SCÆVA; and with reverse, Centaur and MF, belongs to some local issue, not to this one.

Varieties of the semis read M . AF or AF only (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 53, 54).

[2] For the classification of the coins of this series see above, p. 119.

[3] This moneyer may have been Sextus Pompeius, who married Lucilia, a sister of the poet C. Lucilius, and who was the grandfather of the triumvir Cn. Pompeius Magnus.

The Pompeia gens, which was plebeian, is not mentioned till the 2nd cent. B.C., and it would appear from the above coins that it claimed descent from Faustulus, the royal shepherd of Amulius, who found the twins suckled by the wolf at the foot of the Palatine, the cradle in which they had been borne down the Tiber having been overturned under a fig-tree. The jug (*capis*) for milk and the birds on the tree (woodpeckers) are also connected with the myth. Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxx. 21) figures a bronze coin with Faustulus leaning on his staff on the obverse and the wolf and twins before a tree on the reverse. The coin, which was of local issue, was found in Palestrina. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 336) suggests that Sextus Pompeius Fostlus was a colleague at the mint of C. Minucius Augurinus (see below, p. 135) and Ti. Veturius, whose coins are attributed to a period considerably later (*circ.* B.C. 93) and are classed with the local issues by Count de Salis (see under ITALY). We can see little if any resemblance in fabric between the coins of Sextus Pompeius and those of Ti. Veturius, but

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
927	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SEX · ΓO · FOSTLVS [Pl. xxvi. 6.] (Cracherode Coll.)
928	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[1]	
	158·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*).	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, SEX · ΓOM and one-handled jug.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 337, no. 2.]

CN . ⅂VCR . TRIO
(CNAEUS LUCRETIUS TRIO)[2]

Denarius

929	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped, and with two leaves near the base;[3] under chin, X; behind, TRIO	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below horses, CN · ⅂VCR [Pl. xxvi. 7.]
930	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

---

there is a close similarity with those of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see above) and C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus (p. 134).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 45, and 1896, pl. ix., 221, 222) describes and figures two varieties of the denarius of Sextus Pompeius, one reading SEX. ΓMO (for ΓOM); the other with the mark of value ✕ for X. Though he describes the latter as "well struck and altogether not barbarous," it would appear to be an imitation of a slightly later date, for the visor of the helmet and the jug are of different forms from those on the original coin, and on the reverse the legend ROMA seems, from the illustration, to be omitted. The other piece with the blundered legend may be of the same character.

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans, which has the mark of value *above* the head of Hercules on the obverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 337, no. 3).

[2] An otherwise unknown person. The cognomen Trio in conjunction with the Lucretia gens occurs only on coins. Another member of this gens with the same cognomen, L. Lucretius Trio, struck coins circ. B.C. 76 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 153). This gens was originally patrician, but some of its branches became plebeian, adding the *cognomina* of Carus, Gallus, Ofella, Trio and Vespillo. A variety of the denarius reads TRI only.

There is a hybrid with the reverse type of this issue and the obverse of the denarius of C. Renius (see p. 121), and another with the laureate head of Apollo.

[3] The earring is composed of beads and is only slightly spiral-shaped; the leaves are a variety which somewhat survives into the next Period.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
931	60·4	*AR* ·75	Similar; earring of two drops formed of beads.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 8 obv.]**
932	60·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
933	59·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
934	59·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

M . BAEBI . Q . F . TAMPIL

(MARCUS BAEBIUS QUINTI FILIUS TAMPILUS)[2]

Denarius[3]

935	60·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, plain; under chin, X; behind, TAMPIL	M · BAEBI · Q · F (in exergue). Apollo in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds in r. hand branch, and in l. reins, bow and arrow;[4] below horses, ROMA
936	60·8	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
937	60·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 9.]**

[1] The earring with two drops connects the coins of this moneyer with those of the preceding one, Sextus Pompeius Fostlus.

No bronze coins are known of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. viii. 180, and 1897, p. 8) figures and describes an as with the name TRIO on the reverse, which he would class to this issue. The coin, however, seems to belong to a somewhat earlier date: firstly, because only the cognomen is given, which is not the case with bronze coins of this time; and secondly, because it is evident from all the other issues of this Period that the as was no longer struck.

[2] This moneyer was of too recent a date to be identified with M. Baebius Tampilus (or Tamphilus), who was praetor B.C. 192, and consul B.C. 181; nor could he well be a son of Q. Baebius Tampilus, who was sent on missions to Hannibal in Spain and Africa circ. B.C. 219.

[3] These denarii show two important innovations: one being the turning of the head of Roma to the left instead of to the right, and the other in changing on the reverse the usual positions of the name of ROMA and that of the moneyer. These variations and a slight difference in the style of the head of Roma, which is smaller and in rather higher relief than on other denarii of this time, render their classification a little uncertain. The reverse type, however, is very similar in style to that of the coins of the next moneyer, C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus.

[4] The reverse type of Apollo in a quadriga has been connected with Apollo *Arnasius*, who is figured at a later date on coins of the emperors Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, and who was specially worshipped at Arna in Umbria. As in the case of those emperors, Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 16) suggests that the Baebia gens may have originally come from that city and introduced the cult of Apollo *Arnasius* at Rome. This is very conjectural. M. R. Mowat (*Rev. Num.*, 1898, p. 287 f.), from an inscription found at Tunis, thinks that *Arnasius* was a Roman gentile name. It has been suggested (Babelon, vol. i., p. 254) that the type of the denarius may be connected with the institution of the *ludi Apollinares* in B.C. 212, and in which Q. Baebius Tampilus, an ancestor of the moneyer, may have taken an active part.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
938	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; the head of Roma is smaller and the necklace is composed of pendants instead of plain beads.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 10 obv.]**
939	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
940	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

C . CVR . F . TRIGE
(CAIUS CURIATIUS FILIUS TRIGEMINUS)[2]

Denarius

941	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, TRIGE	ROMA (in exergue). Goddess (Juno ?) in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds long sceptre in l. hand and reins in r.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her; below horses, C·CVR·F **[Pl. xxvi. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)
942	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, TRIG	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
943	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

944	161·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., on which stands Victory holding wreath with fillets; before, S; above, C·CVR·F (Blacas Coll.)

---

[1] The change in the form of the necklace has already occurred in more than one instance (see above, no. 909, p. 126; and no. 916, p. 128).

Only silver coins are known of this issue. A variety of the denarius in the Maserà hoard reads TAMPI for TAMPIV. There are hybrids, consisting of the reverse of the denarius of M. Baebius and of the obverses of those of Q. Marcius Libo (see above, p. 94) and of Gargilius (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 532, no. 1).

[2] There can be little question that this moneyer was a son of C. Curiatius Trigeminus, who filled the same office a few years previously (see above, p. 122). The types of the denarii of the two issues are the same, but small differences show that there was an interval of a few years between them. On the above coins the head of Roma is more spread, the letters of the legends are larger, and the name of ROMA is in the exergue and not on a tablet. Besides, on the bronze coins we have the addition of Victory holding a wreath, and on all the issue, silver and bronze, the letter F after the nomen. The separation of the two issues is also supported by Mommsen and Zobel (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 296), but Babelon (vol. i., pp. 446-448) describes both series together. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 105) also notes the differences in type and fabric between the coins bearing the legends C . CVR and C . CVR . F.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 445) suggests that C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus, M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus, and Q. Fabius Labeo formed a triumvirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has classed the coins of the last moneyer with the local issues (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 102—100).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
945	129·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 13.]**
946	121·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; without Victory on prow.
			Quadrans[1]	
947	85·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; Victory on prow; before which, ⁝ **[Pl. xxvi. 14.]**
948	52·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
949	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; without Victory on prow. (Gnecchi)
950	76·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
951	72·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			C. AVG (CAIUS [MINUCIUS] AUGURINUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
952	60·5	R ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, ROMA	C·AVG (above in the *field*), divided by Ionic column, surmounted by a figure holding sceptre and ears of corn; the shaft is formed of torus-shaped blocks; to the capital is attached on either side a bell (*tintinnabulum*); at the base of the column are two lions' heads, each surmounted by an ear of corn; on the right of the column stands a togate figure, M. Minucius Faesus, holding a lituus in his r. hand; and on the left, another figure, also togate, L. Minucius Augurinus or P. Minucius Augurinus, holding a dish and a loaf, his foot resting on a measure (*modius*). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The denominations in bronze are—with Victory: the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans; without Victory: the semis, triens, quadrans, and uncia (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 106). Babelon (vol. i., p. 448, no. 10) figures and describes a semis in the D'Ailly collection of the usual type, and above the prow on the reverse the moneyer's name MA. CVR. If correctly described, this coin must be of a later date, and probably of the semuncial standard.

[2] This moneyer may have been a son of C. Minucius Augurinus, who was tribune of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
953	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 15.]
954	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
955	133·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C·AVG [Pl. xxvi. 16.]
			Quadrans[1]	
956	82·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ [Pl. xxvi. 17.]
			L. TREBAI (LUCIUS TREBANIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
957	61·0	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds in l. long sceptre and reins; below horses, L·TREBAI (Nott)

plebs B.C. 187, and who unsuccessfully proposed the imposition of a fine upon L. Scipio Asiaticus. He was also probably the father of Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus, who was a moneyer a few years later, and who struck denarii of similar type (see below, p. 148). The Minucia gens, which at an early date adopted the name of Augurinus, evidently derived from *Augur*, was originally patrician, but subsequently became plebeian.

The reverse design of the denarius is a representation of the bronze monument, erected outside the Porta Trigemina to L. Minucius Augurinus in commemoration of his successful attempt in B.C. 439, when praefect of the corn-market, to reduce the price of corn, as the people were suffering from a grievous famine. His statue surmounted the column. The figure on the right of the column is probably that of M. Minucius Faesus, one of the first augurs elected from the plebs after the extension of the law *de Sacerdotiis* in B.C. 300; and that on the left is either of L. Minucius Augurinus, the praefect, or of P. Minucius Augurinus, who, when consul B.C. 492, was chiefly engaged in obtaining supplies of corn from different countries on account of the famine at Rome. The lions' heads at the base of the column probably represent the two fountains in the corn-market, and the bells attached to the capital may have been used to announce the opening and closing of the market (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 228).

The pictorial nature of the type has necessitated the transfer of the name ROMA to the obverse. This is the first occurrence of such a change.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 230, nos. 5, 7, 8). That writer questions the genuineness or accuracy of description of the as with C·AVG given by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 219, no. 8), as that denomination was not struck at this time. Sig. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 155), however, describes a specimen in his collection; but, after a careful examination, it is evident that the legend on this coin has been altered by tooling, probably from a coin of L. Saufeius (see above, p. 111). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 34) had already placed this coin amongst the forgeries of bronze pieces of the Republic.

[2] The Trebania gens is only known to us from coins; it must not be confused with the Trebonia. From similarity of type Babelon (vol. ii., p. 503) suggests that there was a mint-triumvirate of L. Trebanius, Aurelius Rufus, and Papirius Carbo. On account of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
958	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
959	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
960	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of beaded single drop, with two beads at base.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 19.]**
			Semis	
961	141·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, L·REBAI **[Pl. xxvi. 20.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
962	81·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxvi. 21.]**

their barbarous fabric, Count de Salis has classed the coinages of the last two with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 150-125). It is possible that all these moneyers borrowed the reverse type of their coins from those of M. Aufidius Rusticus, which were struck a few years previously (see above, p. 130). The difference in the shape of the earring and the fact of the name of ROMA being in the exergue and not on a tablet, point to a rather later date for the coins of L. Trebanius. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 90; and 1896, pl. xi. 268) describes and figures a hybrid with the obverse of the denarius of C. Minucius Augurinus and with the reverse of that of L. Trebanius. He also mentions a denarius from the Maserà hoard which has the blundered legend, L.RERANI.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 501, 502, nos. 3, 5). On the sextans there is a caduceus behind the shoulders of Mercury on the obverse.

It is to this time that the quadrans with the moneyer's name P.MAT on the reverse may be attributed (Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lix., no. 4; cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 212, no. 9). The moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been a son or grandson of P. Matienus, the military tribune in Sicily to P. Scipio (B.C. 205). The quadrans is the only denomination known of this issue.

PERIOD VI.

Circ. B.C. 124—103; A.U.C. 630—651

DENOMINATIONS.—These are the same in silver and bronze as during the previous Period, with the exception that an attempt is made to introduce two new coins in bronze, the dodrans and the bes (see pp. 153, 154). The issue of the as is still in abeyance.

TYPES.—The helmeted head of Roma is still the only obverse type of the denarius. It is turned to the right; but in one instance, as in the previous Period, it is encircled by a wreath. The reverse types, however, show constant change, each moneyer selecting a design according to his fancy: in most instances illustrating some event connected with the history of his family. Some record events of long past years, but others commemorate those of more recent date. Diana in a biga does not occur, and the Dioscuri on horseback and Victory in a biga are only met with when bearing some special reference to the moneyer's family history.

The bronze coins show little change, and are mostly very light in weight, being considerably under the uncial standard. In one case, that of the coins of Publius Calpurnius (see p. 141), a complete ship, not merely the prow, is figured on the reverse, and special obverse types are given to the dodrans and the bes, thus assimilating them in this respect to the other denominations of the bronze money. They also have special marks of value.

The moneyers' names are given in a similar manner to those of the previous Period, and no attempt at any precise order is introduced, but the *praenomen* and *nomen* or the *praenomen*, *nomen* and *cognomen* usually occur. In some cases the patronymic initial is found on the bronze and not on the silver coins (see pp. 145, 146, 149); and in one issue the moneyer's name is omitted, and he can only be identified by his symbol (see p. 155). Frequently on denarii a portion of the legend is placed behind the head of Roma on the obverse, in which case the mark of value is transferred to the front, under her chin. The name of ROMA on the denarius now no longer occurs on a tablet, but in general is below an exergual line on the reverse. When, however, it is displaced by the moneyer's name, it is usually transferred to the obverse. The mark of value on the denarius, which during the previous Period was changed from X to XVI, now assumes the form ✠, which has been already explained (see above, p. 118). A only is used in all the inscriptions, both in the name of ROMA and in those of the moneyers; L or ⅃ appears indiscriminately, even in the same issue (see coins of M. Acilius Balbus, p. 150; and M. Porcius Laeca, p. 151), and there is no change in the letter P, which continues to be Ꝑ or Ꝑ. In general the letters of the legends are well formed, being somewhat large and more upright than hitherto.

CLASSIFICATION.—If we except the first two issues, those of L. Minucius and P. Calpurnius, the head of Roma is so similar in style throughout that it is not possible to divide the denarius into several series as hitherto. It

is in somewhat high relief and it wears the usual peaked helmet, but the features are rigid and hard, with little expression, which gives the design a somewhat crude and conventional appearance. These characteristics become more marked towards the end of the Period, and are still further accentuated in the next one. The earring is at first of the same shapes as in the previous Period, viz., in the form of a bunch of grapes, spiral-shaped, or consisting of two drops, but these soon give way to a plain single drop, which form is then almost continuous. As already stated, other characteristics of this Period are the constant change of the reverse type, the disappearance of the tablet on which the name of ROMA was placed, the unexceptional use of the form A, and the substitution of the mark of value X on the denarius for X or XVI. Further, history comes to our assistance, and the recording by types of events of somewhat recent occurrence enables us in some cases to identify the moneyers, and so to assign approximate dates to their coinages.

There are no certain traces of a triumvirate of the mint, such as we meet with on the local coins of this Period (see ITALY, B.C. 124—103), but similarity of fabric and peculiarities of type often point to a succession of issues if not actually contemporaneous. Of these, mention may be made of the coins of Publius Maenius Antiaticus, M. Aburius Geminus, and C. Aburius Geminus (see pp. 145-147); and of M. Porcius Laeca, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and C. Cassius (see pp. 151-153).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L. MINVCI (LUCIUS MINUCIUS)[1] Denarius	
963	60·0	*AR* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three separate pieces, slightly peaked; earring in form of bunch of grapes, and necklace; hair falling in three loose locks; another lock on l. shoulder; behind, X	L·MINVCI (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, his mantle hanging on l. arm and floating behind him, in quadriga r., horses galloping; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt, and in l. holds long sceptre and reins; below horses, ROMA

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, as the *praenomen* Lucius was borne by several branches of the Minucia gens. Mommsen (*Gesch. des röm. Münz.*, p. 525) at one time identified him with L. Minucius Thermus, who served as legate under the consul A. Manlius Vulso in Istria, B.C. 178; but later he attributed the coins to a more recent period (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 45). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 233) suggests that the moneyer may be identified with

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
964	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvii. 1.] (Nott)
			Semis	
965	116·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, L·MIN VCI
			Quadrans[1]	
966	53·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘ (Blacas Coll.)
967	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvii. 2.]
			Ρ . CALΡ	
			(PUBLIUS CALPURNIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
968	60·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 963; the visor is even at the ends, not peaked; no lock of hair on l. shoulder; and earring in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Female figure, Venus, draped, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins in r. hand, and whip with loose thong in l.; above, Victory flying l. with wreath; the flank of the near horse is ornamented with a star; below horses, Ρ·CALΡ (Nott)

Minucius Thermus, who was with L. Valerius Flaccus in Asia B.C. 86, but that date would be correspondingly too late.

These denarii, which have some points of resemblance to those of L. Trebanius (see above, p. 136), viz., the same type of reverse and the same lock of hair on the l. shoulder of Roma, yet bear the mark of value X, and thus form a connecting link between the two Periods. They vary, however, from the main class of the denarii of Period VI. in having the head of Roma widespread and in low relief, and in her wearing an earring shaped like a bunch of grapes. These characteristics are also found on the coins of P. Calpurnius, next described, which show that the issues were either of the same time or followed close on after each other. Their fabric somewhat suggests local issues.

A variety of the denarius from the Maserà hoard reads L . MINVCIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 23).

[1] Another denomination is the triens (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 234, no. 17).

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 314) suggests that he may be the P. Calpurnius Lanarius who took part in the revolt of Sertorius B.C. 73, but he was more probably connected with the Piso branch of the Calpurnia gens, the types both of the silver and bronze coins referring to the triumph of C. Calpurnius Piso B.C. 184, after his victory over the Lusitani and Celtiberi. Both Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) and Babelon (vol. i.,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
969	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Semis[1]	
970	141·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Ship to r.; on which stands Victory holding wreath, and behind her, pilot holding rudder; the side of the ship is inscribed ROMA; below, dolphin; before, S; above, Γ·CALΓ
			C. NVMITORI (CAIUS NUMITORIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
971	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief,[3] wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped, and necklace; hair falling in three symmetrical locks; under chin, X; behind, ROMA	C·NVMITORI (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l. **[Pl. xxvii. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

p. 286, no. 2) have mistaken the star on the flank of the near horse for the mark of value X. Garrucci (*Mon. dell' Italia ant.*, pp. 66, 67) has identified the figure in the chariot as that of Venus, and the star as her symbol. Of what may have been the connection between the Calpurnia gens and the goddess Venus we do not appear to have any record. The similarity in the obverse type and in fabric between the coins of P. Calpurnius and L. Minucius has already been noticed (see above, p. 140).

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans, which has the same type of reverse as the semis. Babelon (vol. i., p. 286, no. 3) figures a variety of the semis with the legend ROMA under the ship in the place of the dolphin, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 71) says he has never met with a specimen. This is the first instance of a substantial variation in the type of reverse of the bronze money. This change of type and the rude fabric of the denarius rather suggest a local issue.

[2] This moneyer has been identified as Caius Numitorius, who was a distinguished member of the aristocratic party (i.e. of Sulla), and who was put to death by Marius and Cinna, B.C. 87 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 261). This attribution is somewhat uncertain, if the issue of the coins took place circ. B.C. 124. He appears to be the only member of the Numitoria gens of whom coins are known.

[3] This is the typical head of Roma on the denarii of this Period. It is in rather high relief, and the features are rigid and hard, with little expression, which gives the design a somewhat crude and conventional appearance. This treatment of the head becomes more accentuated in the next Period. The spiral-shaped earring, which was a marked peculiarity of the previous Period, is only continued for a short time, and it then becomes again a plain single drop. The mark of value is always X.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
972	143·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C·NVM ITORI
973	136·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
974	97·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring in form of bunch of grapes;[1] above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘ **[Pl. xxvii. 5.]**
			Quadrans[2]	
975	72·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘ **[Pl. xxvii. 6.]**
			V·AES·GRAG (LUCIUS ANTESTIUS GRAGULUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
976	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, GRAG	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, hurling thunderbolt with r. hand and holding sceptre and reins in l., in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 963; below horses, V·AES (Nott)

[1] This earring is precisely similar to that on the denarii of L. Minucius and P. Calpurnius.

[2] The sextans is also known of this issue (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 263, no. 6). The moneyer's name on it reads C·NVMITOR, as also on varieties of the semis and quadrans. The triens and quadrans, reading C·NVM only, appear to belong to another moneyer (see Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 26), and they are probably of a little later date. They may have been struck by a member of the Numonia gens.

[3] This moneyer is not mentioned in history. Babelon (vol. i., p. 146) suggests that he may have been a son of C. Antestius, who filled the office of moneyer a few years previously (see p. 114), and whose denarii he somewhat copied, viz., in the shape of the earring, in placing the mark of value under the chin and the cognomen behind the head of Roma, and in having a symbol on the reverse of the bronze coins. That his cognomen was "*Gragulus*" and not "*Gracchus*," as Vaillant conjectured (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. i., p. 71), is proved by the unique quadrans in the Paris Cabinet from the D'Ailly Collection, inscribed GRAGV (see p. 143). The bird (*gragulus* or *graculus*, a jackdaw) is a punning allusion to the moneyer's cognomen. Similar *symboles parlants* have already been noticed, notably in the case of the moneyer who signs his coins TOD and has as symbol a bird (*Todillus*, see p. 76), and of M. Junius Silanus, whose symbol is an ass's head (see p. 115). Later the coins of C. Fabius C. f. Buteo have a heron or *buteo* (Babelon, vol. i., p. 486).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
977	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
978	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 7.]**
979	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of double drop, beaded.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Triens	
980	51·0	Æ ·7	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮; above, GRAG	ROMA below Prow r., on which stands a jackdaw (*gragulus*) r.; before, ⋮; above, [V·ÆS] ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
981	56·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; above, •••; behind, GRAG	Similar; before prow, ⋮
	50·0	Æ ·75	Similar; no marks of value; below head of Hercules, ROMA	Similar; below prow, GRA GV; no marks of value before prow, and no moneyer's name above.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 147, no. 13.]

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 148) describes also the sextans and uncia, the existence of which Bahrfeldt questions (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 24). A variety of the quadrans reads L. ANTES not in monogram; another is without the cognomen on the obverse; and a third has LANES and no bird for V. ÆS and bird. The weights of the triens and quadrans in the British Museum show how irregular these were at this time. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) figures a hybrid with the reverse type of the denarius of L. Antestius, but reading E. ÆS, and with the obverse type of that of Q. Antonius Balbus, viz., head of Jupiter, laureate, and behind, S·C; and mentions another with the obverse of L. Antestius and reverse of M. Aburius Geminus (see p. 146). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 24) describes a third piece with the obverse of L. Antestius and the reverse of C. Antestius, i.e. with the Dioscuri and a dog below (see p. 114).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M. FABRINI	
			(MARCUS FABRINIUS)[1]	
			Triens	
982	99·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, M. FABRI NI **[Pl. xxvii. 9.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans	
983	85·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r.; wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ **[Pl. xxvii. 10.]**
984	72·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
985	66·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
986	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[2]	
987	50·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulders, caduceus, and ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝

[1] The only mention of the Fabrinia gens is on coins, and M. Fabrinius is the only member who filled the office of moneyer. Denarii of M. Fabrinius have not been met with, but it is probable that some were struck, as at this period it would be quite unusual for a moneyer to issue bronze coins only. On account of their light weight the bronze coins of M. Fabrinius are generally attributed to a somewhat later date than that given here, but as their fabric and style correspond with other coins classed to this date they are included with them.

[2] The semis is also known of this issue (Babelon, vol. i., p. 489, no. 1), on which Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 119, and 1900, p. 47) notes variations in the reading and placing of the moneyer's name, as also on the triens and quadrans.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Γ . MAE . AT . MF	
			(PUBLIUS MAENIUS ANTIATICUS MARCI FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
988	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds in r. hand wreath and in l. goad and reins; below, Γ . MAE . AT (Cracherode Coll.)
989	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
990	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 11.]**
			Quadrans[2]	
991	87·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, Γ . MAE . AT . MF
992	44·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
993	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below head, club.	Similar.
994	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name incorrectly given, Γ NE AT MF (Borrell)

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of C. Maenius, who was consul B.C. 338, and who, on account of his victory over the Latin army near Antium in that year, appears to have obtained the surname of Antiaticus. The type of the reverse may refer to this victory. It is similar to that on coins of C. Numitorius (see p. 141). The patronymic initials MF (Marci Filius) occur only on the bronze coins, and are placed after the cognomen. Both these circumstances are unusual.

[2] Other denominations are the triens and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 164, 165, nos. 8, 10). On the latter the moneyer's name reads Γ . MAE . AT only. There are hybrids formed of the reverse of the denarius of P. Maenius and of the obverse of that of M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151), and of the obverse of P. Maenius and the reverse of M. Aburius Geminus (see p. 146).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ABVRI . MF . GEM	
			(MARCUS ABURIUS MARCI FILIUS GEMINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
995	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, GEM[2]	ROMA (in exergue). Sol, draped, his mantle floating behind him, in quadriga r., horses galloping;[3] he holds whip with loose thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, M . ABVRI (Cracherode Coll.)
996	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
997	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
998	89·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, M . ABVRI . MF GEM (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] An unknown moneyer, but not improbably a son of M. Aburius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 187, and praetor B.C. 176, and a brother of the next moneyer, C. Aburius Geminus. The cognomen *Geminus* was given to the supposed father of the moneyer, M. Aburius, and his twin-brother, C. Aburius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 185 and ambassador to Masinissa in Africa B.C. 171.

[2] A variety is without the legend GEM, and has the mark of value X behind the head. It may be a hybrid formed of the obverse of the denarius of the previous moneyer, P. Maenius Antiaticus. Other hybrids exist with the obverses of denarii of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see p. 132) and L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142). Also the obverses of denarii of M. Aburius, or C. Aburius, are known with the reverses of L. Antestius Gragulus, P. Maenius Antiaticus (see p. 145), and M. Vargunteius (see p. 163, and Babelon, vol. i., pp. 96, 97).

[3] This type may have a general significance like those of Jupiter or Diana in a quadriga. Numismatists have, however, sought to connect it with the name Aburius, supposing it to be derived from *amburere* (to burn), sometimes written *aburere* (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 118). This suggestion, however, seems a little fanciful. On some denarii the thong of the whip is not loose but encircles the handle.

[4] Varieties of the quadrans read M . ABVRI . GEM or M . ABVR only. The only other denomination known is the uncia. Babelon (vol. i., p. 97) says that the semis reading M . ABVRI NI is an altered piece of M. Fabrinius (see p. 144), but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 6) does not question the genuineness of the specimen in the Berlin Cabinet, and adds that Friedländer and the present curators defend it. As in the case of the previous moneyer, the patronymic initials MF (Marci Filius) only occur on the bronze coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. ABVRI. GEM	
			(CAIUS ABURIUS GEMINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
999	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, GEM (same as no. 995).	ROMA (in exergue). Mars in armour, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds trophy in r. hand, and spear, shield, and reins in l.; below horses, C. ABVRI **[Pl. xxvii. 14.]** (Nott)
1000	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
1001	111·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, C. ABVRI GEM
			Quadrans[2]	
1002	65·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
1003	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1004	31·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] As mentioned above, this moneyer was probably a brother of M. Aburius Geminus, and may have been a colleague of his at the mint. The obverse type of the denarius of each is identical. That of the reverse of C. Aburius may allude to some military triumph connected with the Aburia gens, of which very little is known. Babelon (vol. i., p. 94) suggests that C. Aburius, M. Aburius, and M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151) formed a mint-triumvirate. He also mentions hybrids formed of the reverse of the denarius of C. Aburius and the obverses of those of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see p. 132), L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142), and M. Porcius Laeca. It may be only a coincidence that the hybrids of the coins of Caius and Marcus Aburius are so similar.

[2] There are several varieties of the quadrans. One has the legend on the reverse differently divided, C. ABVRI. GE / M; and another has GEM above the prow and ROMA below. Other denominations are the sextans and the uncia as the above described triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 95, nos. 4, 5).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			TI . MINVCI . C . F . AVGVRINI	
			(TIBERII MINUCII CAII FILII AUGURINI)[1]	
			Denarius	
1005	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕	ROMA (above, in the *field*) divided by Ionic column, surmounted by a statue; the shaft is formed of torus-shaped blocks; at the base of the column are two ears of corn; on the r. of the column stands M. Minucius Faesus, togate and holding a lituus in his r. hand; and on the left, L. Minucius Augurinus, or P. Minucius Augurinus, holding a dish and a loaf, his foot resting on a modius; around, TI · MINVCI · C · F · AVG VRINI
1006	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 16.]** (Nott)
			Triens[2]	
1007	87·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, TI·AVGVR INI and lituus. **[Pl. xxvii. 17.]**

[1] This moneyer is evidently a son of C. Minucius Augurinus, who struck coins a few years earlier (see p. 135). The types of the reverses of the denarii of the two issues are similar, but those of the obverses vary according to the characteristics of the Period to which each is assigned, viz., in the style of the head of Roma, the shape of the earring, and the form of the mark of value. Varieties of the denarius read MINVC for MINVCI and AVGVRNI for AVGVRINI.

[2] Other denominations are the semis and quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 232, nos. 11, 14). Varieties of the semis have the legend, TI . AVGVR, TI AVGVRI and TI . AVGVRINI. It is evident from these coins and also from the denarii that this moneyer's name was in the genitive case, and not in the nominative as usual. The lituus is a *symbole parlant* of the cognomen *Augurinus*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . MARCI . MF	
			(MARCUS MARCIUS MANII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1008	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, modius.	Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below, divided by two ears of corn and in two lines, M MAR C / RO MA (Cracherode Coll.)
1009	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1010	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1011	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 18.]** (Nott)
1012	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1013	49·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Triens	
1014	112·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, M·MARCI / MF **[Pl. xxvii. 19.]**
1015	111·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
1016	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, M·MARCI / MF (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is evidently the son of Manius Marcius, who during his aedileship, circ. B.C. 154, was the first to distribute corn to the people at one *as* per modius (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xviii., 3, 15, *Manius Marcius aedilis plebis primum frumentum populo in modios assibus datavit*). The symbol on the obverse and the type of the reverse of the denarius refer to this circumstance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
1017	93·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; moneyer's name, M·MARCI MF
1018	76·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·MARCI MF **[Pl. xxvii. 20.]**
			MV·ACILI·BALBVS (MANIUS ACILIUS BALBUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1019	61·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, BALBVS; below, ROMA; the whole within laurel-wreath.	MV·ACILI (in exergue). Jupiter, accompanied by Victory, in quadriga r., horses galloping; the god hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre in l.; Victory holds whip with loose thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, Macedonian shield. **[Pl. xxviii. 1.]** (Nott)
1020	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1021	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyer's name, BALBVS	Similar. (Hume)
			Quadrans[3]	
1022	62·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, MV·ACIL **[Pl. xxviii. 2.]**

[1] Only the triens and quadrans in bronze are known of this issue. A variety of the latter has the moneyer's name, M·MARCI·MV·F, on the reverse in one line above the prow (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 13).

[2] Possibly a son of Manius Acilius Balbus, who was consul B.C. 114, and a grandson of the consul M. Acilius L. f. K. n. Balbus, B.C. 150, who appears to have commanded in the Macedonian war, which terminated in the defeat of Perseus at Pydna B.C. 168, an event to which the type of the reverse and the wreath on the obverse may relate.

[3] The semis of this issue, reading MV·ACI, is figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 102, no. 2), who also notes a variety of the quadrans with MV·ACILI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ΓORC . LAECA	
			(MARCUS PORCIUS LAECA)[1]	
			Denarius	
1023	61·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, ⅃AECA	ROMA (in exergue). Libertas, crowned by Victory, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds cap of Liberty in r. hand and reins in l.; behind her, sceptre; below horses, M·ΓORC **[Pl. xxviii. 3.]**
1024	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, LAECA	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			CN . DOM, DOMƎ, OR DOMI	
			(CNAEUS DOMITIUS [AHENOBARBUS])[2]	
			Denarius	
1025	61·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c.; similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, ear of corn.	CN . DOM (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, a man attacking a hound with a spear; above biga, ROMA **[Pl. xxviii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer, who is only known from his coins, was a descendant of P. Porcius Laeca, who was praetor in B.C. 195, and who proposed and carried the law *de Provocatione*, which granted to the people the right of appeal in criminal matters. This circumstance, as Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 286) pointed out, is evidently commemorated in the reverse type of the denarius. M. Porcius Laeca may have been a colleague at the mint of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and C. Cassius; but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 368) would associate with him Marcus and Caius Aburius (see above, pp. 146, 147). There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of this denarius and the reverse of the denarius of P. Maenius Antiaticus (see p. 145). No bronze coins are known of this moneyer.

[2] Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, to whom these coins may be attributed, was the grandson of the consul suffectus of the same name in B.C. 162, who had also been a moneyer (see above, p. 82), and a son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus who was consul B.C. 122 and proconsul B.C. 121. The above moneyer was tribune of the plebs B.C. 104, pontifex maximus some time after the passing of the *lex Domitia*, by which the right of election was transferred from the priestly colleges to the people: consul B.C. 96 with C. Cassius (see p. 153); and censor B.C. 92 with L. Licinius Crassus, the orator (see p. 184).

Count de Salis seems to have attributed to this moneyer three different issues of coins bearing his name: (i.) the above described; (ii.) that struck in conjunction with Quintus Curtius and Marcus Silanus, which from its fabric is classed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 124—103); and (iii.) that struck when censor with L. Licinius Crassus and others (see p. 184).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1026	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the man appears to be attacking a female hound. [Pl. xxviii. 6.]
			Semis	
1027	170·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, CN·DOMI[1]
1028	121·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; CN·DOMI [Pl. xxviii. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
1029	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, CN·DOMI ⁝ [Pl. xxviii. 8.]
			Quadrans	
1030	78·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, CN·DOMI [Pl. xxviii. 9.]
1031	90·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; CN·DOMI [Pl. xxviii. 10.]

Babelon (vol. i., pp. 460-465) appears to agree with Count de Salis, but Bahrfeldt, who has gone minutely into the chronology of the coinages of the Domitii Ahenobarbi (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, pp. 53-71), favours Mommsen's view, and attributes the above coins to the consul of B.C. 122; and those struck in conjunction with Quintus Curtius and Marcus Silanus and also as censor to the consul of B.C. 96.

The reverse type probably relates to the defeat in B.C. 121 of the Gallic tribes, the Allobroges and the Arverni, under Bituitus, near Vindalium, by the Roman consul Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the moneyer's father. In this engagement Bituitus is said to have sent against the Roman soldiers packs of enormous hounds in order to frighten them (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 461). If this explanation is correct these coins cannot be attributed, as Mommsen has done (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 326), to the consul of B.C. 122, but rather to his son, who wished to record the great deeds of his father. The reference of the ear of corn on the obverse has not been explained. Babelon (vol. i., p. 461) draws attention to the similarity of the types of the denarii of Cn. Domitius and M. Marcius Mn. f. (see above, p. 149), and suggests that they were colleagues in the mint. As the denarii are throughout so like in fabric during this Period, and the types often similar, it is difficult to say who may have held joint office at the mint. Count de Salis appears, however, to have associated M. Porcius Laeca, Cn. Domitius and C. Cassius in a mint-triumvirate.

[1] This and the following coins reading CN. DOMI or CN. DOMI have been classed by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 249) and by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 458-9) to the member of the Domitia gens who struck denarii at the beginning of the 2nd cent. (see p. 82). Though the as and the sextans with CN. DOM probably do belong to that time, the denominations here described, from their style, fabric and weight are of a later date, and in these respects correspond precisely with other bronze coins classed to the end of that century (B.C. 124—103). They therefore form part of the first coinage struck by the Cn. Domitius who was consul in B.C. 96 and censor in B.C. 92. The form "Dometianus" for "Domitianus" appears only to occur on coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CASSI	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1032	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕ and voting urn.	ROMA (in exergue). Libertas, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds cap of Liberty in r. hand and long sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, C · CASSI
1033	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 11.]**
1034	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Dodrans[2]	
1035	238·0	Æ 1·1	Bust of Vulcan r., draped and wearing laureate pileus; behind, pincers and marks of value S∴ (i.e. nine unciae).	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S∴; above, C · CASSI **[Pl. xxviii. 12.]**

[1] This moneyer was probably C. Cassius L. f. Longinus, the younger son of L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, who, as tribune of the plebs in B.C. 137, proposed and carried the *lex tabellaria*, which established the right of voting by ballot in criminal cases tried in the comitia by the whole body of the people. He was consul B.C. 127, and in B.C. 113 was one of the judges in the trial of the vestal virgins. C. Cassius was himself consul B.C. 96 with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, but little else is known of his life. The urn on the obverse evidently refers to the trial of the vestal virgins (see Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 348), and the reverse type, like that of the coins of M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151) to the liberal views held by the Cassia gens. Like Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Cassius records on his coins an event connected with his family which had happened only a few years previously. From this, and also from similarity of type, it is suggested that he was an officer of the mint with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and M. Porcius Laeca.

The obverse of the denarius of C. Cassius forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of M. Vargunteius (see p. 163), and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 81) mentions another in the Vienna Collection with the reverse of that of M. Aemilius Scaurus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 120, no. 8); and a third, with the reverse of the denarius of Tiberius with seated figure of the emperor. This last piece is curious, as the two issues were so far apart.

[2] The issue of the dodrans and the bes was quite exceptional. They may have been intended to supply the place of the as, which had been suspended at this period. This is the only instance of the striking of the bes at Rome; later, another attempt was made to issue the dodrans (see below, coins of M. Metellus, attributed to B.C. 94, p. 177). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 81) figures the quadrans of this series. It was in the Bignami Collection, and appears to be unique. It is of the usual type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bes	
	190·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Bacchus r.,[1] [bound with ivy;] hair in ringlets; behind, marks of value S: (i.e. eight unciae).	Similar; before prow, S:

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 326, no. 3.]

C. CAMP

(CAIUS CAMPANIANUS?)[2]

Quadrans

1036	80·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, C. CAMP
1037	74·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 13.]**

T. Q

(TITUS QUINCTIUS [FLAMININUS])[3]

Denarius

1038	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind head, flamen's cap.	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, T Q divided by a round Macedonian shield. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 241) says it is the head of Bacchus bound with ivy, but Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 48, no. 5) identifies it as of Venus with wreath of flowers.

[2] The interpretation of this monogram is somewhat uncertain. The cognomen Campanianus, or Campanius, occurs somewhat frequently in inscriptions. Mommsen (*C.I.L. Neap.*, no. 6801) mentions a Julius Felix Campanianus who was *praefectus Urbi*; also C. Campanianus, who commanded in the First Legion. It is, however, not possible to identify the moneyer of these coins, which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed. They appear to belong to the time to which they are assigned, as they are similar in fabric and weight to other bronze pieces of the Period. The quadrans is the only denomination in the British Museum.

[3] The magistrate who struck these coins has usually been identified with Titus Quinctius

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1039	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1040	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 14.]**
1041	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis [1]	
1042	148·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, T·Q **[Pl. xxviii. 15.]**
1043	129·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			ELEPHANT'S HEAD [2]	
			Denarius	
1044	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, X	Female figure, Pax, in biga r., horses galloping; she is fully draped, and holds olive-branch in r. hand and sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, elephant's head r., with bell attached, and below it, ROMA **[Pl. xxviii. 16.]**

Flamininus, who was consul in B.C. 123. If, however, Count de Salis's classification is correct, we must seek for this moneyer amongst the members of the next generation of the Quinctia gens.

The type of the reverse and also the symbol, the shield, relate to the great victory of T. Quinctius Flamininus over Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalae in B.C. 197, after which that general offered up special vows to the Dioscuri at the temple of Delphi. This would account for the recurrence on the reverse of this type of the Dioscuri which had fallen out of use for some time. The flamen's cap on the obverse is a *symbole parlant* of the cognomen of the moneyer.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 392, 393, nos. 4, 5).

[2] The occurrence of the moneyer's symbol only without his name is exceptional at this time.

The elephant's head shows that these coins were struck by a member of the Caecilia gens, of which it was the special symbol, but by which member is uncertain, as so many held high state offices at the end of the 2nd cent. B.C. Babelon (vol. i., p. 272) has identified these coins with Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, to whom the following issue is assigned. As both issues were struck about the same time, and as they have different types of reverse, it is more probable that they belong to separate moneyers.

The head of the elephant commemorates the victories of L. Caecilius Metellus over the Carthaginians in Sicily during the first Punic War, more especially that at Panormus in B.C. 251, in which engagement he captured all Hasdrubal's elephants. The figure in the chariot is more likely that of Pax than Pietas (Babelon, vol. i., p. 272), as Q. Caecilius Metellus did not receive the title of *Pius* till after B.C. 99 (see next issue), and the coins were struck before that date. The usual attributes of Pax on later coins are the olive-branch and sceptre. The type may refer to the peace which followed the first Punic War.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1045	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1046	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1047	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
1048	145·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, elephant's head r., with bell.
1049	93·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
1050	84·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
1051	71·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 17.]**
1052	45·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Q. MÆ

(QUINTUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS)[2]

Denarius

1053	60·2	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the visor is in three pieces, even at the ends; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind head, Q·MÆ	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds branch in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l. **[Pl. xxviii. 18.]**

---

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans, of the usual types, but on the latter there is a caduceus behind the bust of Mercury (Babelon, vol. i., p. 274, nos. 40, 42).

[2] Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius, to whom these coins may be ascribed, was the son of Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus. He received *circ.* B.C. 99 the surname of *Pius* on account of the affection he displayed for his father when in banishment. At the age of twenty he accompanied his father to Numidia (B.C. 109), was praetor B.C. 89, commanded in the Social War, was consul B.C. 80 with Sulla, went as proconsul in the following year to Spain to prosecute the war against Sertorius, when he was proclaimed *imperator* by his army (Plut., *Sertorius*, xxii.) and struck coins with that title (see SPAIN, B.C. 79—77), and was elected Pontifex Maximus B.C. 65. He died at the end of the following year or at the beginning of the year after. The reverse type of his denarii probably refers to the splendid triumph accorded to his father in B.C. 107 on his return from Numidia. The forms of the visor of the helmet of Roma are exceptional at this time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1054	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1055	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor is in two pieces, even at the ends.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 19 obv.]**
			Semis	
1056	156·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, Q·MET
1057	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 20.]**
1058	99·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1059	120·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q·MET
			Triens	
1060	58·0	Æ ·7	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
1061	66·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 21.]**
1062	59·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
1063	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1064	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1065	42·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1066	43·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q·MET (Blacas Coll.)
1067	42·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, pp. 165-169; and 1896, pp. 61, 62) gives other readings of the moneyer's name on the semis, as Q·ME, Q·MT, and Q·METL; and on the quadrans as Q·METE, Q·MET, and Q·MTE. He would class to this issue the as of the usual type with the moneyer's name Q·ME on the reverse (see above, p. 79), but this attribution is impossible, as that denomination was not struck when Q. Caecilius Metellus held office at the mint. It belongs to the beginning of the 2nd cent. B.C., not to the end. He notes a specimen at Revanna of the uncia quoted by Babelon from Riccio (vol. i., p. 267, no. 27) with reverse type Q·METE in a wreath; but he condemns the example at Berlin. The weights of the bronze coins of this issue are very irregular, some of the quadrantes in the case of the British Museum series being heavier than the triens.

PERIOD VII.

Circ. B.C. 102—92; A.U.C. 652—662

DENOMINATIONS.—The chief occurrence to be noticed under this heading is the revival of the issue of the silver quinarius, which had been in abeyance at the Roman mint for about a century or a little more (see above, pp. 36, 44). The re-issue of this coin was ordered by the *Lex Clodia*, the date of which, though somewhat uncertain, was about B.C. 104; but Count de Salis did not consider that the new law came into operation till B.C. 102, to which year he attributes the coinage of C. Egnatuleius, which consists only of the earliest pieces of this denomination. From the evidence of finds it seems that this new coin soon put out of circulation the old victoriatus, as it is only in the earliest finds, those of Maserà, Riccia and S. Giovanni Incarico, that these pieces were met with in any number. As will be seen below, these hoards were buried at the end of B.C. 93, or very early in the following year. The principal silver coin is still the denarius, and in the bronze money no change occurs, except that in a single instance an unsuccessful attempt is made to continue the *dodrans*, which with the *bes* was first struck at Rome a few years before (see above, pp. 153, 154). The other bronze coins are the semis and its divisions to the uncia; but the last denomination is rarely met with. The issue of the as was not yet resumed. The weights of the majority of the bronze coins are considerably below the uncial standard.

TYPES.—The type of the reverse of the denarius now changes in the case of each moneyer or group of moneyers, that of the Dioscuri being quite abandoned. These types of reverse are of the same character as those of the previous Period, as they usually relate to some event connected with the history of the moneyer's family. For the first time since the introduction of the denarius new obverse types are introduced on two occasions, the head of Roma being displaced for that of another divinity. The first instance occurs in the special issue of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, which took place in B.C. 100 (see below, p. 170). These coins provide us with the precise date of this important change. The second instance was in the case of the joint-issues of M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f., Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius (*circ.* B.C. 94), who still further varied their coinages by issuing two types for the obverse of their denarius, the head of Apollo as well as that of Roma (see pp. 175-180). After B.C. 92 the head of Roma as the type of obverse becomes rather the exception than the rule. The mark of value on the denarius is **X**, but during B.C. 92 there is a partial return to the older form of **X**. In two cases, on the coins of T. Cloulius (p. 165), and on those of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (p. 170), the mark of value is omitted, the first being the earliest instance of this omission. The type of the reverse of the new quinarius was copied from that of the old victoriatus, and that of the obverse on the earlier issues is either the head of Apollo or of Jupiter, the latter being also the type of the victoriatus. This new coin also bears its mark of value, **Q** for quinarius, the older form **V** (= 5 asses) not being applicable, as it was now current for eight asses. Ancient writers appear to have applied the name of victoriatus to this

new coin, probably from its type of reverse, for Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 46) says, *Is qui nunc victoriatus appellatur lege Clodia percussus est.* Varro and later historians of the empire also gave to the victoriatus the value of the quinarius: *Victoriatus nunc tantundem valet quantum quinarius* (Maecianus, *Distributio*, § xlv.). Another innovation of this Period is the use of symbols or letters as privy marks of the mint, probably intended as a check on the number of dies supplied to each *officina*. This would seem to be the purpose of these marks rather than to denote the amount of bullion used by each die, since after careful comparison of coins bearing the same mint-marks, it has been found that such duplicates have always been struck from the same dies.

A further innovation is the serrating or dentating of the edge of the denarius, of which hitherto only three solitary instances appear to have occurred in the Roman republican coinage. The first was in the case of the denarii bearing the symbol a wheel, which Count de Salis has attributed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 217—197); the second, in the coinage of C. Juventius Talna, *circ.* B.C. 172—151 (see above, p. 102); and possibly, a third, in the coinage of M. Sergius Silus, which Count de Salis has also attributed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). In the last two instances the serrated edge was quite exceptional, as most of the denarii of those moneyers have the edges plain. Amongst the Romans these denarii were known as *nummi serrati*, and Tacitus (*Germ.* 5), in speaking of the Germans, his contemporaries, says: *Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque.* No further instance of the serrated edge on Roman coins occurs till B.C. 92, in which year all the denarii are thus treated. The most ancient serrated coins are gold and silver pieces of Carthage, *circ.* B.C. 240—200; and the bronze money, probably of Antiochus III., the Great, of Syria (B.C. 222—187), and of Philip V. of Macedon (B.C. 220—179). From B.C. 92 it was generally adopted at the Roman mint, but not at all to the exclusion of the plain edge, and continued intermittently till about B.C. 70, when it fell into disuse. It is therefore evident that the serrating of coins was only practised occasionally in certain countries and during short periods. Numerous suggestions have been made as to the purpose this peculiar mode of treating coins may have served. It could certainly not have been adopted to prevent the clipping of coins, since a ragged edge would have lent itself more readily to this species of fraud than a plain one; nor could it have been with the object of proving the genuineness of the metal, for, as we have seen, bronze coins were also treated in this manner; and, moreover, plated Roman denarii sometimes have the edge serrated. Svoronos (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, 1894, p. 122) suggests that in this shape these coins represent "astral bodies," and Babelon (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. liii.), in remarking on the rude fabric of some of the serrated denarii, concludes that they were struck at local mints and specially intended for commercial purposes outside Italy. Count de Salis, however, did not share this view with Babelon, for with the two exceptions above mentioned, he has attributed all the *nummi serrati* to the Roman mint. It is therefore evident that the serrating of the coins had no particular significance, but was only a fashion, which may have been considered ornamental and which was sporadic, occurring at certain epochs and then vanishing. In what manner the serration was done is also a question. The readiest way

would no doubt have been to cut the *flan* or blank with a dentated punch, but the great irregularity of the cuts shows that this could not well have been the process, although the actual striking of the coin might have caused some irregularity of edge. Bahrfeldt (*Berliner Münzblätter*, 1904, p. 441) thinks that each cut was made with a file, the flan being thus treated either before or after the actual striking of the coin. Another suggestion is that each piece was separately treated, and that the indentations were made with a chisel. As filing the edge of a coin would have considerably altered its weight, the chisel process seems the more probable one if that of the dentated punch be not accepted. It can be well understood that such a tedious process of serrating the edge piece by piece did not meet with much favour, and that in consequence it was only occasionally practised. As a rule the serrated denarii are larger and somewhat thinner than those with plain edges.

In the bronze coinage several variations are met with of more or less importance: such as the occurrence of symbols relating in some way to the history of the moneyers' families, variations in the spelling of the moneyers' names, and the use of a new type, as shown in the case of the quadrans of L. Opeimius (see p. 173). A few bronze coins without the moneyers' names are attributed to this Period (see p. 168).

The moneyers' names are of the same character as in the previous Period. With one exception, that of the joint issue of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (see p. 170), the nomen or cognomen is always accompanied by the praenomen, and the first is generally followed by the patronymic initial, and in a few instances by the cognomen. The coinage attributed to B.C. 94 was struck by a triumvirate of the mint, M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f., Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius, and in B.C. 92 we have the most unusual instance of a union of five moneyers, *quinquevirate* (see p. 184). These are the only instances of a union of moneyers during this Period. The only epigraphic point to be noticed is the occasional occurrence of the letter ꓶ for ꓶ.

Classification.—Independently of any historical evidence or other data the denarius of this Period with the head of Roma appears to fall into three series or groups. In Series I. it closely resembles in style and type that found on coins of the previous Period; in Series II. it is in higher relief, and the features are rigid and have a hard and conventional appearance; and in Series III. there is a return to a style somewhat approaching that of the denarius of Series I. Minor varieties connecting the issues of these different series will be noted in the descriptions of the coins. Direct historical evidence for the classification of the coins of this Period is supplied by the issue of the quinarius under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia*, the special coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (B.C. 100), and the quinquevirate of the mint of M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, L. Pomponius, and C. Publicius Malleolus, which Count de Salis attributed to B.C. 92.

In addition to the evidence of fabric and history, we have from this time that of finds, which is of the highest importance for the determination of the succession of the issues. In ascertaining the date of burial of a hoard it is necessary not only to note the various issues which it contains, the number of specimens of each issue and their state of preservation, but also to take

into consideration changes in the coinage, such as the introduction of new denominations, the cessation of others, and any alteration in the standard of weight, and the circumstances under which the hoard may have been concealed. For purposes of comparison the contents of the chief finds of coins of the Republican and early Augustan times have been set out in tabular form, and will be found in the "Tables of Finds" at the end of this work. In the *Introduction* an account of each deposit, in chronological order, will be given; but, for convenience of reference, under each Period such finds as specially refer to the coinage of that epoch will be separately mentioned.

The hoards which would appear to have been concealed between B.C. 102—92 are those of Maserà (near Padua), Riccia (near Beneventum), S. Giovanni Incarico (near the ancient site of Fregellae), Roncarolo (Piedmont), and Pozoblanco (Andalusia).

The *Maserà* hoard, discovered in 1881, consisted of 1,034 denarii and 169 victoriati. According to Count de Salis's classification the latest coins in the find are those of M. Caecilius Metellus and Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94), and N. Fabius Pictor and C. Caecilius Metellus (B.C. 93), struck at the Roman mint; and of C. Serveilius M. f. (*rev.* Dioscuri) and Ti. Veturius (B.C. 93) struck in Italy. As there were no specimens of the coinages of the quinquevirate of the mint (B.C. 92), M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, L. Pomponius, and C. Poblicius Malleolus, the burial of the hoard probably took place late in B.C. 93, or during the early part of the next year. On account of the large number of well-preserved early denarii and victoriati without symbols or moneyers' names in this hoard, Garrucci (*Scavi*, 1883, p. 224) was of opinion that it seemed to be rather a numismatic collection of a private individual than representative of the coinage which was in circulation at the time of its burial.

The contents of the *Riccia* hoard, which was unearthed in 1873, were precisely similar to those of Maserà, as it comprised 3,005 denarii and 150 victoriati, and no quinarii; 89 denarii of the Dioscuri type, and 121 victoriati being of the early period, without symbols or moneyers' names. The latest issues represented were similar to those in the Maserà hoard, and there were no specimens of the coinage of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92. It is therefore evident that the Maserà and Riccia hoards were buried within a few months of each other. On account of the presence of so many specimens of the victoriatus and the absence of the quinarius, which was revived under the *Lex Clodia* (*circ.* B.C. 103—102), Mommsen (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1875, p. 44) was of opinion that this hoard was buried about B.C. 125, in which year the revolt among the Italian cities was suppressed by the praetor L. Opeimius, and the town of Fregellae was razed to the ground. It was not far from the site of that city that the hoard was unearthed.

The *S. Giovanni Incarico* hoard, found in 1892, though of the same period as those of Maserà and Riccia, differed somewhat in its contents, as, with the exception of perhaps a few early victoriati, it was composed of denarii only. It originally consisted of about 800 pieces, which were quickly dispersed; but of these, 202 specimens, including one early victoriatus without symbol, came into the hands of Prof. G. de Petra, who has supplied a list of them (*Riv. Ital.*, 1893, p. 99). The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of M. Caecilius Metellus

and Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94), and of N. Fabius Pictor and C. Caecilius Metellus (B.C. 93), the coinage of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 again not being represented; whilst of the local mints there were specimens of the issues of C. Serveilius M. f. and Ti. Veturius (B.C. 93). All these coins are described by Prof. de Petra as being "new," i.e. unworn by circulation. The burial of this hoard therefore coincides in date with those of Maserà and Riccia.

Though none of these three hoards was known to Count de Salis, it would appear that, in spite of Mommsen's view, they confirm the former's classification of the coins of this Period.

The *Roncarolo* hoard, found in 1853, was of much less extent than the preceding, and comprised only about 150 pieces, of which 93 were carefully examined and described by Sig. Luigi Bruzza (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 123). It contained only two early denarii without symbols; but of the latest issues struck in Rome there were present the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94) and N. Fabius Pictor (B.C. 93), and most important of all, those of L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, and L. Pomponius, three members of the quinquevirate of the mint (B.C. 92); and of the issues struck in Italy, there were coins of Ti. Veturius and M. Fourius Philus (B.C. 93—92). The presence of the coins of the three members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 and of those of M. Fourius Philus proves that the Roncarolo hoard is a little later in date than the preceding ones, and that it was buried shortly after B.C. 92 or at the end of that year.

The *Pozoblanco* hoard bears the same similarity to that of Roncarolo as the Riccia and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards do to that of Maserà. It is said to have contained about 1,000 pieces, but only 84 were submitted to Señ. Zobel at Madrid for examination (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 131, 132). The latest issues represented were practically the same as those in the Roncarolo hoard, except that specimens of the coinage of each member of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 occurred. Of the coinage of M. Fourius Philus (ITALY, B.C. 92) there were no less than sixteen specimens *à fleur de coin*. This hoard was therefore buried also in B.C. 92 or soon after.

Up to this point Count de Salis has arranged the coins struck at the Roman mint in Periods, each one extending over several years, but from B.C. 102 down to B.C. 37, from which date the placing of the moneyers' names on the coins was for a time discontinued, he has attempted a more minute classification, i.e. year by year. An exception has been made in the issues which are attributed to B.C. 99—95 (see pp. 171 f.). From this it is evident that Count de Salis was of opinion that the mint was always in operation, though the appointment of the moneyers or the exercise of their duties was irregular, for in many cases he attributes only one ordinary issue to a year, and often only two, and in some instances he exceeds the number of three. Special issues are exceptional, as they were not struck by the ordinary moneyers. Whilst preserving Count de Salis's classification, we shall continue to group the coinages in Periods, the extent of each one being based on the evidence of finds, on changes in the monetary system, or on other historical data.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 102; A.U.C. 652	
			M. VARG	
			(MARCUS VARGUNTEIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1068	60·0	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop, and necklace; hair falling in three close locks; under chin, X; behind head, M · VARG	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds branch in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l. **[Pl. xxix. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)
1069	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis	
1070	130·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M · VARG (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The denarii of this series resemble in fabric those of the preceding Period (see above, p. 160).

[2] This moneyer is only known to history from his coins. He may have been the father of L. Vargunteius, an accomplice of Catiline. He is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known.

The type, fabric and style of his denarii are so precisely similar to those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, whose coins are placed at the end of the previous Period, that Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 156) was of opinion that with Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (see p. 151) they formed a triumvirate of the mint. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 525) would, however, associate M. Acilius M. f. with the two first-named moneyers, but Count de Salis has attributed the coins of Acilius to a slightly later date (see below, p. 169). The head of Roma is in high relief, of somewhat crude design, and with the features rigid and hard.

There are hybrids, consisting of the obverse of the denarius of M. Vargunteius and the reverses of those of L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142) and of M. Sergius Silus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 442); of the reverse of the denarius of M. Vargunteius and the obverse of that of C. Cassius Longinus (see p. 153); and another, with the obverse of the denarius of Marcus or Caius Aburius (see p. 146, note 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
1071	93·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
1072	69·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 2.]**
			Quadrans[1]	
1073	64·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxix. 3.]**
1074	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1075	44·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
			C. EGATVEI. C. F	
			(CAIUS EGNATULEIUS CAII FILIUS)[2]	
			Quinarius[3]	
1076	29·5	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate; below, Q (*Quinarius*); behind, C·EGATVEI·C·F·	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing l., inscribing shield attached to trophy, which is surmounted by a helmet, ornamented with the horns of a bull; at the foot of the trophy is a Gaulish military trumpet (*carnyx*); in the field before Victory the letter Q (*Quinarius*).

[1] There is also the sextans of this issue with the caduceus behind the bust of Mercury (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 526, no. 5). A variety of the quadrans reads, on the reverse, M. VR (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 96).

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, and to have been the sole member of his gens who held office at the mint. The only other member of the Egnatuleia gens of whom there is any record during the period of the Republic is L. Egnatuleius, who was quaestor B.C. 44, and commanded the 4th Legion under Mark Antony, and later on under Octavius. C. Egnatuleius struck only the quinarius in silver.

[3] The revival of the quinarius, the issue of which at the Roman mint had been in abeyance since about B.C. 217, appears to have been due to the provisions of the *Lex Clodia*, *circ.* B.C. 103 (see above, p. 158). The date of the *Lex Clodia* is a little uncertain, but as it is very probable that these quinarii of Egnatuleius were struck soon after the passing of that law, it may be placed at some time during B.C. 103—102. The initial Q (*Quinarius*), the mark of value, is given in the earliest issues of this coin. Lenormant (*Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 293)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1077	28·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)
1078	19·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 101 ; A.U.C. 653

T . CLOVLI OR CLOVI

(TITUS CLOULIUS)[1]

Denarius

1079	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop ; behind, wreath ; below, ROMA ; no mark of value.	T · CLOVLI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping with high action; she holds reins with both hands and restrains the horses; below which, ear of corn. (Cracherode Coll.)

---

interpreted the letter Q under the head of Apollo as the initial of *Quaestor*, and therefore suggests that C. Egnatuleius may have been one of the quaestors of Marius in the wars against the Teutones and the Cimbri, and that his coins were struck for the use of the army in B.C. 102. What favours Lenormant's view is that the reverse type certainly refers to some Gaulish victory, in which, no doubt, a member of the Egnatuleia gens had taken part. Comparing, however, the coins of C. Egnatuleius with those of T. Cloulius (see p. 167) in regard to fabric, there is every reason to believe that both issues were struck at Rome, and moreover, it will be seen that the letter Q on the obverse of the coins of Egnatuleius never actually follows his name, as it would in the case of its being a title, but is placed slightly apart and immediately under the head of Apollo. We are therefore disposed to consider that this letter on the obverse is intended for the mark of value as it is on the reverse. As to the association of C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, and P. Vettius Sabinus in a triumvirate of the mint see below, pp. 166, 221.

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., pp. 92, 94) mentions a hybrid with the obverse of the quinarius of Egnatuleius and the reverse of the quinarius of T. Cloulius ; and another with the reverse of the denarius of Manius Acilius Glabrio (Babelon, vol. i., p. 106, no. 8). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 112) describes a third with the reverse of the quinarius of C. Fundanius (see below, p. 233).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 306) has identified him with T. Cloulius, a native of Terracina, who a little before B.C. 80 was murdered by his sons, this crime being the subject of a famous lawsuit (see Cicero, *pro Sex. Rosc.*, c. xxiii. ; Val. Maximus, viii. 1, 13). Very little is known of the Cloulia (or, as it is otherwise given, Cloelia or Cluilia) family beyond that it was patrician and of Alban origin, and that it derived its name from Clolius, a companion of Aeneas. The last king of Alba is said to have been C. Cluilius or Cloelius.

The reverse type of the denarius and the wreath on the obverse evidently record some victory gained by an ancestor of the moneyer, and it is quite possible that the trophy from its form on the reverse of the quinarius relates to the same event, which we may gather occurred

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1080	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 5.]**
1081	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

in Gaul. No attempt appears to have been made to explain the ear of corn on the reverse of the denarius, which may, however, be connected with some special distribution of corn in the year that Cloulius held the office of moneyer. This would in some way account for the large issue of quinarii.

The coinage of T. Cloulius marks two important circumstances. One is the omission for the first time of the mark of value on the denarius; the other, the use of mint-letters, i.e. privy marks of the mint, probably connected with the issue of the dies for striking the coins. These mint-letters, which soon become very general, evidently occurred for the first time on these quinarii, on which they show three distinct series: (1) with the letter behind the head of Jupiter; (2) with it below the head; and (3) with it before, under the chin. In each case the letters extend throughout the alphabet, and are sometimes accompanied by one or more dots (*en satellite*), noting probably further sub-divisions of the dies.

There has existed considerable difference of opinion respecting the date of issue of the denarii and quinarii with the name of T. Cloulius. Mommsen, in his description of the Riccia hoard (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1875, p. 39), has classed the denarii to the latter part of his third period (i.e. B.C. 134—114; A.U.C. 620—640), and the quinarii to a somewhat later date, after B.C. 104, the supposed year of the passing of the *Lex Clodia*, which ordered the re-issue of that denomination, and he would attribute the two series to two different moneyers, bearing the same name. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 359, 360) has adopted Mommsen's view, chiefly on the ground that none of the quinarii were present with the denarii in the Riccia hoard. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 374) considered, on the other hand, that, whilst the denarius and the quinarius may have been struck by different moneyers, the former, on account of the absence of the mark of value, could not well have been issued before B.C. 104 (A.U.C. 650); and that the latter, on account of the *Lex Clodia*, followed it a few years later. The opinion held by the Count de Salis coincides more closely with that of the Duc de Blacas, but in bringing down the date of the issue of the denarius three years he classes the two series, the denarius and quinarius, to the same moneyer. The absence of the quinarius instituted by the *Lex Clodia* in the Riccia hoard, as well as in those discovered at Maserà, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco, is scarcely an argument in support of Mommsen's theory, as none were present in any of the recorded finds earlier than those of Carrara and Roncofreddo, the burial of which could not have occurred before B.C. 84. It seems therefore that the solution to the chronological sequence of the coins of this period is to be sought for rather in the date to be attributed to the joint-issue which bears the names of the five different moneyers in conjunction with those of the censors, L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, described below (pp. 184 f.), than in the absence of these particular coins from the hoards above mentioned. The difference in the spelling of the moneyer's name, T . CLOVLI on the denarius and T . CLOVI on the quinarius is not of much importance, as such variations were not unusual at this time.

The similarity of the obverse types of the denarii of T. Cloulius and M. Vargunteius (see above, p. 163) shows that both issues belong to about the same date, but the absence of the mark of value on the coins of the former would place them after those of the latter and in the order given them by Count de Salis.

Mommsen, Babelon, and others have held that C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, and P. Vettius Sabinus (see p. 221) were colleagues at the mint, as they all struck quinarii, but the variations of the reverse types and the occurrence of single mint-letters on those of T. Cloulius, and of double mint-letters on those of P. Vettius Sabinus, rather suggest separate issues divided by short intervals. Moreover, the coins of Egnatuleius differ from those of the other two moneyers in having on the obverse the head of Apollo instead of that of Jupiter. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 377), whilst admitting the strong resemblance between the quinarii of T. Cloulius and P. Vettius Sabinus, was, however, of opinion that they differed so considerably in type from those of C. Egnatuleius that the three moneyers did not hold office together. There is one other point of resemblance between the quinarii of T. Cloulius and those of P. Vettius Sabinus, which is in the dots which generally accompany the mint-letters, but even in this respect the coinage of the latter shows a somewhat further development.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the quinarius of T. Cloulius and the obverse of that of C. Egnatuleius (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 34).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius	
			With letter behind head on obverse	
1082	27·4	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter A	T·CLOVI (in the field). Victory standing r., draped, holding palm in l. hand and with r. placing wreath on trophy, supported on the head of a seated captive, behind whom is a Gaulish military trumpet (*carnyx*); in the exergue, Q (*Quinarius*).
1083	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter C	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1084	24·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1085	26·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1086	25·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·E·	Similar.
1087	25·8	Æ ·6	Similar; letter F··	Similar.
1088	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1089	25·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar.
1090	24·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter H·	Similar.
1091	26·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I··	Similar.
1092	26·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K·	Similar.
1093	30·2	Æ ·65	Similar; letter N	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 6.]**
1094	27·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter P	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1095	25·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter T	Similar.
			With letter under head on obverse	
1096	28·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·A under head.	Similar.
1097	30·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter C	Similar.
1098	27·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·D·	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1099	26·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·F	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1100	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1101	26·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter L·	Similar.
1102	24·9	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ṅ	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
1103	28·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter O	Similar.
1104	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ṫ	Similar.
			With letter before head on obverse	
1105	28·3	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·Ḃ· before head.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 8.]**
1106	24·7	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar.
1107	27·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar.
1108	26·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·E	Similar.
1109	23·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·F·	Similar.
1110	26·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1111	23·2	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1112	27·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter ·Ṙ·	Similar.
1113	24·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter S·	Similar.
1114	26·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter V̇	Similar.
			BRONZE[1]	
			Without moneyers' names	
			Semis	
1115	104·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S

[1] The style and weight of these anonymous bronze coins show that they belong to quite the end of the 2nd or to the beginning of the 1st century B.C. Count de Salis has attributed them to *circ.* B.C. 101, as T. Cloulius did not strike any bronze money.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
1116	73·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝
1117	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 9.]**
			Circ. B.C. 100; A.U.C. 654	
			M. ACILIVS M. F	
			(MARCUS ACILIUS MARCI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1118	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕; around, between two dotted lines, M·ACILIVS·M·F·	ROMA (in exergue). Hercules, naked, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds club in r. hand and trophy and reins in l. (Cracherode Coll.)
1119	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 10.]**
			Semis	
1120	125·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·ACI VI **[Pl. xxix. 11.]**
1121	120·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, sextans, and uncia.

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown if his praenomen be interpreted Marcus. The praenomen of the Acilia gens, the chief cognomina of which were Balbus and Glabrio, appears principally to have been Manius, the abbreviations of which were M', Mn., or Man. Babelon (vol. i., p. 103) suggests that the moneyer may be the Acilius mentioned by Boeckh (*C. I. G.*, 2485), who was the promoter of a law in B.C. 105, and who had been a tribune in B.C. 123 or 122. He was not the Manius Acilius Glabrio who, as tribune of the plebs in B.C. 104, carried the *Lex Acilia de Repetundis*. Garrucci (*Sylloge*, no. 1562) gives a Latin inscription in which the name of C. Acilius M. f. occurs; and another (no. 1121) with the name of M. Acilius M. f. Caninus, who was *quaestor urbis* circ. B.C. 28.

The reverse type of the denarius evidently records the victory of Manius Acilius Glabrio over Antiochus III. of Syria in B.C. 191, after which he made a special sacrifice to Hercules on Mount Oeta. The resemblance of the reverse type to that of the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus (p. 156) and M. Vargunteius (p. 163), and also of the obverse type to that of the coins of T. Cloulius (p. 165), shows that these issues belong to the same period. The specimens which occurred in the Riccia hoard are described by Mommsen as "newly struck" (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 38). The encircling of the head of Roma with the moneyer's name is an innovation of the time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
1122	76·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, M·ACILI
1123	76·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1124	65·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			B.C. 100; A.U.C. 654	
			PISO: CAEPIO	
			([LUCIUS CALPURNIUS] PISO: [QUINTUS SERVILIUS] CAEPIO)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse	
1125	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded and laureate; behind, harpa; around, PISO·CAEPIO·Q (*Quaestores*); below, symbol, arrow.	AD·FRV·EMV·EX·S·C (*ad frumentum emundum, ex senatus consulto*) (in exergue). Two male togate figures, L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, seated l. on the *subsellium*; the one on the left looks back, whilst the other extends his r. hand; the *subsellium* is flanked at each end by an ear of corn.
1126	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The only other denomination known of this moneyer is the triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 104, no. 6). On the denarius, the semis, and the triens the old form of Ⅴ for L occurs.

[2] The occasion of the issue of the coins bearing these names has been revealed to us by the following passage from the treatise on rhetoric attributed to Cicero, and addressed *ad C. Herennium* (i. 12, 21): *Quum L. Saturninus legem frumentariam de semissibus et trientibus laturus esset, Q. Caepio, qui id temporis quaestor urbanus erat, docuit senatum, aerarium pati non posse largitionem tantam.* From this passage we learn that Q. Caepio was *quaestor urbanus* in the year in which L. Appuleius Saturninus proposed his *lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus*, by which the State was to let the people buy corn at a *semis* and a *triens* (i.e. $\frac{5}{8}$ of an *as*) for a *modius*. This occurred during the second tribuneship of Saturninus in B.C. 100, and we have, therefore, the precise date of the issue of these coins. The chief opposition to this law came from Q. Caepio, who protested against it, on the ground that such a largess would put too great a strain on the public treasury. The proposal of Saturninus was at first rejected, but subsequently carried. To enable the quaestors to fulfil the provisions of the Appuleian law, the Senate ordered them to strike this special issue of coins. The order is expressed by the legend EX S.C., which now occurs for the first time.

Q. Servilius Caepio, the *quaestor urbanus* of B.C. 100, was probably the son of the consul of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1127	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident.	Similar. (Nott)
1128	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, above head, wheel?	Similar. (Nott)

SERIES II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 99—95; A.U.C. 655—659

L. POST. ALB

(LUCIUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS)[2]

Denarius

1129	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the features are stiff and formal; the earring consists of a triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, flamen's cap.	ROMA (in exergue). Mars in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds trophy in r. hand, and spear, shield and reins in l.; below horses, L·POST·ALB **[Pl. xxix. 13.]** (Nott)

---

that name in B.C. 106. He was subsequently accused of treason, and in B.C. 91 he deserted the cause of the senate and espoused that of the equites, and later on, in B.C. 90, took part in the Social War, serving as legate of the consul P. Rutilius Lupus. He fell in an ambush laid by Pompaedius Silo, the leader of the Italians. His colleague as quaestor was L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, probably the son of the consul of the same name, B.C. 112. He appears to have had charge at a later date of the manufactory of arms at Rome during the Marsic War.

The head of Saturn on the obverse with the harpa, the symbol of the god, is an allusion to the *aerarium Saturni*, which was under the control of the *quaestores urbani*, and from whence were drawn the funds voted by the senate. On the reverse are represented the two quaestors seated on the *subsellium*, flanked on each side by corn-stalks, which recall the circumstances of this special issue.

These coins enable us to fix the date of two important innovations in the denarius; one being the change in the obverse type, the head of Roma being supplanted by that of another divinity; the other being the use of a changing symbol, to mark the different series of dies employed for this coinage; as in the case of the first issue of the quinarius by T. Cloulius, when letters of the alphabet were employed. The use of these symbols and letters soon becomes of common occurrence.

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36) describes a hybrid formed of the reverse of the denarius of Piso and Caepio and the obverse of the denarius of L. Caecilius Metellus, A. Postumius Albinus, and C. Poblicius Malleolus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 277, no. 45), and another with the reverse of the denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 402, no. 26). There are no bronze coins of this issue.

[1] Besides the difference in the style and form of the head of Roma, which characterizes the denarii of this series, and which has already been mentioned (see p. 160), the earring which she wears consists always of a triple drop. This style of head and form of earring appear to have lasted a few years, as they occur on the coinages of several moneyers, a circumstance which at least suggests a sequence of issues.

[2] This moneyer is uncertain. Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 24) thinks that he was a son

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1130	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L·POST·ALB
1131	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1132	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

L. OPEIMI

(LUCIUS OPEIMIUS)[1]

Denarius

1133	60·4	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, wreath.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory,[2] naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and her dress and reins in l.; below horses, L·OPEIMI (Blacas Coll.)
1134	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 14.]**
1135	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

(grandson?) of L. Postumius Sp. f. L. n. Albinus, who was *flamen martialis* B.C. 168, curule aedile B.C. 161, and consul B.C. 154. The flamen's cap, *apex*, on the obverse would certainly connect him with the moneyer, but the reverse type appears rather to refer to the victories of L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus, the consul of B.C. 173, the conqueror of the Vaccaei and Lusitani, than to the priestly dignity of a *flamen martialis* as suggested by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 358). There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

In addition to the remarkable similarity of style and obverse type between these denarii and those of L. Opeimius, M. Opeimius, and Sextus Julius Caisar, it will be noticed that each of these moneyers places a special symbol behind the head of Roma. It is therefore probable that some of them may have been colleagues at the mint.

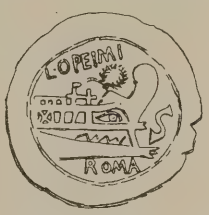
[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 333) has identified this moneyer with L. Opeimius, who was consul B.C. 121, but Count de Salis's classification will not admit of so early a date for these coins. This moneyer, who was probably closely related to M. Opeimius, whose coins are next described, may, however, be the L. Opeimius who served in the army of Q. Lutatius Catulus, the consul of B.C. 102, and obtained great credit for killing a Cimbrian who had challenged him (Ampelius, c. 22).

[2] This reverse type of Victory and the wreath on the obverse probably record the victories of Q. Opeimius, who during his consulship in B.C. 154 defeated the Oxybii and Deciatae, Ligurian tribes, who had attacked Massilia, Antipolis, and Nicaea. The colleague of Q. Opeimius in the consulship was L. Postumius Albinus, and the possible colleague at the mint of this moneyer was of the same name.

The similarity between the denarii of L. Opeimius, L. Postumius Albinus, M. Opeimius, and Sextus Julius Caisar has been noted above. Zobel (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 333, note 1) has noticed the similarity of fabric of the coins of L. and M. Opeimius and Q. Philippus (see below, p. 175), who, he thinks, formed a triumvirate of the mint.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 27) describes a hybrid in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, with the obverse of the denarius of L. Opeimius and the reverse of that of T. Quinctius (see above, p. 154).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
	165·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, L. OPEIMI and wreath.



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 273, no. 13.][1]

Quadrans

1136	69·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	L · OPEI[MI] ROMA divided by Club; all within laurel-wreath.[2] [Pl. xxix. 15.] (Cracherode Coll.)

M. OPEIMI

(MARCUS OPEIMIUS)[3]

Denarius

1137	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, tripod.	ROMA (in exergue). Apollo in biga r., horses galloping; he is about to discharge an arrow from his bow; quiver attached to his shoulders; below horses, M. OPEIMI

[1] This illustration is copied from Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lxi., no. 5), who states that the coin was in the Fénelon-Farez collection. It is now in the Bahrfeldt collection.

[2] This type is exceptional, but a similar change is found on the joint coinage of Cn. Domitius, M. Junius Silanus, and Q. Curtius (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 105, 106), which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint and to a somewhat earlier date (see ITALY, B.C. 125—103). As in that case, the club may relate to the head of Hercules on the obverse, and the wreath on this coin, as well as on the semis, is evidently connected with the same events as illustrated by the type of the denarius.

Cohen (*op. cit.*, p. 235, no. 12) describes a quadrans with the usual reverse type, a prow, and with the moneyer's name reading L. OPEI.

[3] This moneyer, unknown to history except from his coins, was probably related to L. Opeimius (see above), and from the similarity of fabric of their coins they may have held office together at the mint. The representation of Apollo on the reverse in connection with the tripod on the obverse suggests that at some time some member of the Opeimia gens may either have been one of the *sacerdotes quindecimviri Apollinis* or may have been associated in the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*.

There are no bronze coins known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1138	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1139	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxix. 16.] (de Salis Coll.)

SEX. IVI. CAISAR

(SEXTUS JULIUS CAISAR)[1]

Denarius

1140	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, anchor.	Venus Genetrix, crowned by Cupid, in biga r.,[2] horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; above, ROMA; below horses, SEX·IVI; in exergue, CAISAR [Pl. xxix. 17.]
1141	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1142	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 3), who attributes these coins to *circ.* B.C. 134, identifies the moneyer with Sextus Julius Caesar, who was praetor urbanus B.C. 123, but according to Count de Salis's classification this identification would not be possible; nor can he be the consul of that name of B.C. 91. CAISAR for CAESAR appears to occur only on coins, but in inscriptions AI for AE in proper names is not infrequent (see *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 600, *Index grammaticus*).

The similarity of fabric, &c., between the coins of Sextus Julius Caisar and those of L. Postumius Albinus, and Lucius and Marcus Opeimius has already been noted (see above, p. 172), but we are unable to recognize, as remarked by Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 48), the "very great resemblance" between the coins of Sextus Julius Caisar and those of P. Nerva and M. Cipius, which Count de Salis has assigned to local mints (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 349, note 3) confirms our view, and adds: "Cependant je dois faire remarquer que si l'analogie est frappante entre les deniers de P. Nerva et de M. Cipius, je ne trouve pas qu'on puisse en dire autant du denier de Sex. Julius, qui me paraît bien différent pour le style et pour la fabrique; de plus il est frappé sur un flan très-large et le flan des deux autres deniers est remarquablement petit et épais."

[2] This reverse type relates to the origin of the Julia gens, which claimed its descent from Iulus, the son of Venus and Anchises, and the founder of Alba Longa. The anchor on the obverse records some naval victory, in which an ancestor of the moneyer held some high command.

There are no bronze coins known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. ΓILIΓVS (QUINTUS [MARCIUS] PILIPUS)[1] **Denarius**	
1143	60·8	*AR* ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; the neck-piece of the helmet is ornamented with star; behind head, X	ROMA (in exergue). Horseman, galloping r., with spear couched; he is dressed in Greek armour and wears high crested helmet;[2] below horse, Q·ΓILIΓVS; behind, Macedonian helmet with horns. (Nott)
1144	59·8	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 18.]**
			Circ. B.C. 94; A.U.C. 660 **M. METELLVS Q. F** (MARCUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS QUINTI FILIUS)[3] **Denarius** Type I.	
1145	61·4	*AR* ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA (upwards).	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which is an elephant's head r.; around the shield, M·METEL LVS·Q·F·; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. He cannot have been, as Mommsen supposes, the father of L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus, who was consul B.C. 91 (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 334), but he may have been his son, who otherwise is not known to history.

[2] This type evidently refers to the campaign in Macedonia against Perseus, which was conducted by Q. Marcius Philippus in B.C. 169. The horseman may be intended for Perseus himself. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 208) recognised in the warrior Philip V., king of Macedon, to whom Q. Marcius Philippus was sent as ambassador in B.C. 183. The head of Roma on the obverse is very similar to that on the preceding coins of L. and M. Opeimius and Sex. Julius Caisar, whilst the star on the neck-piece of the helmet is also seen on the following denarii of M. Metellus, Q. Maximus, and C. Serveilius; thus the coins of Q. Philippus seem to be the connecting link between these issues. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 64) thinks that the star was a private mark of the mint. He does not seem to have noticed that it also occurs on the denarii of Q. Philippus. There are no bronze coins of this issue.

The absence of the aspirate in the name of Philippus, and also the non-duplication of the letter Γ, is a somewhat late survival of this form of orthography. Earlier examples of the non-duplication of the consonant are to be found in the names of Cina (L. Cornelius Cinna), of Cota (M. Aurelius Cotta), of Sula (P. Cornelius Sulla), &c., and of the absence of the aspirate in Talna (C. Thalna) and Tampilus (Q. Baebius Tamphilus).

[3] This moneyer and the following, Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius, who evidently formed a triumvirate of the mint, probably about B.C. 94, issued denarii with different types of reverse,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1146	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METELꓤVS·Q·F· [Pl. xxix. 19.]
1147	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; ROMA (downwards).	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
1148	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., bound with diadem; hair in ringlets; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA	Similar; M·METELꓤVS·Q·F· [Pl. xxix. 20.]
1149	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METELLVS·Q·F· (Cracherode Coll.)
1150	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METEꓤLVS·Q·F· (de Salis Coll.)

but each showing with the same two types of obverse, one the head of Roma, the other that of Apollo.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 339; and *Sitzungsberichte der Berl. Akad.*, 1883, p. 1152 f.), in order to account for this double obverse type, has proposed to separate the two series, placing those with the head of Roma about B.C. 114, and those with the head of Apollo to the time of Sulla, *circ.* B.C. 81, thus admitting an interval of some thirty or more years between them. His arguments in favour of this classification are that none of the denarii with the head of Apollo occurred in the Fiesole, Monte Codruzzo and earlier Spanish hoards, and that on those with the head of Roma the pointed ꓤ is used, whilst the square L always occurs on the others with the head of Apollo. He, however, admits that at so late a period as B.C. 81 the name of "Roma" and the mark of value had quite fallen out of use. Against this view it may be stated: (1) that it is highly improbable that these three moneyers should again, after a lapse of so many years, have held office together; (2) that the reverse types of the two series in each case are identical in fabric, and show absolutely no signs of an intervening period of issue; (3) that the letters ꓤ and L are found indiscriminately on both series of issues of M. Metellus and C. Serveilius; and (4) that Count de Salis's classification renders it quite possible for both issues to have been contemporaneous. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 64) is also in favour of a contemporaneous issue of the two series. The absence of the Apollo-headed coins in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, Fiesole, and Monte Codruzzo hoards is an argument in favour of their issue at a later date, but their absence may be perhaps accounted for by their rarity. In fixing the date of the burial of a hoard the arguments drawn from the absence of some pieces must be treated with caution, as may be seen also in the case of the denarii and the quinarii of T. Cloulius.

If Count de Salis's date of the issue of these coins be accepted, this moneyer cannot be identified with M. Caecilius Q. f. Metellus, who was consul B.C. 115. He was more probably a son of Q. Caecilius Metellus, who was himself a grandson of the celebrated Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, and consul B.C. 98.

The type of the reverse relates to the victories gained by members of the Caecilia gens in Sicily at Panormus in B.C. 251, and in Macedonia in B.C. 148.

The similarity of the obverse type, head of Roma, of the denarii of M. Metellus and his colleagues, and of those of the preceding moneyers, L. Postumius Albinus, L. and M. Opeimius, Sex. Julius Caisar, and Q. Philippus has already been noticed (see above, p. 175). Another connecting link is the star on the neck-piece of the helmet, which also occurs on the preceding denarii of Q. Philippus, and on the following ones of Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius. Babelon (vol. i., p. 269) states that the star occurs occasionally, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 63, 64) says that it is found on all the denarii of each moneyer.

[1] This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dodrans[1]	
	172·0	Æ ·95	Bust of Vulcan r., draped and wearing laureate pileus; behind, pincers and marks of value, S ⁝•	ROMA below Prow r., inscribed on the keel M·ÆTELLVS; before, marks of value, S ⁝•; above, Macedonian shield.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 269, no. 31.]

			Semis	
1151	122·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Cracherode Coll.)
1152	96·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; M·ÆTELLVS [Pl. xxix. 21.]
			Triens	
1153	80·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; and M·ÆTELLVS ⁝
			Quadrans	
1154	60·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; and M·ÆTELLVS ⁝
1155	50·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; M·ÆTELLVS [Pl. xxix. 22.]
1156	76·0	Æ ·75	Similar; under head, club.	Similar; no legend on keel.[2] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This is one of the few occurrences of this denomination. We have met with a former issue of it in the previous Period (see above, p. 153).

[2] This seems to be the only denomination known without the moneyer's name.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q . ΛAX	
			(QUINTUS [FABIUS] MAXIMUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
1157	60·7	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA; before, Q . ΛAX	Cornucopiae crossing[2] thunderbolt; all within wreath of corn and poppy heads. **[Pl. xxx. 1.]**
1158	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
1159	60·7	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair rolled back and falling in two locks down the neck; under chin, X; before head, lyre; behind, ROMA; below, Q . ΛAX	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis	
1160	146·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, Q . ΛAX
			Quadrans[3]	
1161	71·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ **[Pl. xxx. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] If these coins are to be attributed to the first decade of the 1st cent. B.C., this moneyer cannot be identified with Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus, who was praetor B.C. 118 and consul B.C. 116; nor with Q. Fabius Maximus, who was consul B.C. 45. He evidently belonged to an intermediate generation. He was a colleague at the mint of M. Metellus and C. Serveilius (see pp. 175, 179).

[2] This reverse type is identical with that on bronze coins of Valentia in Spain, which also have a helmeted head (Roma ?) on the obverse (Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Esp.*, pl. xxviii., nos. 1-5). It may be an allusion to the victory gained near that city by Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus over Viriathus, B.C. 144, or to the subsequent success of Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus in the same district, B.C. 142 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 338, note).

[3] Babelon (vol. i., p. 483) describes an as and a triens which he would attribute to this issue; the former he states to be in the Museum at Copenhagen, the latter at Berlin. The as is probably a mis-described piece, the legend of which should be read ΛA (*i.e.* Matienus, see above, p. 82) as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1162	66·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1163	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1164	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1165	40·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

C. SERVEIL

(CAIUS SERVEILIUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

1166	61·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, X; behind head, lituus; below, ROMA	C·SERVEIL (in exergue). Horseman (M. Servilius Pulex Geminus),[2] in armour and with shield inscribed M (Marcus), galloping l., and piercing with his spear another horseman, who flies before him, and is armed with sword and shield. **[Pl. xxx. 4.]** (Nott)
1167	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

---

no such denomination can be attributed to this moneyer, its issue being still in abeyance (see above, p. 117). Respecting the triens, Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 116) adds that he has ascertained from Dr. Dressel that no such coin reading Q . MAX is in the Berlin Cabinet.

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been the C. Servilius, a Roman citizen residing in Sicily, who was publicly scourged by Verres, *circ.* B.C. 73. He could not have been C. Servilius M. f. Augur, the accuser of Lucullus, who perished at Asculum in B.C. 90, nor C. Servilius, who succeeded Lucullus in the government of Sicily, *circ.* B.C. 104; yet, like them, he evidently traced his descent from M. Servilius Pulex Geminus. We meet with another series of coins about this time bearing the moneyer's name C. Serveilius M. f., which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 93; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 444, No. 1). It is not impossible that the two issues were struck by the same moneyer.

[2] M. Servilius Pulex Geminus, who is represented in this type, was elected augur in B.C. 211, filling that office for about forty years, and consul in B.C. 202. He is said to have received wounds in twenty-three single combats and to have been victorious in all. (Plutarch, *Paulus Aemilius*, xxxi.) See also denarii of M. Serveilius, cf. p. 229.

C. Serveilius, M. Metellus, and Q. Maximus formed a triumvirate of the mint (see above, pp. 175, 178). The head of Apollo on the coins of Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius is similar, but it differs from that on the coins of M. Metellus in the arrangement of the hair and in being laureate instead of diademed. The Apollo head, as on coins of Metellus, not infrequently occurs on later issues. C. Serveilius varied his coinage from that of his colleagues in using a mint-letter, which is placed behind the head of Apollo. This is the first occurrence of the use of the mint-letter on the denarius; hitherto it had only occurred on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, struck a few years earlier (see above, p. 167). The issue was, however, a small one, and the first two letters of the alphabet only as mint-marks are recorded. This variation in the letter does not appear to have been previously noticed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With letter on obverse	
1168	60·3	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair rolled back and falling in two locks down the neck; under chin, X; behind head, lituus surmounted by the letter A; below, ROMA	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 5.]**
1169	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; above lituus, the letter B	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1170	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
	152·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; inscribed on keel, C · SER VILI; before, S; above, lion galloping r.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 447, no. 8.]

Quadrans[1]

1171	77·6	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, two ears of corn crossed.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 447, no. 9) describes also the triens, the type of which shows nothing peculiar. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 74), who gives several varieties of the quadrans, says that a specimen of the triens was in the Bignami collection, but it was in too poor condition to be reproduced in his plates.

The lion on the semis may refer to the campaign in Sicily against the Carthaginians during the consulate of P. Servilius Geminus, B.C. 252, and the ears of corn on the quadrans to the Agrarian Commissions, held by C. Servilius Geminus in B.C. 219, or by M. Servilius Pulex Geminus in B.C. 199, 195, and 192. In the above illustration of the semis the moneyer's name is not quite correctly given, as the letters VE should be in ligature, Ⱶ.

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 93; A.U.C. 661	
			N . FABI . PICTOR (NUMERIUS FABIUS PICTOR)[2]	
			Denarius	
			Without letter	
1172	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; behind head, ✕	N · FABI PICTOR; in exergue, ROMA. The Flamen Quirinalis, Q. Fabius Pictor, in armour and wearing crested helmet, seated l., holding the flamen's cap in r. hand and spear in l., which rests on shield inscribed, QVI / RIN (*Quirinalis*). [Pl. xxx. 6.]
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1173	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; under chin, letter C	Similar; behind head of Flamen, letter D
1174	59·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D (Nott)
1175	59·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter R

[1] The head of Roma in this series, though varying in some details, is similar to that of Series I. It is less formal and stiff than that of Series II. There is also a return to the earring of a single drop.

[2] The Fabia gens, one of the most ancient of the patrician gentes at Rome, traced its descent from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander, and it assumed the cognomen *Pictor* from C. Fabius Pictor, who decorated the temple of Salus (*aedem Salutis pinxit*), which the dictator, C. Junius Brutus Bubulus, had dedicated in B.C. 302, the year of his dictatorship. N. Fabius Pictor is mentioned by Cicero (*De Divin.*, i. 21, 43) as a historian of Greece. He may have been the issuer of these coins, as the praenomen Numerius rarely occurs in connection with the Fabia gens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 484).

The seated figure on the reverse is that of Q. Fabius Pictor, who was appointed praetor in B.C. 189, but was not allowed by the pontifex maximus, P. Licinius, to proceed to Sardinia, his province, as he had been consecrated *flamen quirinalis* in the preceding year. He is therefore represented with the military attributes of a praetor, and the priestly ornaments of a *flamen quirinalis*.

On these coins we have a further development of the use of mint-letters in their occurrence on both obverse and reverse. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) says that all the letters of the Roman alphabet occur on both sides of the coins. Cavedoni (*Appendice al Saggio*, p. 97) and Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 89) have attempted to explain the combinations of these letters, but without apparent success. The occurrence of the double changing mint-letter shows that the coins of N. Fabius Pictor must be amongst the latest in the Maserà, Riccia, and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, the burial of which, according to Count de Salis's classification, should be placed at about B.C. 93; but Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 38) has attributed the Riccia hoard to a somewhat earlier date (see Tables of Finds). These denarii in all three hoards are described as "newly-coined."

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1176	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter N **[Pl. xxx. 7.]** (Nott)
1177	61·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter N	Similar; letter V (?) (Cracherode Coll.)
1178	57·6	Æ ·65	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter H
1179	61·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter H (?) (de Salis Coll.)

C. METELLVS

(CAIUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS)[1]

Denarius

1180	60·2	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; the crest of the helmet is in the form of a Phrygian cap with gryphon's head; on the neck-piece is a star; under chin, X; behind, ROMA	C · METELLVS (in exergue). Jupiter[2] in biga of elephants walking l.; he holds reins in r. hand and thunderbolt in l.; above, Victory with wreath. **[Pl. xxx. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1181	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1182	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1183	47·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 336) and others have attributed these coins to C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius, who commanded under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and who was consul B.C. 113. The probable date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis entirely precludes this attribution, and the moneyer must be sought for in some other member of the Caecilia gens, of whom there appears to be no further record.

Though none of these coins were present in the Riccia, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, yet four specimens, two *fine* and two *very fine*, occurred in that discovered at Maserà, and one *fine* in that of S. Giovanni Incarico (see Tables of Finds). Besides this evidence there are substantial reasons for fixing the date of this issue shortly before or about B.C. 92. These are: (1) the presence of specimens in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, the burial of which was about B.C. 90; (2) the occurrence of the star on the neck-piece of the helmet, as on the coins of M. Metellus, Q. Maximus, and C. Serveilius (see above, pp. 175-179); and (3) the peculiar shape of the helmet, which is met with on the coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus attributed to B.C. 92 (see p. 184).

[2] This reverse type refers to the famous victory of L. Caecilius Metellus over the Carthaginians at Panormus in B.C. 251, in which engagement, besides slaying a great number of the enemy's troops, he captured all their elephants, which he afterwards exhibited in his triumph at Rome.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis[1]	
	166·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., the keel of which is inscribed C · METEL.; above, elephant's head r.; [before prow, S]

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 264, no. 17.]

	145·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	ROMA below Prow r.; above, C · METE; before, S

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 264, no. 15.]

			Quadrans	
1184	44·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	[R]OMA below Prow r., the keel of which is inscribed [C · M]ETE; above, elephant's head r.; before, ⁝ **[Pl. xxx. 9.]**

[1] C. Metellus not only varied the types of his bronze money but also the spelling of his name. There are two series of bronze coins of this issue, one with the moneyer's name on the prow and the elephant's head above; the other without the elephant's head and with the moneyer's name above the prow. The denominations with these variations are the semis and the quadrans. The sextans which belongs to this issue is of the same type as the quadrans above described (Babelon, vol. i., p. 265, no. 20). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, pp. 172-174; and 1896, p. 61) gives other readings of the moneyer's name on the semis and quadrans, and he also describes a semis in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with ROMA before the head of Jupiter as well as on the reverse, and the moneyer's name [Q.]METELLVS on the prow with elephant's head above. The inscription on the first semis figured above should read C . METEL, not C . METELL.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 92; A.U.C. 662[1]	
			M . AVRELI . SCAVRI	
			(MARCI AURELII SCAURI)	
			Denarius	
1185	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with crest of Phrygian form and ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair in three straggling locks; before head, M·AVRELI; behind, ROMA and ✕	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., horses galloping; he hurls spear with r. hand and holds shield and carnyx in l.; below horses, SCAVRI; in exergue, L·LIC·CN·DOM (*Lucius Licinius; Cnaeus Domitius*); *edge serrated.*
1186	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[Pl. xxx. 10.]
(Nott)

[1] The series of denarii which are attributed to this year, and which bear separately the names of five moneyers, M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius M. f., L. Pomponius Cn. f., and C. Malleolus C. f., have all the same reverse type; but in one instance, that of M. Aurelius Scaurus, there is a slight difference in the form of the helmet of Roma on the obverse. In addition to the moneyer's name, which always occurs on the obverse, each issue has on the reverse those of L. Licinius and Cn. Domitius, who were evidently associated in some office, by virtue of which, probably under some special order, they exercised a supervision of the coinage.

When Mommsen published his *Gesch. des röm. Münz.* in 1860, he attributed these coins to B.C. 92, in which year L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus were colleagues in the censorship. Shortly afterwards, when classifying and annotating several hoards of Roman republican coins discovered in Spain (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 55), he somewhat modified this view, and arguing chiefly from the condition of the coins in the hoards, more especially in reference to those bearing the moneyer's name, C. Pulcher (see below, p. 198; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 345, no. 1), he assigned the above issues to a somewhat earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 109—104, and suggested that Licinius and Domitius took part in this coinage, not as censors but as extraordinary officers of the mint. From what is known of the history of Licinius and Domitius, such an appointment could not have occurred after B.C. 104, and Mommsen therefore adds (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 363, note): "Mais rien n'empêche d'admettre que vers les années 645—650 (B.C. 109—104) on ait mis à la tête de l'administration de la monnaie une commission de sept membres, composée de deux sénateurs et de cinq personnages plus jeunes et moins illustres, et que l'on ait choisi pour la première de ces fonctions, précisément les deux sénateurs qui ont été plus tard collègues comme censeurs, en 662 (B.C. 92)."

Babelon (vol. i., p. 463) does not accept this view of Mommsen, remarking that it is more rational to place this special commission at a date when we know that Cn. Domitius and L. Licinius were colleagues in office, than to imagine that they held office together on a previous occasion, of which there is no historical record.

Besides the fact that Count de Salis has assigned the denarii of C. Pulcher to a somewhat later date than Mommsen, the evidence of finds is strongly in favour of the attribution of these coins to B.C. 92, for whilst none of them occurred either in the Maserà, Riccia, or S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, yet specimens were met with in those discovered at Roncarolo and Pozoblanco, which in turn did not contain any pieces assigned to later issues (see TABLES OF FINDS). It seems therefore that the evidence of these finds cannot be disputed, and, moreover, the transfer of this issue to an earlier date would entail a re-classification of the coinage of this period, which in many cases would clash with the history of the moneyers and the evidence derived from changes in the type, fabric, &c., of the coins. The occurrence of five moneyers' names on one issue may have been caused by the death of two of them, and by the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L . ΠORCI . LICI	
			(LUCIUS PORCIUS LICINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1187	60·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1185, but of the usual form, not Phrygian-shaped; the visor is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; before head, L · ΠORCI; behind, LICI and ✕	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 11.]**
1188	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

immediate appointment of their successors, but it seems much more probable that the association of such an unusual number was due to the necessity of a special issue, in which the censors of the year were associated in their official capacity. There is ample evidence that at this time there was some irregularity in the appointment of the moneyers, and therefore the nomination of five to superintend the issue of a special coinage need not cause much surprise.

Of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus mention has already been made (see above, p. 151), and from what we know of his history, it would appear that on more than one occasion he was connected with the coinage.

L. Licinius Crassus, his colleague in the censorship, born B.C. 140, early distinguished himself as an orator, and by his eloquence succeeded, in B.C. 118, in carrying a law for founding a colony in Narbo in Gaul. In B.C. 114 he defended his kinswoman, the vestal Licinia, who with her two companions, Marcia and Aemilia, was accused of incest, an event commemorated by the coins struck some years later by Q. Cassius Longinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 331, nos. 8, 9). He was quaestor with Q. Marcius Scaevola, with whom as a colleague he filled every other office except the tribunate of the plebs and the censorship; tribune of the plebs B.C. 107; curule aedile B.C. 103, when he celebrated with great splendour the public games, at which lion-fights were introduced; consul B.C. 95; and censor, with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, B.C. 92. He died in the following year. If the coins bearing the name of Licinius were not struck during his censorship in B.C. 92, it would be difficult from the above data to say when he could have held a joint appointment with Domitius, who entered on his tribuneship of the plebs in B.C. 104.

M. Aurelius Scaurus, who was a son of the consul suffectus (B.C. 108) of the same name, was himself quaestor at Ephesus B.C. 70. His coins are here placed first in the series, as they vary in type somewhat from those of his colleagues in showing Roma wearing a Phrygian-shaped helmet, as on the previous coins of C. Metellus, in bearing the name of Roma, and in his own name being placed partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse. Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus use the mark of value ✕ for the denarius, but the other moneyers of this year the older form X. These variations help to illustrate the irregularities in the minor details of the types at this period.

The reverse type, which is common to the coins of all the moneyers of this issue, records the victory in Gaul of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, the father of the censor, over the Allobroges and their ally, Bituitus, king of the Arverni, who is represented in his chariot. Bituitus was shortly afterwards taken prisoner by C. Fabius Maximus, and figured in Rome in his own chariot of silver at the triumph of Fabius. The edges of the denarii of each moneyer are serrated.

No bronze coins are known of this quinquevirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has assigned to this year a few without moneyers' names (see p. 187).

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of L. Porcius Licinus, who served with distinction during the second Punic war, and a grandson of the duumvir of the same name, who in B.C. 181 dedicated the temple to Venus Erycina which his father had vowed in the Ligurian war.

The variations between the denarii of L. Porcius Licinus and those of M. Aurelius Scaurus, and their similarity to those of his other colleagues, have been mentioned above. Like Scaurus, however, he uses the mark of value ✕, and gives his cognomen, whilst the others notify their patronymics and not their cognomina.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. COSCO. M. F	
			(LUCIUS COSCONIUS MARCI FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1189	58·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, L. COSCO. M. F and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L. LIC. CN. DOM; *edge serrated.*
1190	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 12.]** (Nott)
			L. POMPONI. CNF	
			(LUCIUS POMPONIUS CNAEI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1191	59·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, L. POMPONI. CNF and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L. LIC. CN. DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 13.]**
1192	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1193	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; L. LIC. CN. DOM[3] (Nott)

[1] The Cosconia gens was plebeian, and its members are first mentioned in the second Punic war. M. Cosconius was a military tribune in the army of the praetor, P. Quinctilius Varus, in the war against the Insubrian Gauls, B.C. 203. A descendant of the same name was praetor B.C. 135, and other members of the gens held similar and other offices during the 1st cent. B.C., but none obtained the honours of the consulship. The moneyer is only known from his coins, which were struck in B.C. 92. The points of resemblance and also of variation between the coins of L. Cosconius and those of his colleagues have been noted above. Like L. Pomponius and C. Malleolus, he uses the mark of value X.

[2] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably related to M. Pomponius, the intimate friend of C. Gracchus, and to the aedile of the same name of B.C. 82, and held office as moneyer in B.C. 92. For similarity and variations between his coins and those of his colleagues see above, and on pp. 184, 185. Like the coins of L. Cosconius and C. Malleolus, his denarii have the mark of value X.

[3] Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 56) says that all the denarii of L. Pomponius in the Spanish hoards had the letter D in DOM reversed. This, however, only occurs on one specimen in the British Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size.	Obverse	Reverse
			C. MALLE. C. F	
			(CAIUS [POBLICIUS] MALLEOLUS CAII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1194	61·6	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor is in three pieces, even at the ends, and not peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, C · MALLE · C · F and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 14.]**
1195	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			BRONZE	
			Without moneyers' names	
			Quadrans[2]	
1196	69·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮
1197	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1198	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 15.]**

[1] This moneyer may be C. Poblicius Malleolus, the quaestor to Cn. Cornelius Dolabella in Cilicia, B.C. 80. He died in his province and was succeeded in his office by Verres, who also became the tutor of his son. It is not impossible that he may be identified with the moneyer who struck coins locally three years later (see ITALY, B.C. 89), and who had as his colleagues L. Caecilius Metellus and A. Postumius Albinus S. f., but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 383), in consequence of his having classed the coins bearing the names of L. Licinius and Cn. Domitius to an earlier date, does not admit this identification, and suggests that the above moneyer may be the Poblicius Malleolus who was condemned to death in B.C. 101 for the murder of his mother.

The obverse type of the coins of Malleolus slightly differs from those of his colleagues, the visor of the helmet worn by Roma having the three pieces of which it is composed even at the ends, and not peaked. Like L. Cosconius and L. Pomponius, his denarii have the mark of value X and not ⧖, as on the coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus.

[2] The date of the issue of these quadrantes without moneyers' names is somewhat uncertain. Their weight and style show that they were struck about the same time as the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus (see above, p. 178). As the moneyers of B.C. 92 struck only silver coins, denarii, and no bronze, Count de Salis has placed this issue to that year. It is possible, though no specimens are in the National Collection, that other denominations than the quadrans may have been issued of a similar character, i.e. without moneyers' names.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1199	50·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1200	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1201	40·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
1202	61·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
1203	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

PERIOD VIII.

Circ. B.C. 91—89; A.U.C. 663—665

This Period includes the years which intervened between the burial of the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, and of those discovered at Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina (*circ.* B.C. 90—89), and also the passing of the famous *Lex Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda* (B.C. 89), which extended the right of citizenship throughout Italy. This law, which was proposed by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo, had an important effect on the coinage, as it occasioned not only the suppression of the local issues, which had consisted chiefly of silver and bronze coins of Roman types and standard, but also those of all the local mints in Italy, which till now had continued to strike pseudo-autonomous coins in bronze. These last, at least since the beginning of the 2nd century B.C., had consisted of bronze only, a remnant of former independence (see above, p. 11). After B.C. 89, coins of Roman types and standard not struck at the mint at Rome are of a military character, and were issued in the Provinces. These have been assigned by Count de Salis to Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa and Cyrenaïca, under which districts they will be separately described. The coinage of the Confederate States issued during the Social War scarcely forms an exception as it does not appear to have lasted after B.C. 88.

Denominations and Types.—The chief characteristics which marked the coinage of the previous Period (B.C. 102—92) become more emphasized during the present one. In the silver coinage the type of the Dioscuri for the reverse of the denarius is quite abandoned, and each moneyer adopts one according to his fancy, illustrating as a rule, as already mentioned, some event connected with the history of his family. On the obverse the head of Roma is still occasionally met with, and also the mark of value ✕; but the latter in two instances only, viz., on the coins of Mn. Fonteius (p. 192) and on those of L. Aurelius Cota (p. 200). The quinarius, which was revived during the previous Period (see above, p. 158), appears from time to time, and is always of the type of the old victoriatus. Mint-marks in the form of letters become much more general, and they show considerable development, a single letter occurring on the obverse or on both sides of the coin at the same time, in which case they sometimes start from opposite points of the alphabet. The letters are often accompanied by one, two, three, or four dots or pellets, usually placed immediately around them *en satellite*, and to mark still further the series of dies, the letters are sometimes reversed or placed horizontally. The Greek as well as the Latin alphabet is used, and, in the place of letters, symbols are sometimes adopted. The serrated edge is occasionally met with on the early denarii of this Period. The omission of the name of ROMA on the denarius which occurred occasionally in the preceding Period now becomes general.

The only circumstance to be noticed in the bronze coinage is the revival of the issue of the *as* of the uncial standard; it is, however, of considerable

importance, as it very materially assists in determining the succession of the moneyers. The issue of the uncial *as*, as we have seen (p. 117), was in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 150, and its revival only lasted for a period of three years, when it had to give way to one of a lighter standard—semuncial, as ordered by the *Lex Papiria* (see below, p. 241). Any issue therefore in which the uncial *as* now occurs must have been struck during the years B.C. 91—89. The moneyers' names are similar in form to those of the previous Period.

CLASSIFICATION.—When the type of the denarius was more or less of a fixed nature, minor differences and variations were often indicative of the sequence of issues, and from these, in great measure, the chronology of the coinage within certain periods has been constructed. The now constant change of both the obverse and reverse types deprives us of this evidence, and for the classification we have to turn to the data supplied by finds of coins, by history, and in a certain degree by the coins themselves, in the form of special legends, style, and fabric.

There are four hoards, the burial of which can be placed during the years B.C. 91—89. These occurred at Taranto (Calabria), at Cazlona and Oliva (Spain), and at Ricina (Macerata).

The *Taranto* hoard, unearthed in the spring of 1897, consisted of 102 denarii, which were sent to Naples and were examined and described by Dr. E. Gabrici (*Scavi*, 1898, p. 294). Though small, the hoard is of importance, as Dr. Gabrici does not mention that there were any coins which did not come into his hands. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of N. Fabius Pictor (B.C. 93), and of L. Porcius Licinus and L. Cosconius, members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92; and of local issues there were coins of C. Serveilius M. f. (B.C. 93), of M. Fourius L. f. Philus (B.C. 92); and of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius (B.C. 91). As no specimens of the coinages of these last two moneyers were present in any of the previously mentioned hoards attributed to *circ.* B.C. 92 (see pp. 161, 162), it is evident that that discovered at Taranto was of a slightly later date, though the most recent coins of the Roman mint belonged to the quinquevirate of B.C. 92. Its burial must have taken place about B.C. 91, a little time before the concealment of the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards. The coins of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius are described by Dr. Gabrici as "newly-struck."

The *Cazlona* hoard, discovered so far back as 1618, consisted of about 683 pieces, amongst which there was one victoriatus and eight Celtiberian coins, the rest being all republican denarii (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 124). Besides including coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus, members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, it also contained denarii of C. Claudius Pulcher and L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (B.C. 91), and L. Thorius Balbus (B.C. 90) struck at Rome; and of later denarii struck outside Rome the following issues were represented: M. Fourius L. f. Philus (B.C. 92); L. Caesius, Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, C. Fonteius, and Cn. Cornelius Blasio Cn. f. (B.C. 91); and Q. Lutatius Cerco, L. Memmius and Mn. Aquillius (B.C. 90). Most of these coins were in very fine condition, some as issued from the mint. The date of the burial was *circ.* B.C. 90.

Count de Salis, in a manuscript analysis of the Cazlona hoard, notes that it

contained the unique specimen of the double victoriatus (see above, p. 37); but Señ. Zobel (*Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 8) says that it was found at Tortosa.

At *Oliva* there were two finds: one in 1848 or 1849, consisting of from 600 to 700 denarii, of which only about 45 pieces were acquired by the Academy at Madrid; the other, in August, 1861, comprising about 1,271 pieces, which were in two lots, and which do not appear to have been enclosed in a vessel, but to have been extracted from the earth one by one (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 126). These last were carefully examined and catalogued by Señ. Zobel. The hoard, not being found at one time, loses some of its importance in determining the sequence of the issues. The contents of the Oliva and Cazlona hoards were very similar, but the former was more extensive. With the exception of M. Aurelius Scaurus, all the moneyers of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 were represented, and also all the moneyers, except C. Sulpicius C. f., whose coins are classed to the following year (B.C. 91); and of those of B.C. 90, the names of C. Coilius Caldus, L. Appuleius Saturninus, M. Lucilius Rufus, and L. Thorius Balbus occur. Of the local mints the series is quite as complete, and includes coins of the moneyers Q. Lutatius Cerco, L. Memmius, Mn. Aquillius, L. Valerius Flaccus, and P. Porcius Laeca, whose issues are all attributed to B.C. 90. Nearly all these coins are described as in fine condition. It is therefore to about B.C. 90 that the burial of the Oliva hoard may be assigned.

The *Ricina* hoard, discovered about 1882, comprised 300 denarii, all of which, with one exception, were described by Sig. Armaroli (*Bull. di Num. e Sfrag.*, vol. i., pp. 241 f.). Its contents, though less numerous, were similar to those of the Cazlona and Oliva hoards; but its burial was a little later, as it included coins of L. Sentius C. f. and L. Julius (B.C. 89), struck at Rome; and of Q. Minucius Thermus (B.C. 90), struck in Italy. Its concealment occurred when the Social war was at its height.

It may be noticed that whilst the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards contained denarii of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, many issues not in those of Roncarolo and Pozoblanco were present, showing that the burial of the former was somewhat later than that of the latter, and moreover, as coins scarce and fine at Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina were more numerous at Fiesole, this last hoard is of a still somewhat later date (see below, p. 242).

Besides the evidence of finds we have also that of the coins themselves. The issues classed to B.C. 92 show that in that year there were five moneyers, and it would appear that during the next three years their number was still larger; but there is no instance of an actual triumvirate. This increase in the number of the moneyers may have been due to special circumstances. In B.C. 91 Marcus Livius Drusus proposed and carried laws enjoining the increase of largesses of corn, and in B.C. 90 and 89 the State had to meet the heavy expenses entailed by the Social or Marsic war. These events demanded an increase in the coinage, which was met by special issues, some of which bear the legends EX·A·ΓV (*Ex argento publico*), ARG·ΓVB (*Argento publico*), Γ·E·S·C (*Publice ex senatus consulto*), and Γ (*Publice*), showing that the metal from which the coins were struck was specially drawn from the *aerarium*, or public treasury. Also some of the quaestors joined the ranks of the moneyers, of whom there were Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (B.C. 91), and Caius Fundanius (B.C. 89).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 91; A.U.C. 663[1]	
			MN · FONEI (MANIUS FONTEIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
1204	51·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r., laureate, each surmounted by star; before necks, X	MN · FONEI above Galley r., with oars and long projecting rostrum; in the stern, beneath the aplustre, is seated the pilot; below galley, letter A

[1] The denarii attributed to this year are of two main series, the *non-serrati* and the *serrati*. Each one comprises four different issues, making a total of eight moneyers for the year; but of these issues, one at least is of a special nature—that of the *quaestores urbani*, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (see p. 199). With the exception of this issue and that of C. Claudius Pulcher (see p. 198), all the moneyers use the same kind of mint-marks, consisting of letters of the alphabet, usually accompanied by one or more points or dots. These letters are put either on the obverse or on the reverse, but not on both sides of the coin at the same time, as occurred later. In one issue, that of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus, these letters occupy two different places on the obverse and also on the reverse, thus showing four separate series. The mint-marks alone are evidence of a greatly increased output of the coinage. Apart from these points of connection, common to nearly all the issues, the general fabric and style throughout are similar; but separately, the non-serrated and the serrated show a still more marked similarity, and from this it might be inferred that one series came from one *officina* and the other from another, and that the dies were made by two sets of engravers. It has been already noticed that the extensive coinage during B.C. 91 may have been due to the laws relating to the largesses proposed and carried by Marcus Livius Drusus, to meet which an increased supply of money was necessary.

The most notable event connected with the coinage of this year is the revival for a short period only of the uncial *as*. Bronze coins were, however, only struck by a few moneyers.

The types, both obverse and reverse, vary in the case of each issue, with the exception of the denarii of C. Claudius Pulcher, and Appius Claudius and T. Mallius, who retain for the obverse the head of Roma, but of a somewhat different style from that on earlier coins.

Specimens of the majority of the issues attributed to B.C. 91—90 occurred in the Oliva hoard, in considerable numbers and mostly in fine condition, but in a less degree in those of Cazlona and Ricina.

[2] The identification of this moneyer is somewhat uncertain. Cicero (*pro. Font.*, 3, 5) says that Mn. Fonteius, the son of C. Fonteius, who was the legate of the praetor Cn. Servilius Caepio, and who was slain in a popular tumult at Asculum on the breaking out of the Marsic or Social war, B.C. 90, was in his early days a triumvir, but whether for apportioning land, conducting a colony, or of the public treasury, is uncertain. He was quaestor B.C. 85—84, and subsequently legate in Spain and praetor in Narbonese Gaul between B.C. 76—73. Some time after his return to Rome he was accused of extortion and misgovernment. The question is whether this moneyer is to be identified with the quaestor of B.C. 85, and whether he is the same person who struck coins which are attributed to that year, and which bear the name of Mn. Fonteius C. f. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 445) has identified the moneyer of B.C. 85 with the quaestor of that year, and says that the coins were struck by him in virtue of that office, but he does not identify him with the above moneyer, whose coins he considers were of too early a date, their issue being placed by him before B.C. 104. Count de Salis's attribution of these coins to B.C. 91 removes this difficulty, and there seems no reason why the moneyer of the above coins and the Mn. Fonteius C. f. who struck coins as quaestor in B.C. 85 should not be deemed to be one and the same person. In the first instance he strikes coins as an ordinary moneyer, but in the second, in virtue of his office as quaestor, though no reference to this circumstance is to be found on the coins themselves. It is possible that C. Fonteius, who was a moneyer at this time and whose coins Count de Salis has attributed to a local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 91), may have been a brother of Mn. Fonteius.

It is not difficult to fix, within a limit of two years or so, the date of the above pieces. No specimens occurred in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1205	59·3	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B (Nott)
1206	59·5	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Cracherode Coll.)
1207	57·4	*R* ·8	Similar; circular countermark on the near head.	Similar; letter D; above rostrum, ⁝ (Nott)
1208	58·8	*R* ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter E
1209	58·3	*R* ·8	Similar; countermark ⊃	Similar; letter F

hoards, the burial of which is given to a date about B.C. 92, but there were several specimens in very fine state in the Oliva hoard, the concealment of which is attributed to *circ.* B.C. 90 (see Tables of Finds). Their absence from the Cazlona hoard is not surprising, as very few coins later than B.C. 92 were present in it. We have therefore a limit of practically two years only, and Count de Salis's attribution of the coins of Mn. Fonteius of the above type to B.C. 91 seems the most probable one.

The reverse type appears to recall the naval exploits of a former member of the family, P. Fonteius Capito, who was praetor in Sardinia in B.C. 169, and commanded the Roman fleet of that island (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 499, 502).

The letters Ꝑ. Ꝑ., which are found on some of the coins of this issue before the heads of the Dioscuri (see no. 1230, p. 195), have been variously interpreted, and these interpretations have been briefly summed up by Babelon (vol. i., p. 502) as follows: "Before an explanation is attempted these coins must be taken in conjunction with those of C. Sulpicius C. f. (see below, p. 202), the obverse type of which shows two laureate heads with the legend D. Ꝑ. Ꝑ., and also those of C. Antius C. f. (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 155, no. 2) with a similar obverse type and accompanied by the legend DEI ꝐENATES. On these premises Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 317) has interpreted the legends D. Ꝑ. Ꝑ. as *Dei Penates Praestites*, and Ꝑ. Ꝑ. as *Penates Praestites*, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 369, 400) has read them as *Dei Penates Publici* and *Penates Publici*. Later Klügmann (*Num. Zeit.*, 1878, p. 223 f.) suggests as a more probable solution, *De Pecunia Publica* and *Pecunia Publica*, thus connecting them with the formulae, *Argento Publico*, *Ex Argento Publico*, and analogous ones, which, however, are only found on coins struck after the passing of the *Lex Papiria-Plautia* in B.C. 89. The formulae, *Ex Argento Publico*, *Argento Publico*, *Publice*, and *De Thesauro*, indicate that the metal from which the coins were struck came from the reserved bullion or ingots preserved in the treasury of the state. This uncoined reserve could be expressed by the words *argentum* or *thesaurus*, but not by *pecunia*, which exclusively means "coined money." Other considerations are in favour of Mommsen's interpretation. In Roman ritual, the cults of the Dioscuri and the Penates were assimilated, and especially at Tusculum and Lavinium, the birth-places of the Fonteia and Sulpicia gentes. [An illustration of this fact is met with on the denarii of L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, having the heads of the Dioscuri on the obverse and a view of Tusculum on the reverse, Babelon, vol. ii., p. 475, no. 9.] To find this assimilation on the coins of these two families is therefore quite what might be expected." The Penates, the household gods of the Romans, were of two orders—private, as connected with each family; and public, as connected with the state. In the temple on the *Mons Velia*, which was dedicated to the *Dii Penates*, were two seated figures of young warriors armed with spears, which have been identified as Castor and Pollux; but on denarii of L. Caesius, on which these figures are shown (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281), they are accompanied by the legend *Lares*, thus establishing a further connection between the Penates and the *Lares Praestites* who were the twin founders of Rome. Though we adopt Mommsen's solution of the interpretation of the letters Ꝑ. Ꝑ. as *Penates Publici*, it will, however, be seen that that of Borghesi as *Penates Praestites* is not altogether unsupported by some evidence.

The mint-letters to mark the dies extend throughout the whole alphabet. These occur alone or are accompanied by one, two or three dots placed above or below the rostrum of the prow. Each dot or group of dots marks a separate pair of dies.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 121) mentions two denarii, one in the Haeberlin collection and another at Berlin, which have the mark of value X for ✕. He also describes a hybrid with the obverse type of Mn. Fonteius and the reverse of C. Fonteius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 499, no. 1).

There are no bronze coins of this issue. Those with the legend MV·FONT are of the semuncial standard, and are therefore attributed to the later issue of this moneyer, when he struck coins as quaestor (see below, under date B.C. 85; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 508, no. 14).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1210	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter F; above rostrum, ⁝
1211	60·7 (*piercd*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter G; above rostrum, ⁝
1212	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter H; above rostrum, ⁝ (Nott)
1213	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1214	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1215	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter L; above rostrum, ⁝
1216	49·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter M
1217	53·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N; below rostrum, ⁝
1218	62·2	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Nott)
1219	59·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ **[Pl. xxx. 16.]**
1220	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ; below rostrum, ⁝
1221	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1222	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R; above rostrum, ⁝ (de Salis Coll.)
1223	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R; below rostrum, ⁝ **[Pl. xxx. 17 rev.]**
1224	59·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter S; below rostrum, ⁝
1225	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S; below rostrum, ⁝ (Nott)
1226	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T
1227	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T; below rostrum, ⁝
1228	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1229	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X; below rostrum, ⁝
1230	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; before heads of Dioscuri, Ꝑ Ꝑ (Penates Publici).[1]	Similar; letter C **[Pl. xxx. 18.]**

M. HERENNI

(MARCUS HERENNIUS)[2]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1231	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Pietas r., wearing diadem, earring of single drop, and necklace; her hair is drawn back over the diadem, and falls in two locks down her neck; behind, PIETAS; under chin, letter ·A	M·HERENNI (in the field). Naked youth (one of the Catanaean brothers, Amphinomus or Anapias) running r. and bearing on his shoulder his aged parent, who looks back and raises his r. hand.[3]
1232	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter A	Similar. (Nott)
1233	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḃ	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] For definition of these letters see above, p. 193, note.

[2] Several members of the Herennia gens with the praenomen Marcus are recorded in Roman history during the 1st cent. B.C. M. Herennius Nepos was consul B.C. 93, and probably the grandfather of M. Herennius M. f. Picens, consul suffectus B.C. 34; whilst a third M. Herennius was decurio of Pompeii about B.C. 63. The date of these coins, as ascertainable from finds, shows that they cannot be attributed either to the consul of B.C. 93 or to the consul suffectus of B.C. 34, and it is somewhat doubtful whether the decurio of Pompeii could have held the office of moneyer as early as B.C. 91. One specimen *à fleur de coin* of these denarii occurred in the Oliva hoard, four in that of Ricina, and nineteen in that discovered at Fiesole, but none were met with either at Maserà, Riccia, San Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, Pozoblanco, Taranto, or Cazlona. The bronze coins are of the uncial standard, so their issue must have occurred before B.C. 88.

This is the only member of the Herennia gens of whom coins are known.

[3] The obverse and reverse types record the history of the brothers of Catana, Amphinomus and Anapias, who, at the eruption of Mount Etna, saved the lives of their parents by carrying them into safety on their shoulders, and in consequence received the surname of *Pius* (*οἱ καλούμενοι εὐσεβεῖς*, Paus., x. 28, 4). The parent is represented looking back with horror at the destruction he has escaped. The Herennia gens appears to have been engaged in commerce, especially in the Sicilian and African trade and in the exportation of the silphium. It is not improbable that the family came originally from Sicily.

The coinage of M. Herennius shows a further development in the use of mint-letters. They extend throughout the whole alphabet, and are of two series: one with the letter on the obverse; the other, on the reverse, but never on both sides of the same coin. Each letter is usually accompanied by a dot, which is placed above, below, or on one side. The letters themselves are often placed horizontally.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 50, and pl. iii., no. 64) describes and figures a variety of the denarius in the Breslau collection, on which the head of Pietas is laureate and does not wear a diadem.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1234	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·B	Similar.
1235	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar.
1236	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·C	Similar. (Nott)
1237	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1238	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ė	Similar.
1239	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ę	Similar.
1240	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⊓·	Similar.
1241	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1242	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar.
1243	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḥ	Similar.
1244	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter I·	Similar.
1245	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⌐	Similar.
1246	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·M	Similar. (Nott)
1247	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar.
1248	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Z	Similar.
1249	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
1250	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Q	Similar.
1251	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ϙ	Similar. (Nott)
1252	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q̇	Similar. (Nott)
1253	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Q:	Similar.
1254	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S·	Similar. (Nott)
1255	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1256	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṿ	Similar.
1257	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With letter on reverse	
1258	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; before running figure, letter Ȧ (Nott)
1259	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḃ **[Pl. xxx. 20.]** (Nott)
1260	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ḃ
1261	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ
1262	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᴐ (Nott)
1263	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḍ
1264	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ḍ
1265	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ɛ (Nott)
1266	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter E·
1267	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ꟻ·
1268	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ꟻ (Nott)
1269	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ġ (Nott)
1270	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter H (Nott)
1271	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ʞ (Nott)
1272	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⅂
1273	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ᴎ
1274	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᴎ (Nott)
1275	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ṁ
1276	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṅ (Nott)
1277	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter O·
1278	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·O

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1279	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊐
1280	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ρ
1281	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṙ (Nott)
1282	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ᔕ (Nott)
1283	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṫ
1284	50·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ᐸ (Nott)
1285	52·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ẋ

Semis

1286	176·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·HERE NNI (Cracherode Coll.)

Quadrans[1]

1287	92·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; marks of value ••• above moneyer's name.

C. ΡVLCHER

(CAIUS [CLAUDIUS] PULCHER)[2]

Denarius

1288	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop, and necklace; the side of the helmet is decorated with a ring or circle.	C·ΡVLCHER below Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands. **[Pl. xxx. 21.]**

[1] Of this series the uncia is also known. It has on the obverse the head of Roma r., helmeted; behind, •; and on the reverse, a double cornucopiae and the legend M·HERENNI ROMA (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 203; cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 540, no. 4). It may be mentioned that some of the early bronze coins of Etna have for the type of reverse a cornucopiae (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Sicily*, p. 5).

[2] From an inscription (Orelli, *Inscr. lat. collectio*, t. i., *n.* 569; *C. I. L.*, i², p. 200) this moneyer has been identified by some with C. Claudius Pulcher, who was consul with M. Perperna

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1289	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

AP . CL : T . MA . Q . VR

(APPIUS CLAUDIUS : TITUS MALLIUS, QUAESTORES URBANI)[1]

Denarius

1290	63·9	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1288, but not ornamented with ring at the side; behind, a quadrangular object with circular centre.	AP · CL . T · MA . Q · VR (in exergue). Victory in triga r., horses cantering; she holds reins with both hands. [Pl. xxx. 22.] (Nott)

in B.C. 92. Previous to his holding that office, the inscription referred to relates that he was first quaestor, then triumvir of the mint, curule aedile B.C. 99, and praetor B.C. 95. From this he would appear to have filled the office of quaestor before that of moneyer, which is contrary to the *cursus honorum*, the latter being considered one of the minor offices of the state. This identification would place the issue of these coins about B.C. 104, which does not coincide with the evidence afforded by finds, from which it would seem that this moneyer held office *circ.* B.C. 91, no specimens having been met with in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, or Pozoblanco hoards, but 23 pieces were in that of Oliva, viz., 16 fine, six very fine, and one *à fleur de coin*, and some in that of Cazlona. The internal evidence of the coins, viz., their fabric, the style of the head of Roma, and the absence of the mark of value, is certainly in favour of the later date, and in all these respects they correspond very closely to the following coins of the quaestors, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius, from which they cannot therefore be separated, as suggested by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 344, 345), by an interval of seven years (B.C. 106—99). It seems therefore impossible to identify this moneyer with the consul of B.C. 92, unless we suppose that he struck the coins in the following year under some very special circumstances, as was the case with those of the two quaestors. Even then the order of office would not agree with that indicated by the inscription. The absence of any mint-letters would suggest that, like the coins of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius, those of C. Pulcher belong to a special issue.

The type of reverse may record the victories of C. Claudius Pulcher, an ancestor of the moneyer, over the Istrians and Ligurians in B.C. 177, for which he celebrated a double triumph at Rome.

There is no bronze money known of this issue.

[1] Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 250), Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 219) and others have interpreted the legend Q · VR as the initials of Quintus Urbinius, and suppose that in the legend we have an instance of a triumvirate of the mint. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 387) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 346) would, however, read the legend as *quaestores urbani*, showing that Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius issued these coins in virtue of that office and not as ordinary moneyers. That this interpretation is the more probable one is shown by the fact that the names of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius are interchanged in the legends, but the title Q · VR is always placed after them. History does not record the quaestorship of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius; but its date may be ascertained from the coins, which, according to the evidence of finds, must have been struck *circ.* B.C. 91 or 90. There were five specimens, all very fine, in the Oliva hoard, nine in that of Ricina, and sixty-four in that of Fiesole. None occurred in any of the finds attributed to somewhat earlier dates.

Who these quaestors were is uncertain. Of Titus Mallius we have no information except that supplied by the coins, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 388) identifies his colleague with Appius Claudius Pulcher, who was praetor B.C. 89, having previously held the office of curule aedile, consul B.C. 79, and proconsul in Macedonia B.C. 76, where he died. Mommsen therefore dates the coins at *circ.* B.C. 99. Babelon (vol. i., p. 345) thinks that the quaestor was the same Claudius who was the military tribune of B.C. 87, and the *interrex* of B.C. 77, who defended Rome against M. Aemilius Lepidus. This latter identification seems the more probable one, and would fit in better with the date here assigned to the issue of this coinage. It was in B.C. 91 that M. Livius Drusus, as tribune of the plebs, proposed and carried

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1291	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1292	49·5	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
1293	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend reading T·MA·AΠ·CL·Q·VR (Cracherode Coll.)
1294	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott) **[Pl. xxx. 23.]**
1295	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

L. COT

(LUCIUS [AURELIUS] COTA)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1296	54·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Vulcan r., draped, and wearing conical cap (pileus), laureate;[2] behind, pincers and mark of value X; under chin, letter G; the whole within myrtle-wreath.	L·COT below Eagle standing front on thunderbolt; head to l.; wings displayed; the whole within laurel-wreath; *edge serrated.*

laws for the distribution of corn or for its sale at a low price, for the assignment of public lands, and for the establishing of colonies in Italy and Sicily. To meet this lavish expenditure it is said that he suggested the debasement of the coinage by the alloy of one-eighth part of copper (Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 13). These circumstances would sufficiently account for this special coinage, and the occasion of its issue seems to be illustrated by the symbol on the obverse, behind the head of Roma, which may be a representation of a corn-measure seen from the top, similar to such as were discovered some years ago at Pompeii (see Overbeck, *Pompeii*, p. 62). This coinage must have been a very large one, as specimens are still quite common.

The reverse type probably records some special victory won by a member of the Claudia gens rather than of the Mallia, since of the two the former was the more important.

The strong resemblance in type and fabric between the coins of these two quaestors and those of C. Pulcher has already been noticed. Denarii of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius bear the countermark of Vespasian.

No bronze money is known of this issue.

[1] This moneyer has been identified with Lucius Aurelius Cota, who was quaestor B.C. 89 and praetor B.C. 70, in which year he carried the *Lex Aurelia judiciaria*, which entrusted the *judicia* to courts consisting of senators, equites, and the tribuni aerarii. He was consul B.C. 65 and censor in the following year. He took an active part in suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, and supported the party of Julius Caesar, whom he proposed should be raised to regal rank. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 398) agrees in not placing these coins before B.C. 92, on account of the serrated edge, and so identifies the moneyer as above.

[2] Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 132) suggests that as the head of Vulcan occurs on the coins of Lipara, this type of obverse may refer to the conquest of that island in B.C. 252 by an ancestor of the moneyer, C. Aurelius Cota. As, however, Vulcan, the divinity of the forge and the furnace, is symbolical of the striking of money, it is possible that in this instance the type may have only this interpretation. The same head, accompanied by the pincers, is seen on bronze coins of C. Cassius Longinus (see above, p. 153), and of M. Caecilius Metellus (see

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1297	49·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar. (Nott)
1298	58·9	Æ ·85	Similar; letter O· (double struck).	Similar. **[Pl. xxxi. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1299	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O··	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1300	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter R·	Similar.
1301	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S·	Similar. (Nott)
1302	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T·	Similar.
1303	51·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1304	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter X	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
1305	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; no mint-letter; countermark before head, ⊥	Similar; on r., under eagle's wing, letter C (Nott)
1306	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter D **[Pl. xxxi. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)
1307	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K (Nott)
1308	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1309	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)

above, p. 177), and also as a moneyer's sign on denarii of L. Caesius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281). The eagle on the reverse, the symbol of Jupiter, holds the thunderbolt which was forged by Vulcan.

The mint-letters used in this issue are of three series, i.e. either on the obverse, or on the reverse, or on both sides of the same coin. In each case they extend throughout the alphabet, but when they occur on both sides of the coin the order between that on the obverse and that on the reverse has not been determined.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 243) thinks that as the serration of the edge denotes a local issue, these coins may have been struck by L. Aurelius Cota during his quaestorship, and that he had as his colleague L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (see below, p. 206); but, as we have shown (see p. 159) that the serrated coins emanated almost exclusively from the mint at Rome, we are unable to accept this suggestion.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 26) mentions several specimens with the moneyer's name reading backwards. They are all *plated* coins, have the mint-letters, O on the obverse and M on the reverse, and were struck from the same dies.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1310	60·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1311	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X (Nott)
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1312	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin, letter R.	Similar; letter D **[Pl. xxxi. 3.]** (Nott)
1313	51·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V	Similar; letter K

C . SVLICI . C . F

(CAIUS SULPICIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]

Denarius[2]

			With letter on reverse	
1314	58·0	Æ ·8	Two heads of the Dei Penates jugate r., laureate; in front, the letters D·Ꝑ·Ꝑ (*Dei Penates Publici*)	C·SVLICI·C·F (in exergue). Two soldiers, heads bare, standing facing each other, leaning with l. hands on spears, and with r. pointing to a sow, which lies at their feet; above, letter A; *edge serrated.*
1315	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C **[Pl. xxxi. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer may be C. Sulpicius Galba, who was praetor B.C. 63; or, according to Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 33), the Galba who served under Sulla in the Mithradatic war, B.C. 86. If the latter, he may have been a son of C. Sulpicius Galba, who was quaestor B.C. 120, and who, being accused of treason in the war against Jugurtha, was condemned in B.C. 110 by the *Lex Mamilia*.

[2] The type of the denarius makes special allusion to the city of Lavinium, the birth-place of the Sulpicia gens, where Aeneas is said to have brought the Penates from Troy (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 400). In consequence, the Penates were sacred there, and it is said that when Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, some years after tried to remove them to Alba, the attempt was unsuccessful, as the tutelary divinities returned to their former abode. The interpretation of the letters D. Ꝑ. Ꝑ. as *Dei Penates Publici* rather than as *De Pecunia Publica* has already been discussed, and the assimilation pointed out between the Penates and the Dioscuri (see above, p. 193). The reverse type, which represents the taking of an oath or the swearing an alliance, occurs not infrequently in a variety of forms on coins struck both at Rome and at local mints, especially during the Social war, and at even a much earlier period in Campania. It is not impossible that in this particular instance this type may refer to the attempts of Drusus and others at this time to obtain the franchise for the Italian States, the failure of which led to the Social war; but against this interpretation it should be mentioned that at this period it was not usual to illustrate contemporary events on coins.

This coinage is of some importance, as it appears to supply the approximate date of the revival of the as of the uncial standard, which, as we have already shown, had been in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 150. This is another instance of the importance of the evidence to be obtained from finds of coins (see Tables of Finds).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1316	57·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1317	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F
1318	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1319	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1320	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N (Nott)
1321	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ (Nott)
1322	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1323	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Nott)
1324	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)
1325	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Cracherode Coll.)
1326	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*
			As[1]	
1327	463·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus r., laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, palm-branch; above, C. SVLI (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans, of the usual types, and all reading C. SVLI, as on the as (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 471, 472, nos. 3-5). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 81) says that all the specimens of the semis and of the quadrans that he has seen, whether in the Capitol, Paris, Berlin, or other collections, have on the reverse, before the prow, a palm-branch as well as the signs of value. He adds that the as is always without the mark of value before the prow. The three-pronged object shown by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 471, no. 2) on the obverse of the as, before the head of Janus, is only a blemish on the *flan*, which the artist has turned into a special sign. It does not occur on the British Museum specimen, which is not sufficiently well preserved to serve for illustration; nor does Babelon mention it in the description of the coin.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . MEMMI . GAL	
			(LUCIUS MEMMIUS GALERIA?)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Without letter	
1328	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded and laureate; behind, harpa and ROMA	L · MEMMI GAL (in exergue). Venus,[2] naked, in biga r., horses walking; she holds reins with both hands and sceptre in l.; above, Cupid with wreath; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxxi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			With letter on obverse	
1329	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin of Saturn, letter A	Similar.
1330	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter A	Similar. **[Pl. xxxi. 6.]**

[1] This moneyer was probably the elder son of Lucius Memmius, an orator of some eminence during the war of Sulla with the Marian party, being a supporter of the latter (Cicero, *pro Sext. Rosc.*, 32). He was a brother of C. Memmius Galeria, with whom he issued a joint coinage a few years later, circ. B.C. 87 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 216, no. 8). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) says that Lucius Memmius served with his brother as quaestor in the war in Spain against Sertorius, and that he was the brother-in-law of Cn. Pompey, but both these statements need confirmation, as it would appear that it was his brother Caius who married the sister of Pompey; nor is there any evidence that he served in Spain. This moneyer must not be confused with the L. Memmius who struck denarii of another type, having a young laureate head on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 213, no. 1), and who evidently belonged to a different branch of the Memmia gens. These last coins are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 90).

The fact that L. Memmius struck the as of the uncial standard shows, apart from any evidence of finds, that his coins were issued before B.C. 88, and therefore the date (B.C. 82) given to this issue by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 213) must be some years too late. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) places it between B.C. 92—89, and he identifies the moneyer as the brother of Caius Memmius.

The contraction *Gal* has been interpreted *Gallus*, but Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 251) proposes *Galbius*, because an inscription published by Gruter mentions a *Memmius Galbius*. Mommsen, however, reads *Galeria* (the tribal name), and this interpretation is now generally accepted.

[2] Venus was the tutelary divinity of the Memmia gens, which claimed to be of Trojan origin, and Lucretius, in dedicating his poem *De natura rerum* to Caius Memmius, invokes that goddess as his protector (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 150). The occurrence of the head of Saturn on the obverse has not been satisfactorily explained. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 214) thinks that it indicates that these silver coins were struck by Memmius as quaestor, and it is possibly for that reason that he has assigned so late a date to the issue. The type more probably refers to some tradition of the Memmia family.

The mint-marks consist of letters sometimes accompanied by a dot. There are two series, one with the letter on the obverse, the other with it on the reverse.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 20; and 1896, pl. viii., no. 187) mentions and figures an example of the above denarius in the Capitol from the Bignami collection reading L . MEMMI only, without GAL, which he says has not been erased; nor is the piece plated or barbarous.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1331	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ç	Similar.
1332	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1333	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ė	Similar. (Nott)
1334	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·E	Similar.
1335	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·F	Similar. (Nott)
1336	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar.
1337	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1338	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·K	Similar. (Nott)
1339	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṅ	Similar. (Nott)
1340	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ọ	Similar.
1341	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar.
1342	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·Ρ and countermark ⊣E	Similar.
1343	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṛ; no countermark.	Similar. (Nott)
1344	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1345	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar.
1346	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
1347	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; letter below horse's leg, Ȧ
1348	63·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1349	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·F **[Pl. xxxi. 7.]**
1350	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḣ
1351	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ρ

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1352	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ (Nott)
1353	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ȯ
1354	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ǫ
1355	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṡ
1356	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter V (de Salis Coll.)
			As	
1357	373·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; the stem post (*acroterium*) of which is ornamented with the head of Venus, crowned by Cupid; above, L·MEMMI **[Pl. xxxi. 8.]**
			Semis	
1358	141·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above moneyer's name, S
			Quadrans[1]	
1359	88·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; above moneyer's name, •••

L . SCIP . ASIAG

(LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] SCIPIO ASIAGENUS)[2]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

SERIES I.

1360	60·9	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; behind, letter Ạ	L · SCIP · ASIAG (in exergue). Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and in l. holds sceptre and reins; *edge serrated.*

[1] These appear to be the only denominations known of the bronze coins of this issue. The semis and the quadrans described by Cohen (*Monn. de la rép. rom.*, p. 211, nos. 5, 6) and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 344) on the statement of Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom. Suppl.*, pl. lxi., *Memmia*, nos. 1, 2), with the moneyer's name C.MEMMI, do not exist; or rather, they are coins of Lucius Memmius, on which Riccio has read in error the name of Caius, or on which the letter L may have been altered by tooling into C (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 215).

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 379) says "with Cavedoni we shall attribute these coins to the consul of B.C. 83 rather than to his son, as the surname Asiagenus had at first led us to suppose." Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, who was consul B.C. 83, first comes under

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1361	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·C	Similar. [Pl. xxxi. 9.]
1362	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter F	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1363	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḳ	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1364	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter K·	Similar.
1365	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḷ	Similar.
1366	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṇ	Similar.
1367	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter И·	Similar.
1368	51·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·O	Similar.
1369	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O·	Similar.
1370	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Γ·	Similar.
1371	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·Q	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1372	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R·	Similar.
1373	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter V̇	Similar.

notice about B.C. 100, when he took up arms against Saturninus. He subsequently served in the Social war, and in the year of his consulship, being of the Marian party, he was taken prisoner, with his son Lucius, by Sulla, who, however, at once released them. In the following year he was amongst those proscribed by Sulla, and taking flight, he settled at Massilia, where he died. The dates when he filled the other offices of state which led up to the consulship do not appear to be recorded, though Babelon (vol. i., p. 398) suggests that he was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 90, when he struck the above coins. Of his son Lucius nothing appears to be known after his release by Sulla, but it is to him rather than to his father that we would attribute these coins, especially as there seems to be no evidence either that they were struck during the latter's quaestorship or that they were of local fabric (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 399). In style the denarii of L. Scipio are very similar to those of L. Memmius, and the resemblance of the heads on the obverse of the two issues is so marked that Babelon has considered that both were intended for Saturn, but the absence of the harpa on the coins of L. Scipio makes it impossible to connect the head with that divinity. As the denarii of this issue, which occurred in the Oliva and Cazlona hoards, were all in very fine condition, it is evident that they must have been struck *circ.* B.C. 91 (see Tables of Finds).

The type of Jupiter in a quadriga is a record of the victory of L. Cornelius Scipio, son of the great Africanus, who during his consulship, B.C. 190, defeated Antiochus of Syria at Mount Sipylus, after which he entered Rome in triumph, and assumed the surname of Asiaticus. The head of Jupiter on the obverse is thus connected with the reverse type. Of the cognomina *Asiagenus*, or *Asiagenes*, and *Asiaticus*, the last is more generally given to the ancestors of the moneyer.

This moneyer uses four series of mint-marks, in each case consisting of letters of the alphabet alone or accompanied by a dot. When the letter occurs on the obverse it is placed either behind or before the head of Jupiter; when on the reverse, either above the quadriga or in the exergue.

Denarii of this issue are sometimes countermarked with the name of Vespasian, and there is a plated hybrid in the Vienna Museum reading ASIAO for ASIAG, and having for obverse type that of the denarius of P. Clodius M. f., with the head of Apollo (Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 14). Another, in the Bahrfeldt collection, has the reverse of the denarius of Q. Antonius Balbus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 158, no. 1).

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
1374	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter under chin of Jupiter, C	Similar.
1375	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E·	Similar.
1376	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter F·	Similar.
1377	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·G	Similar.
1378	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter T	Similar.
1379	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V̇	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1380	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X·	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			With letter on reverse	
			SERIES I.	
1381	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; letter above quadriga, Ḃ
1382	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D· **[Pl. xxxi. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1383	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter G
1384	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter H
1385	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1386	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter K·
1387	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L· (Nott)
1388	53·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
1389	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1390	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N
1391	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Nott)
1392	62·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ȯ (de Salis Coll.)
1393	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·O

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1394	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1395	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1396	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·S
1397	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
1398	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
1399	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter in the exergue, A
1400	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·K
1401	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L·
1402	49·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1403	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V
1404	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·V

Circ. B.C. 90; A.U.C. 664[1]

L . IVLI . L . F . CAESAR

(LUCIUS JULIUS LUCII FILIUS CAESAR)

Denarius

With same letter on obverse and reverse

1405	62·7	Æ ·7	Head of Mars l., wearing crested helmet ornamented at the side with a feather; the visor is in one piece and peaked; behind, CAESAR; above, letter B	L·IVLI·L·F (in exergue). Venus Genetrix in biga l., drawn by two Cupids, before whom is a lyre; Venus holds sceptre in r. hand and reins in l.; above, letter B **[Pl. xxxi. 11.]**

[1] The coinage attributed to this year is again an extensive one, due in a great measure, if not entirely, to the outbreak of the Marsic or Social war, which proved a great strain not only on Rome but also on those cities which remained faithful to her (see COINS OF ITALY of this Period). Amongst the issues two at least were of a special nature, those of M. Lucilius Rufus and C. Fabius, which bear respectively the legend ΓV (*Publice*) and EX A. ΓV (*Ex argento publico*), showing that they were struck from bullion taken out of the public treasury, where a large reserve was kept against such emergencies. From their coins it is possible to divide the moneyers into two groups. To the first group belong L. Julius L. f. Caesar, C. Coilius Caldus,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1406	60·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ƀ	Similar; letter Ƀ
1407	52·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ƀ	Similar; letter Ƀ
1408	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar; letter Ċ
1409	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D
1410	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar; letter Ḋ (Nott)
1411	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·D	Similar; letter ·D
1412	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D··	Similar; letter D··
1413	51·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter ·D·	Similar; letter ·D·
1414	63·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar; letter Ḋ
1415	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ḋ·	Similar; letter ·Ḋ·
1416	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·E	Similar; letter ·E (Nott)

and L. Appuleius Saturninus, who from certain similarities in their types may have formed a mint-triumvirate; and to the second group, P. Vettius Sabinus, who struck only quinarii, C. Fabius C. f., M. Lucilius Rufus, and L. Thorius Balbus. The resemblance between the issues of these groups will be referred to in the description of the coins. They are the latest that occurred in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards (see Tables of Finds).

In the mint-marks there is a slight development, though they still consist only of letters. In several issues the letters are generally accompanied by dots, ranging in number from one to four, placed around them, i.e. *en satellite*, but in one instance, that of C. Fabius, the Greek alphabet as well as the Latin is used. On the denarii of L. Julius Caesar and on the quinarii of P. Sabinus the same Latin letter occurs on the reverse as on the obverse.

The denarii show the usual variation in type, but there is a slight revival of the head of Roma for that of the obverse.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 393) was disposed to identify the moneyer L. Julius L. f. Caesar with the consul of the same name B.C. 90, who commanded one of the armies of Rome in the Marsic war, rather than to his son, who was consul B.C. 64. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 5) assigns the coins, however, to the latter, which is much more probable if it be accepted that this issue took place circ. B.C. 90. L. Julius L. f. Caesar, uncle by his sister Julia of Mark Antony, the triumvir, was consul B.C. 64, took an active part in the prosecution of the Catilinarian conspirators, was legate to Julius Caesar in Gaul B.C. 52, and accompanied him to Rome B.C. 49. After the death of the dictator, on account of his advanced years he did not take a very active part in state affairs, but opposed the more violent of the Octavian party. On this account he was placed on the list of the proscribed, but his sister Julia obtained a pardon for him.

The reverse type of his coins is emblematic of the cult of the Julia family, which claimed its descent from Venus, and the head of Mars on the obverse may point to past military successes gained by members of the family as well as to the mythical connection between that divinity and Venus. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that the obverse type is a record of the moneyer's father, who was engaged in the Marsic war, but against this view it may be urged that current events were not as yet recorded by moneyers. This type of head of Mars was imitated on the Oscan coins struck during the Social war (see ITALY).

The mint-marks used by L. Julius Caesar consist of the same letter on the obverse and reverse, usually accompanied by one or two dots, placed above, below, or at the side. The letters themselves are often shown reversed. Though the style of the coins of L. Julius Caesar differs a little from that of the coins of C. Coilius Caldus and L. Appuleius Saturninus, it is quite possible that all three may have been colleagues at the mint. The slight differences in style of the various issues of this year may be the result of different *officinae* employing separate die-engravers.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1417	60·9	*Æ* ·6	Similar; letter Ǝ̇	Similar; letter Ǝ̇
1418	59·0	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Ꞵ	Similar; letter Ꞵ (Nott)
1419	59·3	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter ·Ꞵ·	Similar; letter ·Ꞵ·
1420	61·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter ·Ↄ·	Similar; letter Ↄ· (Nott)
1421	59·2	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Ꝁ̇	Similar; letter Ꝁ̇ (Nott)
1422	50·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter Ꞗ·	Similar; letter Ꞗ· (Nott)
1423	59·2	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter ⅃	Similar; letter ⅃
1424	61·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter И	Similar; letter И
1425	58·7	*Æ* ·6	Similar; letter Ꝑ	Similar; letter Ꝑ
1426	60·4	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Ṕ	Similar; letter Ṕ
1427	56·0	*Æ* ·6	Similar; letter Ꝑ··	Similar; letter Ꝑ··
1428	43·0	*Æ* ·6 (*plated*)	Similar; letter Ꝙ	Similar; letter Ꝙ
1429	52·4	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Ꝛ·	Similar; letter Ꝛ· (de Salis Coll.)
1430	59·4	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Я̇	Similar; letter Я̇ (Nott)
1431	58·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter Я̇	Similar; letter Я̇
1432	60·0	*Æ* ·65	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ
1433	58·4	*Æ* ·6	Similar; letter Ṩ	Similar; letter Ṩ
1434	59·3	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letter ẹ̇	Similar; letter ẹ̇ (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . COIL . CALD	
			(CAIUS COILIUS CALDUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
			Series I.	
1435	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace.	Victory in biga l.,[2] horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; below horses, C·COIL; in exergue, CALD; above, letter A··[3]
1436	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter C
1437	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ· (de Salis Coll.)
1438	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1439	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·D **[Pl. xxxi. 12.]**

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 389) identifies this moneyer with C. Coilius Caldus, who was consul B.C. 94, and who had been tribune of the plebs B.C. 107, when he proposed a *lex tabellaria*. Cicero (*De Orat.* i., 25, 117) describes him as *homo novus*. He was the first member of his family to attain the consulship. This attribution, however, does not coincide with the suggested date of the coins, and it would seem much more probable that the moneyer was a son of the consul and an uncle of the C. Coelius Caldus who was also a moneyer some years later (see his coins under date B.C. 61; also Babelon, vol. i., pp. 372-375), and from whose coins we learn that his uncle was *imperator*, *augur*, and *decemvir* (*sacris faciundis*). Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 389) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 369) were both of this opinion. It may be noticed that on some of his denarii the moneyer only gives his cognomen; this appears to be about the earliest occurrence of such a variety. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 90) notices that sometimes the moneyer's name is given as C·COIL·CALD for C·COIL·CALD. The occurrence of the old form of L for L was probably only due to an engraver's carelessness, as at this time on coins L was epigraphically out of use, but the letter P still keeps to the early forms of Γ and Ρ.

[2] The reverse type probably refers to the successes of the moneyer's father in Spain during the year of his consulship.

[3] The mint-marks of this moneyer consist of letters of the alphabet, which are placed on the reverse only. They are of two series, each extending throughout the alphabet: one with the letter above the chariot of Victory, the other with the letter in the exergue. The second series occurs when the cognomen only of the moneyer is given. Each letter is usually accompanied by one or more points up to four placed *en satellite*. In respect of the mint-letters, the head of Roma on the obverse, which is turned to the left, and the general style and fabric, the coins of C. Coilius Caldus are so similar to those of L. Appuleius Saturninus, next described, that it may be presumed that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. We have noted the changes in the form of the earring, which at this Period, unlike at the earlier stage of the silver coinage, are of no importance for chronology.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1440	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter D·
1441	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F
1442	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter F
1443	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1444	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1445	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter I·
1446	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter K·
1447	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1448	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter L
1449	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter L
1450	49·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1451	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter N
1452	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter N·
1453	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·N:
1454	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·O·
1455	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·P
1456	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·P
1457	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1458	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter R:
1459	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop; countermark O on face.	Similar; letter ·T
1460	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop; no countermark.	Similar; letter ·T· (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1461	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter V
1462	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·X (Blacas Coll.)
			Series II.	
1463	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; legend CALD under horses' feet; in exergue, letter ·A [Pl. xxxi. 13.] (de Salis Coll.)
1464	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C
1465	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·D·
1466	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·:D
1467	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E:
1468	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter E:·
1469	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :E·
1470	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :F· (Blacas Coll.)
1471	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·G
1472	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter H·
1473	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·I
1474	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter I:
1475	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :K:
1476	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·L·

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1477	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter L:·
1478	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter M:
1479	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :M
1480	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·N
1481	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter O:·
1482	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·:O
1483	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter ·Ꝑ
1484	57·1	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin, countermark C	Similar; letter :Q·
1485	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter :Q:
1486	44·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·R·
1487	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :R:
1488	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter T·
1489	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter :V:
1490	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter X
1491	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·X·
1492	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop; on cheek, countermark O	Similar; letter X:·

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. SATVRN	
			(LUCIUS [APPULEIUS] SATURNINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With letter on reverse	
			Series I.	
1493	58·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; behind, countermark S	L·SATVRN (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds *falx* in r. hand and reins in l.; above, letter A (Blacas Coll.)
1494	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter :A
1495	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḃ (Nott)
1496	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊐
1497	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·C [Pl. xxxi. 14.]
1498	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⌒
1499	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ⌒ (Nott)
1500	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·⌒·

[1] This moneyer may be Lucius Appuleius Saturninus, who was propraetor of Macedonia B.C. 58, and a friend of Cicero. The coins are of too recent a date to be attributed to the elder L. Appuleius Saturninus, who was quaestor B.C. 104, and a tribune of the plebs B.C. 102 and 100. He was a strong supporter of the Marian party. One specimen only of this issue appears to have been in the Oliva hoard. This is the only member of the Appuleia gens of whom we have coins.

The reverse type is apparently only an allusion to the cognomen of the moneyer.

The similarity in fabric and style, and also in the obverse type, between the coins of L. Saturninus and C. Coilius Caldus has already been noted (see p. 212). The mint-marks on the two issues are also alike. Those of L. Saturninus are of two series, each one consisting of all the letters of the alphabet, placed in the field on the reverse, either above or below the chariot of Saturn. The letters are upright or horizontal, and are accompanied by one, two, three, or four points, *en satellite*. The variations in the type of the denarius seem to point to some exceptional circumstances. This is one of the earliest instances of such variation, which does not again occur in the coinage attributed to the Roman mint during B.C. 90. Though the two varieties of the main type are but scantily represented in the National Collection, it would appear that on each of them all the letters of the alphabet as mint-marks occur.

Of the bronze coins of this issue only the as and the uncia are known. The former is of the usual type and of the uncial standard, which helps to give a date to the whole issue; the latter has a special type for the reverse, which was not unusual at this time. On both these coins the name of the moneyer is given in forms differing from those on the denarii.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1501	56·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; countermark on face, ⊓	Similar; letter ·D·
1502	50·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter Ė (Nott)
1503	59·6	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṁ
1504	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᔑ
1505	59·7	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᔑ· (Nott)
1506	54·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḣ
1507	58·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter !
1508	61·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter K·
1509	59·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·K·
1510	58·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṅ (Blacas Coll.)
1511	61·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ż
1512	58·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O·
1513	59·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :O: (Nott)
1514	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ṗ·
1515	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṗ (Nott)
1516	55·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᖘ·
1517	58·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter T
1518	50·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter V·
1519	61·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·V
1520	61·6	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter X·
1521	62·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ
1522	57·8	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
1523	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter under horses, ⋗ (Nott)
1524	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·⋗
1525	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·B **[Pl. xxxi. 15.]**
1526	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Blacas Coll.)
1527	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·C
1528	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ↀ
1529	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ↀ· (de Salis Coll.)
1530	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ↀ
1531	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ↀ
1532	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ė (Blacas Coll.)
1533	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ṁ
1534	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter F· (Cracherode Coll.)
1535	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ⱶ·
1536	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1537	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·I·
1538	46·4	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter —
1539	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K̇ (Nott)
1540	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1541	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṁ
1542	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1543	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⋚ (Nott)
1544	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Z

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1545	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ƨ·
1546	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O
1547	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O· (Blacas Coll.)
1548	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ
1549	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1550	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R·
1551	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ᔕ
1552	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊣ (de Salis Coll.)
1553	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·⊣· (Blacas Coll.)
1554	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ≺
1555	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ẋ
1556	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ
1557	48·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ·
			Type II.	
			With letter on reverse	
1558	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, &c., similar to no. 1493; behind, L · SA	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, similar to *obverse*; behind, letter ≺
1559	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter H **[Pl. xxxi. 16.]**
1560	46·7	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter ᑭ (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With letter on reverse	
1561	56·5	Æ ·8	ROMA (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds *falx* in r. hand and reins in l., similar to no. 1493 *rev.*	L·SATVRN (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., &c., as on *obverse*;[1] under horses, letter C **[Pl. xxxi. 17.]**
1562	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·G (Blacas Coll.)
1563	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Q· (Nott)
			As	
	468·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L·SAT

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 209, no. 4.]

			Uncia	
	47·0	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet; behind, •	L·SATRN within laurel-wreath; below moneyer's name, •

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 209, no. 5.]

[1] Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 41) mentions a hybrid with L.SATVRN inscribed on the obverse as well as on the reverse; and Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 29), another with the obverse of the denarius of Q. Marcius Libo (see p. 94).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Ꝑ . SABIN	
			(PUBLIUS [VETTIUS] SABINUS)[1]	
			Quinarius[2]	
			With same letter on obverse and reverse	
1564	27·6	Æ ·55	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter B	Victory standing r., holding palm in l. hand and with r. placing wreath on trophy; before her, Ꝑ · SABIN; on r. of trophy, letter B; in exergue, Q (*Quinarius*).
1565	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·Ḃ	Similar; letter ·Ḃ **[Pl. xxxi. 18.]**
1566	27·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ė	Similar; letter Ė
1567	25·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar; letter Ḟ
1568	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter G
1569	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter H
1570	28·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar; letter Ḣ
1571	26·4	Æ ·55	Similar; letter I	Similar; letter I
1572	28·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter K (Cracherode Coll.)
1573	28·7	Æ ·5	Similar; letter k̇	Similar; letter k̇
1574	26·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·k̇	Similar; letter ·k̇
1575	27·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṅ	Similar; letter Ṅ (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The identification of this moneyer is somewhat uncertain, but he was probably a member of the Vettia family, as at this time the praenomen Publius and cognomen Sabinus were generally borne by members of that family. It is therefore not impossible that he was the Publius Vettius, who was the quaestor of C. Verres in Sicily *circ.* B.C. 73. He is spoken of by Cicero as an honourable man (Cicero, *in Verr.* v. 44).

[2] The dates of the issue of the quinarii of P. Sabinus and those of C. Egnatuleius and T. Cloulius have already been discussed (see above, p. 166). The occurrence of the same mint-letter together on the obverse and reverse is an argument in favour of the later issue of the quinarii of P. Sabinus, and the use of points *en satellite* in connection with these letters, similar to those on the denarii of L. Julius Caesar classed to this year, helps to give us the approximate date of their striking. These mint-letters extend throughout the alphabet. The letter Q on the reverse is the initial of *quinarius* and not of *quaestor* as sometimes interpreted. The type is practically a copy of the old victoriatus.

The quinarius is the only denomination known of this moneyer. There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the quinarius of P. Vettius Sabinus and of the reverse of the quinarius of L. Sestius, the pro-quaestor of M. Brutus, whose coins in this work are attributed to the East, *circ.* B.C. 43—42 (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 35).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1576	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṙ	Similar; letter Ṙ
1577	27·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ṡ	Similar; letter Ṡ
1578	27·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṡ	Similar; letter Ṡ
1579	27·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ṣ	Similar; letter Ṣ (Blacas Coll.)
1580	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·Ẋ	Similar; letter ·Ẋ

C . FABI . C . F

(CAIUS FABIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]

Denarius

SERIES I.

With Greek letter on obverse

1581	61·0	Æ ·85	Head of Cybele r., turreted and veiled, and wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, Greek letter Β̣	C · FABI · C · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l.; before horses, a heron or stork (*buteo*?).
1582	60·3	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Ε̣·	Similar.
1583	57·3	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Η̣·	Similar.
1584	60·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Κ̣	Similar.
1585	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Λ̣	Similar.

[1] This moneyer is only known to us from his coins. The bird on the reverse would connect him with the cognomen *Buteo*, which was borne by a section of the Fabia gens. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* x. 8, 9) describes the *buteo* as a bird of prey, but on the coins the bird shown is of the heron species. The Fabia gens is said to have assumed this cognomen, because a bird of this species alighted on the prow of the ship which conveyed the consul, N. Fabius M. f. M. n., to Sicily, where he conducted the siege of Drepanum during the second Punic war. This Fabius appears to have been the first to assume the cognomen *Buteo*. The bird therefore is in the nature of a *type parlant*. Beyond the evidence of the coins there is no record of any member of the Fabia family of this Period who bore the praenomen Caius together with the cognomen *Buteo*.

The reverse type is of so general a character that it is not possible to connect it with any particular member of the Fabia gens, which was one of the most ancient patrician families at Rome, and which traced its origin from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander. Cybele may therefore have been the tutelary divinity of the Fabia gens, and in consequence the moneyer placed her head on his coins.

The mint-marks are of two series: one consisting of all the letters of the Greek alphabet; the other, of all the letters of the Roman alphabet. These letters are, as before, usually accompanied by one, two, or three dots, placed *en satellite*. This is the first use of the Greek alphabet for such marks.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1586	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Μ	Similar.
1587	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ọ	Similar.
1588	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar.
1589	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Φ	Similar. **[Pl. xxxi. 19.]**
1590	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ὼ	Similar.
			SERIES II.	
			With Latin letter on reverse	
1591	56·0	Æ ·85	Similar; no mint-letter, and behind head of Cybele EX·A·ΓV (*Ex argento publico*).[1]	Similar; under horses, Latin letter A
1592	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter A·
1593	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; above head of Cybele, countermark ∩	Similar; letter Ḃ **[Pl. xxxi. 20.]** (Nott)
1594	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter B· (de Salis Coll.)
1595	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ
1596	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C· (Nott)
1597	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḋ
1598	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ė
1599	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E· (Nott)
1600	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K
1601	57·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḷ

[1] The legend EX A. ΓV (*Ex argento publico*) shows that this coinage was an exceptional one, the bullion for which was taken from the public treasury. No doubt it was occasioned by the stress of the Social war, which was then in progress. Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1884, p. 41) suggests that this special issue arose out of the provisions of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, passed in B.C. 89 (see above, p. 189), but as the *as* prescribed by that law was of the semuncial standard, and the coin of that denomination struck by C. Fabius is of the uncial standard, it is evident that this coinage took place before the passing of that law. The date (B.C. 90) given by Count de Salis is therefore a very probable one; but as no specimens of this coinage, though it must have been an extensive one, occurred in the Oliva hoard, the issue was late in this year or early in the following one. There were, however, five specimens in the Ricina hoard (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1602	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṅ (Nott)
1603	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṇ
1604	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ọ
1605	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṛ
1606	41·8	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṛ
1607	60·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1608	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṙ
1609	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V
1610	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V̇

As[1]

1611	436·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laurate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; on the beak stands a heron or stork (*buteo*?); above, C · FABI · C · F
1612	333·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

M . LVCILI . RVF

(MARCUS LUCILIUS RUFUS)[2]

Denarius

1613	61·0	Æ ·9	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; necklace, but no earring; behind, ΓV[3] (*Publice*); the whole within laurel-wreath.	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip in r. hand and reins in l.; below, M · LVCILI; above, RVF; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxxi. 21.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1614	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] This is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. It is, as already stated, of the uncial standard.

[2] This moneyer appears to be unknown except from his coins, which consist of denarii only. He cannot well be the M. Lucilius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 64 (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. iv., p. 37), but he may have been the tribune's father. He is the only member of the Lucilia gens of whom coins are known. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 150) thinks that M. Lucilius Rufus, L. Sentius C. f., and P. Servilius Rullus (see pp. 227, 230) formed a triumvirate of the mint.

[3] The legend ΓV (*Publice*) shows that, like the coins of C. Fabius (see p. 223), this issue

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. THORIVS BALBVS	
			(LUCIUS THORIUS BALBUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
1615	61·8	Æ ·85	Head of Juno of Lanuvium r., wearing goat's skin tied under the chin;[2] behind, I·S·M·R (*Juno Sispes Mater Regina*).	Bull charging r.;[3] below, L·THORIVS; in exergue, BALBVS; above bull, letter A **[Pl. xxxi. 22.]**
1616	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1617	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B
1618	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C
1619	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1620	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1621	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter F (Nott)

was a special one, the metal from which it was struck having been taken from the public treasury. The approximate date of the striking of these coins is to be ascertained from this legend, and also from the fact that a specimen, which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 405) describes as being *le plus beau de toute la trouvaille*, was in the Oliva hoard.

As so little is known of the Lucilia gens, it would be pure conjecture to identify the reverse type with any particular member. Its similarity in style and fabric to the reverse type of the coins of L. Saturninus (see p. 216) should be noted.

From the absence of the usual mint-marks it is scarcely possible to judge of the extent of this issue, which was a special one; but specimens of it are not scarce. There is in the Paris collection a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and having for the obverse type the head of Apollo (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 151).

[1] Lucius Thorius Balbus was a native of Lanuvium. He is described by Cicero (*De Fin.*, ii. 20) as a man who lived in such a manner that there was not a single pleasure, however refined or rare, that he did not enjoy. He appears to have taken part in the war in Spain against Sertorius, and to have been defeated and slain in a battle against Hirtuleius. He is the only member of the Thoria gens of whom coins are known.

The absence of any bronze coins and of any special marks renders it a little difficult to assign a date to the issue of this coinage. In this particular instance the finds afford some evidence. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 379) places the coinage early in his Vth Period, i.e. between B.C. 104—84, but the absence of any specimens in the Masera, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, and their presence in considerable number in that of Cazlona, and in a limited degree in that of Oliva, would confine the issue practically to two years only, B.C. 91—90. Count de Salis placed it to B.C. 90, and considered these coins to be amongst the latest in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards. In style and fabric these denarii show considerable variety, some being in low relief with the *flan* spread, others in higher relief and of smaller diameter. The former are generally of inferior work.

[2] The most ancient cult of Juno was at Lanuvium, the birth-place of the moneyer, where the goddess was worshipped as the protectress of women not only in general, but especially at the time of marriage and during pregnancy. She therefore received the name of Sispes or Sispita (Sospes or Sospita), and her statue in the Vatican shows her wearing a long robe, with a goat's skin covering her head and tied under the chin, and armed with a spear and shield (Cicero, *de Nat. Deor.*, i., 29, 82). Her special attribute was the serpent, the symbol of purity (see coins of L. Procilius, Babelon, vol. ii., p. 386, nos. 1, 2).

[3] The rushing bull is a *type parlant* of the moneyer's name, Thorius.

The mint-marks of this issue extend over the whole Latin alphabet, but, unlike those of other issues of this year, they are not accompanied by dots.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1622	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; letter G
1623	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; letter H
1624	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter I
1625	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter K
1626	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; same letter.
1627	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar ; letter L
1628	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; same letter.
1629	62·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter M (Nott)
1630	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter N
1631	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter O
1632	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; letter Ρ
1633	61·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar ; letter Q (Cracherode Coll.)
1634	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter R
1635	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; same letter. (Nott)
1636	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; same letter.
1637	55·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar ; same letter.
1638	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter S (Cracherode Coll.)
1639	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter T
1640	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar ; letter V
1641	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar ; letter X

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 89; A.U.C. 665	
			L. SENTI. C. F	
			(LUCIUS SENTIUS CAII FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
			SERIES I.	
1642	40·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; behind, ARG·ΓVB (*Argento publico*).	L·SENTI·C·F (in exergue). Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds sceptre in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l.; above horses, letter D
1643	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter G
1644	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter H
1645	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L **[Pl. xxxii. 2.]**
1646	62·1	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter O (de Salis Coll.)
1647	59·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ (Nott)
1648	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1649	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1650	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T

[1] None of the coins classed to this year were met with either in the Cazlona or Oliva hoard, but specimens of most of the issues were included in those of Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia (see pp. 242, 243, and Tables of Finds). The Ricina find just overlaps B.C. 90, as it contained specimens of the coinages of L. Sentius C. f. and L. Julius. As some of the moneyers issued the bronze *as* of the uncial standard they must have held office before the provisions of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* came into force, the date of which Count de Salis has placed to B.C. 88. We have thus an ascertainable limit of time for the striking of these and the following coins.

The various issues assigned to B.C. 89 may be separated into two series, special and ordinary. The special series comprises those coins which were struck from bullion taken from the public treasury, having the legends *argento publico* or *publice*, those struck by an officer of the state who was not an ordinary moneyer, and those which bear a distinct symbol, denoting that the issue was intended to provide for a particular contingency. These issues were evidently intended in the main to meet the heavy expenses entailed by the Social war, then at its height. The ordinary series is that issued by the usual moneyers, who for this year may have formed a triumvirate of the mint. To the first series we would therefore attribute the coins of L. Sentius C. f., M. Serveilius C. f., P. Servilius M. f. Rullus, L. Julius, and C. Fundanius, the last striking in his official capacity as quaestor; and to the second series the issues of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Cassius Caeicianus, and C. Allius Bala. From the evidence of the coins themselves it would seem that P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus acted as a special as well as an ordinary moneyer. His two issues are also somewhat distinct in type and fabric. The obverse type of the denarius of the special moneyers is either the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
1651	55·2	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter below horses' feet, D (Nott)
1652	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1653	57·4	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter F **[Pl. xxxii. 3.]** (Nott)
1654	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter G (de Salis Coll.)
1655	59·9	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter H (Nott)
1656	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L (Cracherode Coll.)
1657	56·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M
1658	61·8	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter O
1659	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
		Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, L·SENI

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. lxiv.]

---

head of Roma or Minerva, whilst that of the ordinary moneyers is some other divinity, varying in the case of each issue. The types of the coins of the former are mostly in low relief and struck on a large *flan*, whilst those of the latter are in higher relief and the *flan* is smaller. The coinage of this year shows a development of the mint-marks, for besides Greek letters as well as Latin letters, symbols, consisting of birds, insects, fish, &c., are introduced.

L. Sentius C. f. is only known to us from his coins, and he is the only member of his gens who struck money. He may have been a son of C. Sentius Saturninus, who was propraetor in Macedonia during the time of the Social war, B.C. 89—87. As so little is known of the Sentia gens the type of the denarius cannot be identified with any particular member.

The formula *argento publico* shows that the metal from which these coins were struck was taken from the reserve bullion in the *aerarium* or public treasury at Rome.

The mint-letters, which extend throughout the Latin alphabet, form two series: in one case, they are placed above the quadriga; in the other, below. They only occur on the reverses of the coins.

[1] This appears to be the only denomination in bronze described of this moneyer. Riccio

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M . SERVEILI . C . F	
			(MARCUS SERVEILIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With Latin letter on reverse and opposite Greek letter on obverse	
1660	60·0	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; behind, Greek letter Ω	M·SERVEILI·C·F (in exergue). Two warriors, a Roman and a barbarian, each armed with sword and shield, fighting on foot; near each is his horse;[2] in the exergue, below the moneyer's name, Latin letter A[3] **[Pl. xxxii. 4.]** (Nott)
1661	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Χ	Similar; letter C
1662	62·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Φ	Similar; letter D (Nott)
1663	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Υ	Similar; letter E
1664	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar; letter H
1665	59·2	Æ ·95	Similar; letter Ξ	Similar; letter L
1666	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Μ	Similar; letter N
1667	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Λ	Similar; letter O

states that the specimen in his collection is unique, and though he does not give its weight, it is evidently of the uncial standard. Bahrfeldt, however, is of opinion that this quadrans is *false*.

[1] This moneyer may have been a son of C. Servilius M. f. Augur, who was praetor B.C. 104, accused Lucullus of bribery and malversation in his administration of Sicily, and was assassinated at Asculum B.C. 90. He would therefore be a brother of P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus, who was consul B.C. 79, was defeated by Julius Caesar in his candidature for the office of Pontifex Maximus, and died at an advanced age B.C. 44 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 315). Nothing appears to be known of the moneyer beyond what we learn from his coins.

[2] This reverse type, like that of the denarii of C. Serveilius struck a few years earlier (see p. 179), commemorates the heroic deeds of M. Servilius Pulex Geminus, the consul B.C. 202.

[3] The employment of opposite Latin and Greek letters of the alphabet for mint-marks on the same coin is a further development of the use of these signs. The Latin letter starts from the beginning of the alphabet, and the Greek one from the end; thus the Latin A corresponds to the Greek Ω, B to Ψ, C to Χ, D to Φ, &c., but as there are fewer letters in the Roman than in the Greek alphabet, Z of the former would correspond to Γ of the latter. The order of the above coins is based on the letters on the reverse.

There is nothing to indicate on these coins that this issue was a special one, but for similarity of style and fabric they should be compared with the denarii of L. Sentius C. f. and P. Servilius C. f., which belong to that class.

No bronze coins of M. Serveilius are known.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1668	60·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter Ꝑ (Nott)
1669	60·6	Æ ·85	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter S
1670	59·6	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Є	Similar; letter V
1671	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Δ	Similar; letter X

Ꝑ . SERVILI M . F . RVLLI

(PUBLII SERVILII MARCI FILII RULLI)[1]

Denarius

1672	60·7	Æ ·85	Bust of Minerva l., wearing crested helmet and aegis; behind, RVLLI	Ꝑ · SERVILI · M · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins in r. hand and palm in l.;[2] below horses' feet, Ꝑ[3] (*Publice*).
1673	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxii. 5.]**
1674	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1675	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

L . IVLI

(LUCIUS JULIUS)[4]

Denarius

1676	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; behind, ear of corn.	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; below horses, L · IVLI

[1] Rullus was a cognomen of the Servilia gens, but little is known of the members who bore it. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 406) would identify this moneyer as the father of P. Servilius P. f. Rullus, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 63, and who was the proposer of the agrarian law known as the *Servilia lex*, which was vigorously and successfully opposed by Cicero.

[2] The reverse type relates to some military success of a member of the family, which, however, is uncertain, owing to our lack of information. The moneyer's name is evidently in the genitive, not the nominative case as usual.

[3] The letter Ꝑ (*Publice*), like ARG . ꝐVB (*Argento publico*), or EX . A . ꝐV (*Ex argento publico*), shows that these coins were struck from bullion withdrawn from the public treasury, and that the issue was therefore a special one, probably to meet the expenses of the Social war (see above, p. 191). P. Serveilius Rullus, like the following moneyer, L. Julius, did not use any mint-marks. Some denarii of this issue were countermarked during the reign of Vespasian. There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

[4] The identification of this moneyer is uncertain. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 290, 393) has also attributed this issue to *circ.* B.C. 89, but he does not say who the moneyer

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1677	60·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar
1678	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1679	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxii. 6.]
1680	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

C. FVNDAN OR FVNDA

(CAIUS FUNDANIUS)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1681	60·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; the helmet is ornamented with a circle above the wing; behind, letter A	C·FVNDAN (in exergue). Male figure in triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; he holds sceptre and laurel-branch; on the nearest horse is seated a youth, holding laurel-branch over r. shoulder; above, Q. (*Quaestor*). [Pl. xxxii. 7.] (Nott)

was. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 4), who places the coins at *circ.* B.C. 106, identifies him with L. Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 90, and gives the coins reading L.IVLI.L.F.CAESAR (see above, p. 209) to the consul of B.C. 64. Whilst accepting this last attribution, it seems impossible to assign so early a date to the above coins reading L.IVLI, for the following reasons: (*a*) none of them were in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, but several specimens were met with in that of Fiesole; (*b*) their fabric and style are very similar to those of other denarii classed to the years B.C. 90—89; and (*c*) this moneyer appears to have struck the as of the uncial standard (see below), which was only revived during the years B.C. 91—89. It is very evident therefore that this moneyer is not the consul of B.C. 90, nor can he be identified with the consul of B.C. 64, unless we suppose that he held office in two consecutive years, issued coins of different types, and varied the reading of his name, all of which assumptions are improbable.

The type of reverse records some victory gained by a member of the Julia gens, and the ear of corn on the obverse probably points to a special issue to meet the expense of a largesse of corn to the inhabitants of Rome, which may have occurred in B.C. 89. Like P. Servilius Rullus, L. Julius did not place any mint-marks on his coins.

To this issue may be attributed the as reading L.IVLI, described, but not figured, by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 100, no. 11). It is of the usual type, with the moneyer's name above the prow, and being of the uncial standard, belongs to the same period as the above denarii. Bahrfeldt questions the genuineness of this coin.

[1] This moneyer, who struck money in his capacity as quaestor, has been identified with C. Fundanius, the father of Fundania, wife of M. Terentius Varro, and of the tribune of the plebs of the same name in B.C. 72 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 390). Babelon (vol. i., pp. 514, 515), however, thinks that the moneyer whose quaestorship he places at B.C. 101 was the same person as the tribune of B.C. 72.

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, pp. 87, 195) and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 307, 308), having explained that the reverse type of the denarius relates to the triumph of Marius in B.C. 101, on his return from the expedition against the Teutones and the Cimbri, and that the youth seated on the nearest horse may be his adopted son, suggest that C. Fundanius was quaestor in that year, and that he struck these coins on that occasion; and also that the reverse type of the quinarius is a record of the defeat of Teutobodus, king of the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae, where he was taken prisoner and afterwards brought to Rome to adorn the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1682	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B	Similar. (Nott)
1683	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar. (Nott)
1684	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1685	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ė	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1686	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E·	Similar.
1687	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·F	Similar.
1688	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1689	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·K	Similar.
1690	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
1691	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L̇	Similar. (Nott)
1692	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1693	50·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·R	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1694	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V̇	Similar. (Nott)
1695	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter X	Similar.

triumph of Marius. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*), however, was of opinion that the quaestor of B.C. 101 and the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 72 could not well have been the same person, as there would have been an interval of nearly 30 years between his holding the two offices. The attribution of the coins of C. Fundanius to a somewhat later date, in accordance with the evidence of finds and on account of their similarity of fabric and obverse type to those of L. Sentius, M. Serveilius, and L. Julius, partly removes this difficulty, but at the same time it seems more probable that the quaestor and tribune were father and son. The explanation of the reverse types of the denarius and the quinarius would not necessarily be affected by this change of date, as it is possible that the moneyer himself may have taken some part in the expedition, which culminated in the triumph of Marius in B.C. 101. A similar type of reverse occurs on the aureus of Cn. Pompeius Magnus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 342, no. 6).

As C. Fundanius was a quaestor, his issue of coins was a special one like others of this year, and probably intended to meet the heavy expenses of the Social war. He also struck quinarii, but no bronze money. He is the only member of the Fundania gens of whom coins are known.

On the denarii as well as on the quinarii this moneyer uses for mint-marks letters of the Latin alphabet, usually accompanied by one or two dots, a common form at this time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
			With letter on obverse	
1696	30·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter C·	C·FVNDA (in field). Victory standing r., holding palm-branch in l. hand, and with r. placing wreath on trophy of Gaulish arms, at the base of which kneels a captive (Teutobodus?) on l. knee, his hands tied behind him;[1] in exergue, Q[2] (*Quinarius ?*).
1697	25·1	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar. **[Pl. xxxii. 8.]**
1698	25·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar.
1699	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·L	Similar.
1700	25·5	Æ ·5	Similar; letter ·Ꝓ	Similar.
1701	28·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṛ	Similar.
1702	28·9	Æ ·55	Similar; letter S·	Similar.
1703	29·1	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṫ	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

LENT . MR . F

(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLI FILIUS)[3]

Denarius

With same Latin letter on obverse and reverse

Series I.

1704	51·4	Æ ·75	Bust of young Hercules r., turned from the spectator, wearing lion's skin; club over l. shoulder; behind head, shield; below bust, ROMA; behind, letter ·Ȧ·	LENT · MR · F (in exergue). Roma armed, standing facing, holding spear and resting l. hand on her hip; she is crowned with a wreath by the Genius of the Roman people, who holds a cornucopiae in l. hand; in the field, between them, letter ·Ȧ·; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Nott)

[1] This reverse type has been explained in the note to the denarii (see p. 231).

[2] On the denarii of C. Fundanius the letter Q is the initial of *Quaestor*, but on the quinarii it is probably the mark of value, as in previous instances.

[3] Possibly a son of M. Claudius Marcellus, who served in Gaul under Marius, B.C. 102, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1705	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar; letter Ḋ [Pl. xxxii. 9.]
1706	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ė	Similar; letter Ė
1707	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ė·	Similar; letter ·Ė· (Nott)
1708	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·F·	Similar; letter ·F·
1709	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ḟ·	Similar; letter ·Ḟ· (Nott)
1710	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ọ	Similar; letter ·Ọ· (Cracherode Coll.)
1711	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ṛ	Similar; letter Ṛ
1712	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter V̇	Similar; letter V̇
			Series II.	
1713	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter before head, Ė	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, Ė (Nott)

took an active part in the defeat of the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae. M. Claudius Marcellus had two sons, M. Claudius Aeserninus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the latter taking the name of Cornelius Lentulus because he was adopted by a member of this branch of the Cornelia gens. He is mentioned by Cicero as an orator of considerable merit, and figures as one of the legates of Pompey in the war against the Pirates. From the evidence of finds, and also from the fact that he struck the as of the uncial standard (see p. 236), he must have filled the office of moneyer shortly before B.C. 88. It would appear also from his coins that he struck two issues of the denarius bearing the same type: one as an ordinary moneyer of the mint, the other as a special moneyer; the latter issue being distinguished by the legend P.E.S.C (*Publice ex senatus consulto*), similar to others of this year. He would therefore rank as an ordinary moneyer with L. Cassius Caeicianus and C. Allius Bala as his colleagues, and as a special one, with L. Sentius C. f., M. Serveilius, P. Servilius, and C. Fundanius.

The bust of Hercules for obverse type occurs on other denarii of the Cornelia gens, and the reverse has been explained by Babelon (vol. i., p. 401) as illustrating the fact that the Senate authorized the issue of this special coinage. As, however, contemporary events were not at this time illustrated in the types of the coins we are unable to accept this interpretation; and whilst suggesting that, like the triquetra on the as, the type may relate to the successes of M. Claudius Marcellus in Sicily during the second Punic war, B.C. 212, perhaps it would be more discreet to follow Eckhel, who says (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 188), "Typum aversae sensus perobscuri explicare non tento." We may, however, notice that the Genius of the Roman people figures on later coins struck by members of the Cornelia gens, viz., by P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, *circ.* B.C. 74 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 419, no. 58), and by Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who was quaestor in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55). The former has also for the obverse type of his denarii the head of Hercules. It is evident that the Cornelia gens specially favoured the cult of the Genius of the Roman people.

The mint-marks used by the present moneyer are of two series: one with the same Latin letter on obverse and reverse; the other similar, but with Greek letters. Each series has a further subdivision in the position of the letters on either side. In both cases they are usually accompanied by one or two dots, and occasionally by three.

The reverse of the denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus forms a hybrid with the obverse of that of Piso and Caepio (see above, p. 170, and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1714	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar; letter Ḟ (Blacas Coll.)
1715	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar; letter Ġ (de Salis Coll.)
1716	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar; letter Ġ (Nott)
1717	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ḳ	Similar; letter ḳ (Nott)
			With same Greek letter on obverse and reverse	
			Series I.	
1718	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind bust, Greek letter Δ	Similar; in field between Roma and the Genius, Greek letter Δ
1719	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; letter Θ [Pl. xxxii. 10.]
1720	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; letter Θ
1721	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Π	Similar; letter Π (Nott)
1722	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ψ	Similar; letter Ψ (Nott)
			Series II.	
1723	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter before head, Δ	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, Δ (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius with Ρ·Ε·Σ·C	
			With same Latin letter on obverse and reverse	
1724	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; under bust, instead of ROMA, the letters Ρ·Ε·Σ·C[1] (*Publice ex senatus consulto*); before head, letter I	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, I [Pl. xxxii. 11.] (Nott)

[1] From this inscription it is evident that this coin belongs to a special issue. The letters on the coins with Ρ, Ε, Σ, C appear to vary, as Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 46, 47) describes specimens in the Paris and Copenhagen collections with Q on both sides. He also mentions others with Q and Θ, but most of these seem to be *plated*.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As[1]	
	373·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, LENT·MR·F; before, triquetra[2]

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 402, no. 27.]

L . CASSI . CÆICIAV[3]

(LUCIUS CASSIUS CAEICIANUS)

Denarius

With Latin letter on obverse and opposite Latin letter on reverse

1725	61·9	Æ ·75	Bust of Ceres l., slightly draped, head wreathed with corn; behind, CÆICIAV, and letter ·A	L·CASSI (in exergue). Two yoked oxen l.; above, plough, and letter ·X **[Pl. xxxii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

---

[1] The as is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. It is of the uncial standard, and must therefore have been struck sometime between B.C. 91—89 (see above, p. 190). The specimen, from which the above illustration is taken, is in the D'Ailly collection. The triquetra on the reverse has been slightly altered by tooling.

[2] As the triquetra is the emblem of the Island of Sicily, it probably here records the taking of Syracuse by M. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 212, when he had to contend with the skill and science of Archimedes, the most famous mathematician of ancient times. From this date the Syracusans placed their city under the patronage of Marcellus and his descendants, and instituted an annual festival, called the *Marcellea*, which continued to be celebrated down to the time of Verres.

[3] The cognomen Caeicianus or Caecianus in connection with the Cassia gens appears on coins only at this time. The name of L. Cassius *Kaecianus* is met with in an inscription which was not anterior to the time of Augustus (Gruter, p. 864, no. 11). The form *Caeicianus* for *Caecianus* has analogies in *Caeicilius* for *Caecilius* (Henzen, *Inscript. lat. select.*, no. 5114), *conquaeisivi* for *conquaesivi*, &c. The reverse type evidently refers to some important act of colonization carried out by an ancestor of the moneyer, and the wreathed head of Ceres to the success and fertility of the new colony. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iv. 12) mentions two islands of the Archipelago called *Caeciae*, which, if their history was better known, may have been those colonized by a member of the Cassia gens, of which these coins are a memorial (Babelon, vol. i., p. 326). Dr. A. Vercoutre (*Ann. de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, vol. xv., 1891, pp. 21-26) suggests that the cognomen Caecianus was derived from *Caecius* or *Cacus*, and that the oxen here shown are those which Hercules stole from that shepherd; and that the head of Ceres on the obverse is only put there to correspond with the reverse type. This interpretation may be ingenious, but it is not convincing.

The mint-letters used by this moneyer show a further development of these marks. They

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1726	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter A̤	Similar; letter X̤
1727	61·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
1728	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḃ	Similar; letter V̇
1729	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B̤	Similar; letter V̤
1730	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C·	Similar; letter T· (Blacas Coll.)
1731	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·D	Similar; letter ·S
1732	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E	Similar; letter R
1733	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ė	Similar; letter Ṙ
1734	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E·	Similar; letter R·
1735	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; letter Q
1736	55·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F̤	Similar; letter S̤ (Nott)
1737	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·G	Similar; letter ·P
1738	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G·	Similar; letter P·
1739	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter G̤	Similar; letter P̤
1740	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter O
1741	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar; letter Ȯ

occur both on the obverse and the reverse. On the obverse the letter starts from the beginning of the Latin alphabet, whilst on the reverse it starts from the end. Thus A on the obverse corresponds to X on the reverse, B to V, C to T, &c. The letters seem to run from A to K on the obverse, and from X to M on the reverse, and they are usually accompanied by a single dot placed above, below, to r. or l.; the same order being preserved for the letters on the reverse. No. 1736 with F on the obverse and S on the reverse (it should be Q) is evidently a blunder on the part of the engraver. Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 63, no. 57) describes a denarius *cast* and *plated*, with the moneyer's name reading backwards, and with the mint-letter G on the obverse and C on the reverse. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 82) describes a similar, or perhaps the same piece in the Haeberlin collection. No bronze coins of this issue are known. L. Cassius Caeicianus was probably an ordinary moneyer, i.e., one of the *triumviri monetarii*, and had as his colleagues, P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and C. Allius Bala. There is nothing on the coins to indicate their date of issue, so we can only trust to the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . ALLI . BALA	
			(CAIUS ALLIUS [AELIUS] BALA)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1742	60·3	Æ ·7	Female head (Diana?) r., diademed and wearing necklace; hair rolled back and falling in locks down her neck; behind, BALA; under chin, letter A	C·ALLI (in exergue). Diana in biga of stags galloping r.; she holds torch in r. hand, and spear and reins in l.; her quiver is slung behind; beneath stags, symbol,[2] anchor; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Cracherode Coll.)
1743	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
1744	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)
1745	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. **[Pl. xxxii. 13.]**
1746	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter C	Similar; symbol, ear of corn. (Nott)
1747	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)

[1] This moneyer appears to be known only from his coins, which are similar in style and work to those of Publius Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Cassius Caeicianus, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 381) has drawn attention to their similarity in respect of their thickness and the smallness of the *flan* to the denarii of L. Julius L. f. Caesar (see above, p. 209); but those of C. Allius Bala are probably of a little later date, as no specimens occurred in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards.

[2] This type may refer to the annual festival in honour of Diana held on the Aventine, where her temple stood, and at which torch races occurred. It is possible that an ancestor of the moneyer was instrumental either in the introduction of this festival or was otherwise connected with it. The female head on the obverse has been identified as of Diana. C. Allius Bala was apparently the first moneyer to introduce a symbol as a mint-mark in conjunction with a letter. Several symbols occur with the same letter on the obverse, and the same symbol is repeated with several letters.

The small bronze coin having on the obverse a closed hand and the legend BALA, and on the reverse C·ALIO within a wreath, which is figured by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, Pl. li.) and by Babelon (vol. i., p. 111, no. 5), is of local fabric, probably Sicilian or Spanish, but it may have been struck by the same moneyer, C. Allius Bala, as quaestor or praetor. As, in that instance, his name is in the ablative case, some such title as *quaestore* or *praetore* seems to be understood. The only specimen known of this coin is cited as being in the "Collezione Classense," which still exists at Ravenna (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 14).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1748	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; symbol, crayfish. (de Salis Coll.)
1749	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap. (Nott)
1750	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Nott)
1751	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, duck. (Nott)
1752	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)
1753	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, griffin. (Blacas Coll.)
1754	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
1755	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap.
1756	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tortoise. (Nott)
1757	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter G	Similar; symbol, dolphin.
1758	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife.
1759	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Blacas Coll.)
1760	61·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.
1761	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap. (Nott)
1762	48·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter I	Similar; symbol, caduceus. (Blacas Coll.)
1763	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; symbol, crab.
1764	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fly.
1765	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, griffin.
1766	58·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter M	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1767	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar; symbol, plough.
1768	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar; symbol, crab. (Nott)
1769	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, ear of corn.
1770	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter P	Similar; symbol, plough. (de Salis Coll.)
1771	52·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter S	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Blacas Coll.)

PERIOD IX.

Circ. B.C. 88—86; A.U.C. 666—668

In the same year that the *Lex Plautia Papiria* was passed (see above, p. 189), another one was proposed by the tribune, C. Papirius Carbo, by which the weight of the as was reduced to half an ounce (*semuncial*). This law is known as the *Lex Papiria semunciaria.*[1] It not only reduced the weight of the bronze money, but it also revived the issue of the sestertius, which had been in abeyance at least since B.C. 229. Count de Salis did not, however, consider that its provisions came into operation till the following year. The coins leave no doubt as to the origin of these reforms; since on the sestertius we meet with the legend E·L·P (*Ex lege Papiria*), and on the bronze money L·P·D·A·P (*Lege Papiria de aere publico*); thus denoting the authority which legalized these changes.

It is to this Period, B.C. 88—86, that we would assign the burials of the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards; those of the first two occurring in B.C. 87, and those of the other two at some time during the following year (see below, pp. 242, 243, and TABLES OF FINDS).

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations struck during this Period are therefore, in silver, the denarius, the quinarius and the sestertius; and in bronze, the as of the semuncial standard and its divisions down to the uncia.

The variations in the type of the denarius, as mentioned in the last Period, are still more extended, and in one instance only is the head of Roma found on the obverse. The mark of value, which has the form ✱, or ✱, also occurs only in the case of the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, and even then only on a limited portion of that issue. From this date this sign, as the mark of value of the denarius, disappears, with the exception of the special issue of L. Rustius, struck *circ.* B.C. 76. It is not unusual for a moneyer to employ more than one type for his denarii, or several variations of the same type. Of the coins of D. Silanus there are three obverse types and three variations of that of the reverse; of those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, four chief variations of the reverse type; of those of Q. Titius, two obverse types; of those of C. Vibius Pansa, three obverse and four reverse types; and of those of L. Titurius Sabinus, three reverse types. The quinarius occurs in four issues and the sestertius in two only, and from their rarity it would appear that few of the latter were coined. The type is varied in each instance, with one exception, that of Cnaeus Lentulus (see p. 310), who continues the former one of the head of Jupiter and of Victory crowning a trophy for his quinarius. The system of employing marks to distinguish the dies is considerably extended, especially in the case of the

[1] It is generally called the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, but perhaps without good reason, see below, pp. 250, 283, 317, 510.

coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, where symbols, numbers, letters and signs denoting the as and its fractions occur separately and in combination on the obverse and reverse. During this Period the serrating of the edge of the denarius is suspended. In the bronze series the issue of the as is continued, and its divisions down to the sextans. No specimen is recorded of the uncia bearing a moneyer's name. It is, however, probable that it was also struck. The usual obverse and reverse types of the bronze money are generally adhered to; but changes occasionally occur.

The moneyers' names do not call for any remarks, except that L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi styles himself *Nepos* (see p. 251). This is the first instance of an indication of the grandfather's name.

Classification.—For the classification of the coins of this Period our principal sources of evidence are the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*, which introduced the change in the standard of the bronze money, and the hoards of coins which were unearthed at Fiesole (near Florence), Fuscaldo (Calabria), Cingoli (Central Italy) and Romagnano Sesia (Piedmont).

The *Fiesole* hoard was discovered in 1829, and from the account given by Zannoni (*Dei denarii consolari e di famiglie Romane, disotterrati in Fiesole, nel* 1829; Firenze, 1830), it consisted of over 4000 denarii, and of these he described 2110 specimens. There do not appear to have been any quinarii. Except for the early pieces without and with symbols, it is one of the most complete hoards which have been recorded, nearly all the issues with moneyers' names to the time of its concealment being represented. It contained examples of all the coinages attributed to B.C. 90—87, whether struck inside or outside Rome, with the exception of those of C. Marcius Censorinus and L. and C. Memmius Galeria, and thus bridges over the period which witnessed the close of the issue of the bronze money of the uncial standard and the introduction of the semuncial standard. All the bronze coins of the moneyers assigned to B.C. 88—87 are of the lighter weight. Moreover, the later issues, of which only a few or a single piece was in the Oliva hoard, were much more fully represented in that of Fiesole; for of coins of L. Scipio Asiagenus the numbers were 9 and 17; of C. Coilius Caldus, 2 and 16; of L. Saturninus, 1 and 29; and of L. Thorius Balbus, 1 and 39. Of issues B.C. 88—87 not in the Oliva hoard there were in the Fiesole hoard: of D. Silanus, 125 specimens; of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, 211; of Q. Titius 439; of C. Vibius Pansa, 50; and of L. Titurius Sabinus, 28. The burial of the hoard must therefore have occurred towards the end of B.C. 87, and it is quite possible that it was connected with the military operations of Marius and Cinna, as it was in that year that the former arrived in the north of Italy previous to his march on Rome. This is also the date assigned to it by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 18).

The *Fuscaldo* hoard was discovered in 1850 in a street of that town called S. Leonardo. The find consisted of about 1030 denarii. Twenty-four years later, in 1874, the owner, Sig. Gennaro Valenza, brought 871 of these to Naples, having previously given about 50 to his friends, and retaining about 110 of the best preserved for himself. Of the 871 pieces which were brought to Naples, Prof. G. de Petra gives a description in the *Museo Italiano di antichità classica*, 1885, pp. 349-351—*Gli ultimi ripostigli di denari.* Though less extensive than the

Fiesole hoard, that of Fuscaldo corresponds to it precisely in date, the latest pieces which it contained being those of D. Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (B.C. 88), and of Q. Titius and C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 87). These coins and most of those of the moneyers of the two previous years are described as being "newly struck" or *à fleur de coin*. The only other issue of the same date not recorded, but many specimens of which were in the Fiesole hoard, is that of L. Titurius Sabinus. It is, however, quite possible that these coins may have been amongst those distributed by Sig. Valenza amongst his friends, or retained for himself. It is unfortunate that Prof. de Petra did not describe these also, in which case we should have had an account of the whole hoard. We have, however, no hesitation in fixing the burial of this hoard to B.C. 87, thus making it contemporaneous with that found at Fiesole.

The *Cingoli* hoard was unearthed in 1864, near the *Villa di Avenale*, about four miles from the site of the ancient town of Treia, in the Cingoli district, and was described by Sig. Raf. Garrucci (*Bull. di corrisp. arch.*, 1865, pp. 170 f.), into whose hands eventually nearly all the coins came, though some had previously been scattered. The number examined by Sig. Garrucci was 1347, and he carefully noted how many pieces there were of each issue and their condition. He, however, gives a warning that two or three pieces of later date were added by the peasant who discovered the hoard, amongst which was the denarius of Tiberius Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. (B.C. 80). To this one we would add the single piece of P. Crepusius (B.C. 83). Besides including coins of all the moneyers of B.C. 88—87, which were represented in the Fiesole hoard, it had in addition those of C. Marcius Censorinus, and L. and C. Memmius Galeria (B.C. 87), and those of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus (B.C. 86). Its burial therefore took place a few months later than the Fiesole hoard, *circ.* B.C. 86, and about the same time as that found at Romagnano Sesia.

The *Romagnano Sesia* hoard was discovered as recently as 1895, and consisted of about 300 denarii, which represented the issues of 89 moneyers, not including 9 coins of the early period without symbol or name. An account is given of the hoard by Sig. Serafino Ricci (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, pp. 233 f.). The earliest pieces with moneyers' names date from the first half of the second century B.C., and the latest bring us down to B.C. 86, including coins of Q. Titius, C. Vibius Pansa, L. Titurius Sabinus, C. Censorinus, and L. and C. Memmius Galeria (B.C. 87); and of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus (B.C. 86). These show that the burial of the Romagnano Sesia and the Cingoli hoards must have taken place almost within a few weeks of each other.

There was a large output of coins from the mint at Rome during this Period, which was probably due partly to the suppression of the local issues and mints and partly to events which happened at that time; as it was in B.C. 87 that the democratic revolution of Marius and Cinna occurred. To their arrival at Rome may be attributed several special issues of coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 88; A.U.C. 666[1]	
			D . SILANVS L . F[2]	
			(DECIMUS [JUNIUS] SILANUS LUCII FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse	
1772	61·7	*Æ* ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor is in three pieces and peaked, and the neck-piece is long and angular; earring of single drop; behind, letter A	D · SILANVS · L · F / ROMA (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; above, number III

[1] The moneyers attributed to this year are two in number, viz., D. Junius Silanus L. f. and L. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi. They appear, from the legends on some of their coins, the sestertii, to have been the first appointed after the passing of the *Lex Papiria*. From the similarity of their issues it may be concluded that they were colleagues at the mint; since they both struck denarii of several types, sestertii, and bronze coins of the semuncial standard, and also used a number of mint-marks of great variety, especially L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who also struck quinarii. These very extensive coinages may be due to the expenses incurred in the Social War, to supply the metal for which a large amount of bullion was withdrawn from the public treasury (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 407). To the coinages of these two moneyers we would add, as being struck about this time, some bronze pieces of the semuncial standard which are without moneyers' names, but some of which bear symbols, such as were employed in the early days of the Roman Republican money. Others show that they were issued under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria* (see p. 282).

[2] Decimus Junius Silanus is only known to us from his coins. He cannot be the D. Silanus who was praetor B.C. 70, and consul B.C. 62, for the name of his father was *Marcus* and not *Lucius* (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. rom.* t. ii., p. 410). The name of L. Silanus is only met with in history at a later period. Decimus Silanus issued denarii of three different obverse types, this being the first occurrence of so much variety. In B.C. 94 the triumvirs of the mint, M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius, had each employed two obverse types, but no moneyer hitherto had used three. The type of the head of Roma needs no explanation. The mask of Silenus, like that of Pan on the coins of C. Vibius Pansa (see below, p. 295), is an allusion to the cognomen Silanus, and the plough which sometimes occurs below it may be a *type parlant* of Bubulcus ("ploughman"), a name borne by some members of the Junia gens. Of the same nature is the torque which occurs on Types II. and III., and which refers to the first T. Manlius Torquatus, whose son was adopted by D. Junius Silanus, an ancestor of the moneyer. The head of Salus records the dedication in B.C. 302 of the temple to that divinity near the Quirinal by the dictator, C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus, in commemoration of his great victory over the Samnites near Bovianum, in consequence of which he was accorded the honour of a triumph, a circumstance which would explain the reverse type of all the silver money of this coinage.

The issue of Type I. must have been a very extensive one, as each of the letters on the obverse has an accompanying number on the reverse, which runs from I to XXX. As all the letters of the alphabet occur on the obverse, it would appear that over 700 different dies were used for this issue. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 108, no. 16) figures a variety of this type reading only D . SILANVS . ROMA, i.e., with the patronymic omitted.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 166) describes a hybrid in the Gotha collection with the obverse of Type I. of D. Silanus and the reverse of the denarius of L. Farsuleius Mensor (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 493, 494, no. 1 or 2). It has the edge serrated. There is another hybrid in the Paris collection formed of the reverse of the denarius of the above type of D. Silanus and of the reverse of that of C. Egnatius Maxumus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 108).

The bronze coins struck by D. Silanus are, as already mentioned, of the semuncial standard, but only the as and semis have been described (see p. 250).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1773	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XII
1774	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII (Nott)
1775	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B	Similar; number VIII
1776	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter C	Similar; number III **[Pl. xxxii. 14.]**
1777	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1778	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII
1779	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XV (Nott)
1780	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; number VIIII
1781	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIX (Nott)
1782	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; number IIII
1783	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1784	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVI
1785	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVIIII
1786	54·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; number VI
1787	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII
1788	60·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII
1789	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIII (Nott)
1790	63·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar; number VII (Nott)
1791	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1792	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX
1793	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII
1794	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar; number VI
1795	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII (Nott)
1796	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XVIIII (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1797	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XX
1798	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar; number XVI
1799	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1800	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar; number V
1801	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XI (Blacas Coll.)
1802	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XII (Cracherode Coll.)
1803	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar; number VII (de Salis Coll.)
1804	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1805	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIII
1806	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter M	Similar; number IIII
1807	45·5	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number VIII
1808	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1809	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVIIII
1810	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1811	61·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter N	Similar; number V (Nott)
1812	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1813	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXX (Nott)
1814	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar; number X
1815	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1816	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1817	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XV
1818	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
1819	64·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVII
1820	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar; number III
1821	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number IIII

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1822	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q	Similar; number I
1823	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VIII
1824	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII
1825	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII (Nott)
1826	57·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXV
1827	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar; number XX
1828	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII
1829	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter S	Similar; number V
1830	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
1831	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXX
1832	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar; number XI (Nott)
1833	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V	Similar; number II
1834	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1835	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII (de Salis Coll.)
1836	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1837	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter X	Similar; number IIII
1838	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1839	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1840	59·0	Æ ·7	Mask of Silenus r., bearded and with pine-wreath; below, ROMA; behind, letter B;[1] the whole within a much ornamented torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with loose thong in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, a Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*). **[Pl. xxxii. 15.]** (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1841	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter behind mask; below, symbol, a plough[2] instead of the legend ROMA.	Similar; same symbol, a Gaulish trumpet. **[Pl. xxxii. 16.]**
			Type III.[3]	
			With letter on obverse	
1842	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Salus r., diademed and wearing necklace; hair tied behind; below, SA_VS; under chin, letter A; the whole within a much ornamented torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; below horses, ROMA **[Pl. xxxii. 17.]** (Nott)
1843	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter B	Similar. (Nott)
1844	59·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C	Similar.
1845	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. (Nott)
1846	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; reading SALVS for SA_VS, and letter M	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The mint-letter varies, and is Latin or Greek (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110).

[2] As this symbol does not appear to change, it may be part of the type. The same may be the case with the *carnyx* on the reverse.

[3] All the letters of the Latin alphabet occur with this type, and not unfrequently they are placed in a retrograde direction.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With symbol on reverse	
1847	61·5	Æ ·8	Head of Salus r., &c., similar to no. 1842; below, SALVS; all within torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; she holds palm-branch in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, grasshopper. **[Pl. xxxii. 18.]** (Nott)
1848	47·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, stem of prow.
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1849	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin of Salus, letter Γ [1]	Similar; Victory holds whip with loose thong in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, grasshopper. **[Pl. xxxii. 19.]**
1850	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
1851	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wing. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III. var. *c*	
1852	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Salus r., &c., similar to no. 1842; no legend below; all within torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; below horses, ROMA; no symbol. **[Pl. xxxii. 20.]** (Nott)

[1] This letter varies, although the three specimens here described have the same one (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 109).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
	13·5	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; behind, E · L · Γ (*Ex lege Papiria*).	D · SILANVS (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping.
			[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110, no. 21.]	
		Æ ·5	Similar; behind head of Roma, ROMA	Similar.
			[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110, no. 22.]	
			As[2]	
1853	257·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	D · SILANVS L · F above Prow r.; no mark of value. [Pl. xxxii. 21.] (Blacas Coll.)
1854	226·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
1855	198·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] After an interval of nearly 150 years the issue of the silver sestertius was revived by the *Lex Plautia Papiria* (see pp. 189, 241). As, from the evidence of finds, this denomination had by this time probably passed out of circulation, it seems to have been considered necessary to place on the new piece some official sign showing that its currency was sanctioned by law, and for that purpose it was inscribed with the legend E . L . Γ. (*Ex lege Papiria*), so that the populace would recognize under what authority it was struck. This new coin, possibly on account of its small size, does not appear to have been received with much favour, since, after this year, there is a further interval of forty years before we meet with another issue, which was also due to special circumstances (see coins of C. Vibius Pansa, under B.C. 49). L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the colleague of D. Junius Silanus, placed the same inscription on his sestertii (see p. 280). Those of D. Junius Silanus are exceedingly rare. There was a specimen of each variety in the Borghesi collection, which were purchased by the dealer Martinetti at Rome, and a specimen with E . L . Γ . on the obverse is in the royal collection at Copenhagen (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 166; and 1900, p. 60). It is not known where the Borghesi specimens are at present.

[2] The as has no mark of value on the reverse, as figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 111, no. 23). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 167) says that in the name of the moneyer the letter A is sometimes given as Λ or Ⱥ, but on the six specimens in the British Museum it is always A. Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 126, no. 101) describes the semis of this issue. Bahrfeldt says he has not seen a specimen of this coin, and therefore doubts the accuracy of Riccio's description. These appear to be the only denominations in bronze mentioned of the coinage of D. Silanus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1856	176·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1857	154·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
1858	129·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

L. PISO L. F. FRVGI
(LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO LUCII FILIUS FRUGI)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

With symbol on obverse and reverse

1859	60·0	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, symbol, tanner's knife, περιτομεύς (no. 1); bead and reel border.	L · PISO · FR/ · И (*Nepos*) below Naked horseman galloping l., holding lighted torch in r. hand and reins in l.; above, mark of value, ✱; below, symbol, axe, *dolabra* (no. 2). **[Pl. xxxiii. 1.]**
1860	59·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer was the son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who served with distinction in Sicily in B.C. 133, and died in Spain *circ.* B.C. 111. The grandfather of the same name would be the consul of B.C. 133, in which year he commanded in the war in Italy against the slaves. This relationship of the moneyer is confirmed by the legends on his coins, in which he signs himself as *nepos* as well as *filius*. Neither Babelon nor Mommsen mentions the coins with the legend L. PISO. FR/. И (*nepos*), but the specimens in the British Museum leave no doubt as to the correctness of this reading. The last letter might be mistaken for the monogram ИL, but the horizontal stroke on the right of the letter И is only an indication of the ground under the horse's feet, which appears not infrequently on the earlier issues of this series. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 74) mentions other examples of this variety, and would read the last letter as L · N (*Lucii nepos*). Like his father and grandfather, the moneyer was a man of honour and integrity. In B.C. 87 he accused P. Gabinius of extortion, when propraetor at Athens, and he was the colleague of Verres in the praetorship, B.C. 74, when he thwarted many of the schemes of the latter. The legend on the sestertius (see p. 280), which he struck, shows that L. Calpurnius Piso held the office of moneyer very soon after the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, and from the similarity of their issues his colleague in office appears to have been D. Junius Silanus.

The type of the head of Apollo and of the horseman refers to the *Ludi Apollinares* which were established in B.C. 212, and the annual celebration of which was proposed in the following year by the praetor, L. Calpurnius Piso, an ancestor of the moneyer. The head of Apollo, which serves as the obverse type of all the silver coins, denarii, quinarii, and sestertii, shows no change, except that on a few rare pieces of the first denomination it is turned to the left instead of to the right; but there are four chief varieties (Types I.—IV.) of the horseman-type of the reverse of the denarius, viz., (1) with rider to l. with torch; (2) with rider to l. with palm-branch; (3) with rider to r. with palm-branch; (4) with rider to r. with whip. These, no doubt, illustrate the different horse-races which took place at the games. On the earlier denarii of each variety of type we meet with the mark of value, ✱ or ✱, and the name of "Roma" in full or in monogram, and with a bead and reel border instead of a border of dots on the obverse of the first two varieties. This is almost the latest occurrence of the mark of value on the denarius (see above, p. 241). The reverse type of the sestertius, a riderless horse, probably illustrates another mode of racing at the games, and the Victory on the reverse of the quinarius and on the prow of the bronze coins records some military or naval victory, in which an ancestor of the moneyer took an active part as commander.

The numerous and varied mint-marks, consisting of symbols, numbers, letters, and signs representing the *as* and its fractions divided into twelfths, *unciae*, show that this

+

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type I. var. a[1]	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1861	59·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, quiver (no. 3); bead and reel border.	L · PISO · L · F FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, &c., similar to no. 1859; above, symbol, arrow l. (no. 4). (Nott)

issue is one of the largest that occurred at the Roman mint. Besides single numbers and letters, there is a complicated arrangement and combination of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs. It has not been possible to ascertain the order in which these mint-marks were used, but in the classification of this issue we have adopted as our guide principally the mark on the reverse in the case of each type, taking first the symbols, then the numbers, then the letters, and lastly the fractional signs. Besides letters of the Roman alphabet, those of the Greek one are occasionally used, and the distinctive fractions are only three in number, viz., I (= as), S (= semis), and • (= uncia). Combinations of these fractions occur; thus, I• (= $1\frac{1}{12}$), S ⁚ • (= $\frac{11}{12}$), ⁚ (= $\frac{4}{12}$), &c. All these fractions have special names,

thus, S ⁚ • (= deunx), ⁚ (= triens), ⁚ • (= quadrans). A much more extended use was made of these fractional signs by C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, when he held the office of moneyer a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 64. Illustrations of the various symbols, which occur on coins in the National Collection, are given above, and numbers referring to them accompany the descriptions of the coins. A more complete series of these symbols is given by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 293, 294).

As already mentioned, this very extensive coinage may have been due to the great expenses incurred by the Social war and the suppression of the local mints.

[1] There are hybrids formed of the obverse of this type and the reverses of the denarii of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1862	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 6). **[Pl. xxxiii. 2.]** (Nott)
1863	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8). (de Salis Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*[1]	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1864	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, double axe, *bipennis* (no. 9); bead and reel border.	ΓISO·FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, similar to no. 1859; below legend, symbol, club l. (no. 10). (Blacas Coll.)
1865	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱; symbol, owl (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, head of Apollo r. (no. 12), above horseman. **[Pl. xxxiii. 3.]** (Nott)
			Type I. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1866	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, column (no. 13); bead and reel border.	ΓISO FRVGI / ROMA below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, &c., similar to no. 1859; above, symbol, hydria (no. 14). (Nott)
1867	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, oil-jar, *lekythos* (no. 19); border of dots instead of bead and reel border.	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 20). **[Pl. xxxiii. 4.]** (Nott)

M. Volteius M. f., with reverse a wild boar (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 565, no. 2), and of C. Postumius, with reverse a hound (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 382, no. 9).

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 291, no. 10) figures another variety of this type with the name FRVGI behind the head of Apollo on the obverse, and a symbol before; and on the reverse ΓISO·L·F below the horseman and a symbol above. It has a bead and reel border on the obverse. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 72-74) mentions several examples which had come under his notice, but which read L·ΓISO·L·F, and he suggests that the absence of the praenomen may be due to imperfect striking.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1868	44·5	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, grain of corn (no. 15); bead and reel border.	L · PISO · FRVG below ROMA Naked horseman galloping l., bearing palm-branch, directed over his shoulder, and holding reins; above, symbol, flute, *tibia* (no. 16). (Nott)
1869	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, double hook (no. 17); border of dots instead of bead and reel border.	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 18).
1870	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, greave (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, spear-head (no. 22). **[Pl. xxxiii. 5.]**
			With symbol and fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
1871	59·3	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind, symbol, bipennis (no. 9); above which, fraction •; bead and reel border.[1]	L · PISO · FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping l., and bearing palm-branch, similar to no. 1868; above, symbol, sacrificial knife, *culter* (no. 26); below which, fraction •• **[Pl. xxxiii. 6.]** (Nott)
			Type III.	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1872	52·4	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, mark of value, ✱; below chin, letter B; border of dots.	L · PISO · FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch over l. shoulder, and holding reins in r. hand; above, symbol, star (no. 23). (Nott)

[1] As the bead and reel border does not occur again, it is probable that it was placed only on the early pieces of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 74) figures a variety of this type, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the legend ROMA repeated on the obverse behind the head of Apollo, and with a symbol or letter below the chin instead of the mark of value.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1873	61·3	*AR* ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath (no. 24). **[Pl. xxxiii. 7.]**
1874	55·4	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25). (Nott)
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With number on reverse	
1875	59·8	*AR* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below, number X (Nott)
1876	58·7	*AR* ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱, behind head.	Similar; number XV̄ **[Pl. xxxiii. 8.]**
1877	56·8	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1878	58·0	*AR* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, mark of value, ✱; below chin, letter A	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter C; behind horse, •[1]
1879	58·8	*AR* ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter Ḟ
1880	61·6	*AR* ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter Ṛ **[Pl. xxxiii. 9.]**
1881	60·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter H	Similar; letter D; under horse, • (Nott)

[1] A pellet, point or fractional sign is always found on the reverse of this variety, in addition to the mint-letter. It is placed in various positions in the field, sometimes near the mint-letter. Occasionally it is met with on the obverse, when it is usually on the right of the mint-letter. This is the last series of this issue on which the mark of value of the denarius occurs. It is of two forms, ✱ and ✶.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1882	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter K; behind horse, • (Nott)
1883	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; letter N; behind horseman, • (Nott)
1884	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter L	Similar; letter D; behind horseman, • (Cracherode Coll.)
1885	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F; behind horse, •
1886	53·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter G; behind horse, •
1887	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter O; behind horseman, • (Nott)
1888	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Γ	Similar; letter I•
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With symbol on reverse	
1889	59·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859.	L · ΓISO FRVG ROMA below Naked horseman, galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, helmet (no. 27). **[Pl. xxxiii. 10.]**
			Type III. var. *c*	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1890	59·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r.,[1] &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, letter A	L · ΓISO FRVGI ROMA below Naked horseman, galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, stag between two pellets (no. 28).

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. iii., 62) figures a variety of this issue with the head of Apollo to l.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1891	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 29). **[Pl. xxxiii. 11.]** (Nott)
1892	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 30). (Blacas Coll.)
1893	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; symbol, spear (no. 31). (Nott)
1894	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; symbol, bottle (?) (no. 32). (Nott)
			Type III. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1895	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number C	L · PISO FRVGI ROMA below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, number CXXXII (Nott)
1896	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number CIIII	Similar; number CXXVIII
1897	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXIII	Similar; number CXXXI **[Pl. xxxiii. 12.]**
1898	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXV	Similar; number CXXXVIIII (Nott)
1899	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVIII	Similar; legend, L · PISO FRVG ROMA number CXXX (Nott)
			Type III. var. *e*	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1900	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number VII [1]	L · PISO FRVGI RA below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, number VII **[Pl. xxxiii. 13.]** (Nott)

[1] It does not seem possible to establish any order of relation between the numbers on the obverse and those on the reverse of the coins of this series. With the exception of the first

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1901	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number X	Similar; number XI (Nott)
1902	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number XVI	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1903	51·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XVIII	Similar; number XXXI
1904	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar; number XX	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1905	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXI	Similar; number XXXXI
1906	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar; number XXXXIIII
1907	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVII	Similar; number XXXXVII
1908	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVIIII	Similar; number ↓VII (Blacas Coll.)
1909	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXV	Similar; number ↓XV (Nott)
1910	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVI	Similar; number ↓XVI (Nott)
1911	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVIII	Similar; number ↓VIII
1912	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; same number.	Similar; number ↓XII
1913	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVIIII	Similar; same number.
1914	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓	Similar; number ↓XIIII (Nott)
1915	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓II	Similar; number ↓XII
1916	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; number ↓XVII (Nott)
1917	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↓VIIII	Similar; number XXCVI (Nott)
1918	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XIII	Similar; number ↓XXVIII
1919	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XV	Similar; number XXCIIII (Nott)
1920	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XVIII	Similar; number XXCIII

coin described, the number on the reverse is always the higher one. Also, the numbers do not advance evenly on the two sides; thus we have XXXXVI *obv.* and ↓XVI *rev.*; XXXXVIII *obv.* and ↓VIII *rev.*; ↓II *obv.* with ↓XII and ↓XVII *rev.*, &c.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1921	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XVIIII	Similar; number XXCVII **[Pl. xxxiii. 14.]**
1922	60·8	Æ ·85	Similar; number ↓XXIII	Similar; number XXCVI (Nott)
1923	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XXVII	Similar; number XCV
1924	62·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XXVIII	Similar; number XCIV (Nott)
1925	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; number XCVII
1926	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar; number ↓XXX	Similar; number C
1927	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXVII	Similar; number CV (Nott)
1928	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXVIII	Similar; number CVII
1929	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXXV	Similar; number CVIIII (Blacas Coll.)
1930	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXXVII	Similar; number CXV
1931	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↓XXXXVIIII	Similar; number CVIII
1932	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number C	Similar; number CXIII (Nott)
1933	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CII	Similar; number CXX (Nott)
1934	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number CV	Similar; number CXXIII
1935	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CX	Similar; number CXXXVIII (Blacas Coll.)
1936	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXXIV	Similar; number CXXXXVIIII
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
1937	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, caduceus (no. 6).	L·PISO FRVGI RA below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below, number I **[Pl. xxxiii. 15.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *f*	
			With number on reverse	
1938	61·1	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859.	L · ΠISO FRVGI[1] below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓XXVIII **[Pl. xxxiii. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1939	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number CXVII[2]	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number IIII (Nott)
1940	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXIV	Similar; number VIIII (Woodhouse Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
1941	57·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind,[3] symbol, grain of barley (no. 15).	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number III (Nott)
1942	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 33).	Similar; number V **[Pl. xxxiii. 17.]** (Nott)
1943	61·5	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 34).	Similar; number VIII (Nott)
1944	64·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bow (no. 35).	Similar; number XII
1945	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, grain of barley (no. 15).	Similar; number XVI (Nott)
1946	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 36).	Similar; number XVII (Nott)

[1] This and the following coins of the moneyer are without the name of "Roma."

[2] In this series the higher number is on the obverse.

[3] In this series the symbol is placed behind the head of Apollo, or below his chin; and the same number on the reverse occurs with more than one symbol on the obverse, and *vice versa*.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1947	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scorpion (no. 37).	Similar; number XVIII (Nott)
1948	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1949	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, shield (no. 39).	Similar; number XXIII
1950	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 40).	Similar; number XXVII (Nott)
1951	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 36).	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
1952	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by stag (no. 41).	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1953	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXVIIII
1954	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXXI (Nott)
1955	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wineskin (?) (no. 42).	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1956	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, prow (no. 43).	Similar; number XXXVIII (Nott)
1957	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (below chin), head of goose (no. 44).	Similar; same number. (Blacas Coll.)
1958	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), shield (no. 39).	Similar; number XXXXII (Nott)
1959	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8).	Similar; number XXXXVIII (Nott)
1960	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt (no. 45).	Similar; number ↓V (Nott)
1961	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, horse's head with bridle (no. 46).	Similar; number ↓VII (Cracherode Coll.)
1962	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), pomegranate (no. 47).	Similar; number ↓XXXI
1963	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (behind head), altar (?) (no. 48).	Similar; number ↓XXXX (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1964	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), pomegranate (no. 47).	Similar; number XCI (Nott)
1965	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trophy (no. 49).	Similar; number XCVIII (Nott)
1966	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (behind head), altar? (no. 48).	Similar; number XCVIIII (Nott)
1967	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; number CI (Nott)
1968	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trophy (no. 50).	Similar; number CIII (Nott)
1969	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (below chin), two flutes (?) (no. 51).	Similar; number CXVIII (Nott)
1970	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cock's head (no. 52).	Similar; number CXX
1971	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 53).	Similar; number CXXII (Nott)
1972	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), helmet (no. 54).	Similar; number CXXVI
1973	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), human head (no. 55).	Similar; number CXXXII (Nott)
1974	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (behind head), eagle (no. 56).	Similar; number CXXXIII (Nott)
1975	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (below chin), wolf's head (no. 57).	Similar; number CXXXIIII
1976	60·7	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol (behind head), tripod (no. 58).	Similar; number CXXXV (Blacas Coll.)
1977	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), human head (no. 55).	Similar; number CXXXXI
1978	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (behind head), head-dress of Isis (no. 59).	Similar; number CXXXXII (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With symbol and number on obverse and number on reverse	
1979	61·0	*Æ* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 60); below chin, number X	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓XXXV̄Ī **[Pl. xxxiii. 18.]**
			With two letters on obverse and number on reverse	
1980	59·4	*Æ* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter I; below chin, letter A	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number I (Nott)
1981	60·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; behind head, letter D; below chin, letter C	Similar; number V̄ĪĪ
			With same double letter on obverse and number on reverse	
1982	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter C; below chin, letter C	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number XXXV̄ĪĪ (Nott)
1983	61·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters X and X	Similar; same number. (Blacas Coll.)
1984	58·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters F and F	Similar; number XXXV̄ĪĪ
1985	60·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters K and K	Similar; number XXXXV̄ (Nott)
1986	62·3	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letters H and H	Similar; number XXXXV̄ĪĪ (Nott)
1987	60·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters K and K	Similar; number XXXXV̄ĪĪĪ
1988	59·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters S and S	Similar; number ↓V̄ĪĪ (Nott)
1989	60·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓X̄ĪĪ **[Pl. xxxiii. 19.]**

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1990	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and L	Similar; number ↓XIIII (Nott)
1991	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letters M and M	Similar; number ↓XVII
1992	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓XX (Nott)
1993	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓XXII
1994	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and L	Similar; number ↓XXIIII
1995	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letters D and D	Similar; number ↓XXX (Nott)
1996	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters Ψ and Ψ[1]	Similar; number CXXXXIIII (Nott)
1997	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letters Є and Є	Similar; number CX↓IIII
1998	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letters B̈ and B̈	Similar; number CX↓VIII (Blacas Coll.)
			With fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
1999	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction • •	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number XVIIII (Nott) **[Pl. xxxiii. 20.]**
2000	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction •	Similar; number XXIIII (Nott)
2001	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ∴	Similar; number XXXVII (Nott)
2002	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction • •	Similar; number ↓
2003	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; fraction ⁚	Similar; number ↓XXI (Nott)
2004	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction (under chin), S ⁚ •	Similar; number XCIII (de Salis Coll.)

[1] These and the letters on the two following coins are Greek. It may be that Latin letters were used down to number C (= 100) on the reverse, after which those of the Greek alphabet were adopted.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With symbol on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2005	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, symbol, bucranium (no. 61).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, symbol, staff (no. 73); above horseman, letter B
2006	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), sword in sheath (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63); letter D
2007	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, top of meta (?) (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65); letter K **[Pl. xxxiii. 21.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2008	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow entwined with serpent (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 67); letter Q (Nott)
			With symbol and letter on obverse and reverse[1]	
			SERIES I.	
2009	60·8	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, letter Ϙ (Q?).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, trident (no. 68); below legend, letter A
2010	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter V	Similar; same symbol and letter. **[Pl. xxxiii. 22.]** (Nott)
2011	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter A	Similar; same symbol; letter B
2012	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter И	Similar; same symbol and letter.
2013	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter B	Similar; same symbol; letter C (Nott)

[1] In this issue the mint-marks on the reverse are of two series, one with the symbol above the horseman and the letter below, the other with the letter above and the symbol below. There is a frequent repetition of the same symbols on the obverse and reverse. It seems impossible to evolve any system of connection between the symbols and letters on the obverse and those on the reverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2014	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter E	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2015	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25); same letter.
2016	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter E	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); letter H
2017	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; same symbol; letter L
2018	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter Q (Q.?).	Similar; same symbol; letter O
2019	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter I	Similar; symbol, flute (no. 69); letter R (Nott)
2020	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter Γ	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); same letter.
2021	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter A	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25); letter T (Nott)
2022	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter E	Similar; same symbol; letter V
2023	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter R	Similar; symbol, flute (no. 69); same letter. (Nott)
2024	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; same symbol and letter.
			Series II.	
2025	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter A	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63), below legend; letter C, above horseman.
2026	63·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter C	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 72); same letter. (Nott)
2027	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter E	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 67); same letter.
2028	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter R	Similar; same symbol; same letter.
2029	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter C	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63); letter E

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2030	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter C	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65); letter H
2031	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter B	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 73); letter M
2032	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter D	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 72); letter V
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2033	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number I; below chin, fraction S :•	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter F **[Pl. xxxiii. 23.]**
2034	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number V, below chin; fractions •I, behind head.	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65), below legend; letter F, above horseman.
			With symbol and fractional sign on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2035	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, fan, *flabellum* (no. 75); below chin, fraction :•	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, symbol, staff (no. 72); above horseman, letter C (Nott) **[Pl. xxxiv. 1.]**
2036	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol and fraction.	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2037	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus (?), below chin; fractions II, behind head.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25), above horseman; letter E, below legend.
2038	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, arrow (no. 76), behind head; fraction ••, below chin.	Similar; same symbol; letter N (Nott)
2039	57·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucranium (no. 61), below chin; fractions I•, behind head.	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); letter O

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol, fractional sign and letter on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2040	58·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bow (no. 77), and fraction ⁚; below chin, letter A	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter L **[Pl. xxxiv. 2.]**
			With two letters on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2041	60·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter N; below chin, letter G	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter C **[Pl. xxxiv. 3.]**
2042	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letters H and G	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2043	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letters V and G	Similar; same symbol; letter G (Cracherode Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse[1]	
			Series I.	
2044	61·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, fish-spear (no. 78).	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter · D · (Nott)
2045	55·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, quiver and bow (no. 79).	Similar; letter G; before horse, • (Nott)
2046	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; letter M; below horse, • **[Pl. xxxiv. 4.]** (Nott)

[1] On this issue the mint-letter is placed above the horseman or below the legend, and is sometimes accompanied by one or two dots. A fraction or pellet also occasionally occurs on the reverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2047	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; letter N; behind horse, •
2048	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sceptre terminating in flower (no. 80).	Similar; letter X
			Series II.	
2049	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; below legend, letter E (Nott)
2050	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 81), below chin.	Similar; letter ·F·
2051	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird with wreath in its beak (no. 82), behind head.	Similar; letter K: (Nott)
2052	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; letter ·L· (Blacas Coll.)
2053	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet (no. 54), below chin.	Similar; letter Ꝑ:
2054	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same letter.
2055	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; staff, entwined with serpent (no. 84), behind head.	Similar; letter Q·
2056	61·9	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, crane (no. 85).	Similar; letter S: (Nott)
2057	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 86), below chin.	Similar; letter V: (Blacas Coll.)
			With symbol and number on obverse and letter on reverse	
2058	56·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, hammer (no. 74); below chin, number I	L · ꝐISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above horseman, letter L [Pl. xxxiv. 5.]
2059	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number III	Similar; letter B·, below legend.
2060	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; number II	Similar; letter ·E (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2061	59·7	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper (no. 100), below chin; number XI, behind head.	Similar; letter ·Q
2062	58·7	*AR* ·8	Similar; symbol, fibula (no. 87), behind head; number XVI, below chin.	Similar; letter ·S
2063	56·9	*AR* ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number II	Similar; letter T
			With symbol and letter on obverse and letter on reverse	
2064	59·5	*AR* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bow (no. 88); below chin, letter N	L · PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter ·G· **[Pl. xxxiv. 6.]**
2065	61·2	*AR* ·75	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; letter ·I·
2066	59·6	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, ear (?) (no. 89); letter V	Similar; letter Q:
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
2067	56·6	*AR* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter L	L PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter B; below horse, • (Nott)
2068	59·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter A, below chin.	Similar; letter G· **[Pl. xxxiv. 7.]**
2069	60·1	*AR* ·7	Similar; letter A	Similar; letter ·M·
			With two letters on obverse and one on reverse[1]	
			SERIES I.	
2070	58·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter P; below chin, letter S	L PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter C· (Blacas Coll.)

[1] There are two series of this issue, one with the mint-letter above the horseman on the reverse, the other with the mint-letter below the legend.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2071	56·7	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letters Λ and B	Similar; letter ∃
2072	59·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters T and B	Similar; letter ∃
2073	60·6	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letters T and C	Similar; letter I· (Nott)
2074	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters F and D	Similar; letter K·
2075	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters И and C	Similar; letter Ł **[Pl. xxxiv. 8.]**
2076	60·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters S and B	Similar; letter ⅂ (Nott)
2077	63·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters E and D	Similar; letter M
2078	63·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters H and G	Similar; letter N (Blacas Coll.)
2079	58·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letters O and C	Similar; letter O
2080	60·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters S and C	Similar; same letter.
2081	60·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letters M and C	Similar; letter Γ
2082	57·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letters G and B	Similar; letter Q
2083	59·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letters D and O	Similar; letter X (Nott)
2084	60·2	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letters K and B	Similar; letter Y (Nott)

SERIES II.

2085	61·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters O and C	Similar; letter B, below legend.
2086	49·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters T and E	Similar; letter ·B· (Blacas Coll.)
2087	62·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters H and E	Similar; letter D **[Pl. xxxiv. 9.]**
2088	60·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letters T and C	Similar; same letter.
2089	62·3	*Æ* ·7	Similar; letters I and A	Similar; letter I (Blacas Coll.)
2090	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters M and E	Similar; letter O·
2091	60·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letters T and A	Similar; letter S (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2092	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letters M and E	Similar; letter T· (Nott)
2093	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and E	Similar; letter ·T· (Blacas Coll.)
2094	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters S and L	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
			With fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
2095	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁝	L·ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter B; below horse, •
2096	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter E **[Pl. xxxiv. 10.]** (Nott)
2097	63·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter G
2098	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head; below chin, •	Similar; letter H· (Nott)
2099	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝•, behind head.	Similar; letter I; below horse, •
2100	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝ ⁝	Similar; letter L
2101	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head; below chin, •	Similar; letter ·Γ·
2102	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head.	Similar; letter R (Blacas Coll.)
2103	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝ ⁝•	Similar; letter T·
2104	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
2105	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝•, below chin.	Similar; letter X·, below legend. (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With fractional sign and symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
2106	63·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁚⁚; below chin, symbol, star (no. 23).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter T **[Pl. xxxiv. 11.]**
			With fractional sign and letter on obverse and letter on reverse	
2107	60·7	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo, r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁚⁚; below chin, letter R	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter G· (Nott)
2108	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction S; letter A	Similar; letter K
2109	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁚•; letter I	Similar; letter ·K· (Blacas Coll.)
2110	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁚•; letter I	Similar; letter ·N· **[Pl. xxxiv. 12.]**
2111	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁚; letter A	Similar; letter R
2112	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction •; letter R (?).	Similar; letter ·X·
			With double letter and fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
2113	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, C̈; below chin, C̈	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter F **[Pl. xxxiv. 13.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol and number on obverse and two letters on reverse	
2114	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, number VII	L · PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letters A D **[Pl. xxxiv. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2115	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, grasshopper (no. 100), below chin; number X, behind head.	Similar; letters A E
2116	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, arrow (no. 76), behind head; number V, below chin.	Similar; letters A L (Nott)
2117	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number VII	Similar; letters A R
2118	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; number III	Similar; letters A S (Nott)
			With two letters on obverse and reverse[1]	
2119	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter K; below chin, letter F	L · PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter A; below, letter B **[Pl. xxxiv. 15.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2120	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar; letters H and F	Similar; letters C and A
2121	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letters M and F	Similar; letters G and R.
2122	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letters S and F	Similar; letters I and F (Nott)

[1] In this series the letter on the obverse below the chin of Apollo does not change. It seems impossible to explain the order of the other letters, and their connection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *g*	
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
2123	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, prow (no. 43).	L·ΓISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓IIIII
2124	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crescent and star (no. 90).	Similar; number ↓VIIIII **[Pl. xxxiv. 16.]** (Nott)
2125	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head-dress of Isis (no. 59).	Similar; number CXXXXVI
2126	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
2127	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tripod (no. 58).	Similar; number CXXXXVII (Nott)
			With symbol and number on obverse and number on reverse	
2128	58·7	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, number VI	L·ΓISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number CII **[Pl. xxxiv. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			With double Greek letter on obverse and number on reverse	
2129	61·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter Є; below chin, letter Є	L·ΓISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number CX↓IIIII **[Pl. xxxiv. 18.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.[1]	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
2130	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r.,[2] &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, letter F	L · ΠISO · FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping r.; he holds whip in r. hand and reins in l.; behind, symbol, head of Satyr (no. 91). (Blacas Coll.)
2131	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q (Ω)	Similar; symbol, owl (no. 11).
2132	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar; symbol, eagle (no. 92). **[Pl. xxxiv. 19.]**
2133	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter S	Similar; symbol, head of Satyr (no. 91). (Nott)
2134	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar; symbol, wheel (no. 93).
2135	49·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same symbol. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type IV. var.	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
2136	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number XIIII	L · ΠISO FRVGI below RA Naked horseman galloping r., holding whip, &c., similar to no. 2130; above, number XXV **[Pl. xxxiv. 20.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2137	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXII	Similar; number XXVIIII (Nott)

[1] The issue of this type, the horseman bearing a whip, appears to have been small. As all the coins bear the name of "Roma," either in full or in monogram, they probably formed part of the earlier series of this coinage.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. iii. 61) figures a variety of this issue in the Haeberlin collection with the head of Apollo to l. instead of to r.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius[1]	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse[2]	
2138	30·3	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair in ringlets; behind, symbol, butterfly (no. 94).	Victory[3] walking r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch before her in l.; before her, L·ΓISO; behind, FRVGI **[Pl. xxxiv. 21.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2139	30·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
2140	31·4	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 95).	Similar; palm-branch directed over l. shoulder.[4] (Nott)
			Type I. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse	
2141	33·4	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, symbol, bipennis (no. 105).	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140, dividing legend, L·ΓI SO; in exergue, FRVGI **[Pl. xxxiv. 22.]** (Nott)
2142	29·0	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, club (no. 96).	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2143	30·8	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar. (Nott)
2144	30·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
2145	34·2	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 97).	Similar. (Nott)
2146	30·5	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, ear (no. 98).	Similar. (Nott)
2147	31·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, flower (no. 99).	Similar.

[1] There are four varieties of the reverse type of the quinarius, the moneyer's name being variously written and placed in different positions.

[2] In the case of the quinarius the mint-mark, symbol, number, letter, or fractional sign always occurs on the obverse.

[3] The Victory may refer to the successes of the moneyer's grandfather, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, in the war against the slaves during his consulship B.C. 133. The moneyer's father also commanded in this war.

[4] Babelon (vol. i., p. 296, no. 14) wrongly describes and figures this variety as Victory "bearing in her left hand a reversed spear and a parazonium."

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2148	30·8	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 101).	Similar.
2149	30·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife (no. 102).	Similar.
2150	34·6	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, tanner's knife (no. 1).	Similar. (Nott)
2151	33·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, lizard (no. 103).	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2152	27·9	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, pileus surmounted by star (no. 104).	Similar. (Nott)
			With number on obverse	
2153	33·5	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, number II	Similar. **[Pl. xxxiv. 23.]**
			With symbol and number on obverse	
2154	26·0	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, symbol, arrow (no. 76); below chin, number IIII	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on obverse[1]	
			SERIES I.	
2155	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; behind head of Apollo, letter A	Similar.
2156	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter C	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 1.]** (Nott)
2157	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter E	Similar. (Nott)
2158	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter H	Similar. (Nott)
2159	31·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter M	Similar.

[1] There are two series of this variety: one with the mint-letter behind the head of Apollo; the other with the mint-letter below his chin.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2160	33·6	Æ ·65	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2161	30·4	Æ ·55	Similar; letter S	Similar. (Nott)
2162	31·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
			Series II.	
2163	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter A, below chin of Apollo.	Similar. [Pl. xxxv. 2.] (Nott)
2164	32·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter I	Similar. (Nott)
2165	32·8	Æ ·6	Similar; letter K	Similar.
2166	29·9	Æ ·55	Similar; letter O	Similar. (Nott)
2167	29·7	Æ ·55	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
2168	36·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter V	Similar.
2169	28·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2170	34·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter X	Similar. (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2171	32·5	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, fraction Ƨ•[1]	Similar. [Pl. xxxv. 3.]
2172	31·0	Æ ·65	Similar; same fraction.	Similar.
2173	33·4	Æ ·6	Similar; fraction S:, below chin.	Similar.
2174	30·6	Æ ·6	Similar; same fraction.	Similar.

[1] This sign, Ƨ, when used as a fraction of the as represents the sextula (i.e., $\frac{1}{6}$ of the uncia), but as it is in this instance accompanied by the sign for the uncia it is probably intended to indicate the semis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *b*	
			With fractional sign on obverse[1]	
2175	28·3	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, fraction ⁝	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140; behind her, L·ΡISO; in exergue, FRVGI
			Type I. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse	
2176	30·5	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8).	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140; around, L·ΡISO **[Pl. xxxv. 4.]** (Nott)
			Sestertius[2]	
			Type I.	
2177	14·7	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, ΡISO	Bridled horse galloping r., without rider; below, FRVGI; above, E·L·Ρ (*Ex lege Papiria*). **[Pl. xxxv. 5.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type I. var.	
2178	14·9	Æ ·4	Similar; no moneyer's name.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 6.]**
			As	
2179	207·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r., on which stands Victory r., holding palm-branch;[3] above, L·ΡISO; below, FRVGI

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 295, no. 13) figures this variety with a symbol, caduceus, on the obverse.

[2] L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, like his colleague, D. Silanus, issued the sestertius with the legend E.L.Ρ. (see p. 250). The riderless horse refers to the *Ludi Apollinares*. It is a mode of racing still practised in Italy.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 297, no. 17) figures from Borghesi (*Oeuvres compl.*, t. i., pl. i. fig. 4) a variety of no. 2177, which is without any legend on the reverse. The non-appearance of the legend may have been due to the condition of the coin, as Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 75) has already suggested.

[3] The Victory on the prow and the type of the quadrans point distinctly to some naval victory in which a member of the Calpurnia gens took an active part.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2180	196·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2181	188·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
2182	161·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 7.]**
2183	160·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2184	157·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
2185	150·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
2186	107·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; no Victory on prow.[1] **[Pl. xxxv. 8.]**
			Quadrans	
			Type I.	
	48·0	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair in ringlets; behind, ⁝	Prow r.; above, L·ΓISO

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 76.[2]]

Type II.

2187	37·0	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to the preceding.	An anchor and a rudder in saltire; on l., L·ΓISO **[Pl. xxxv. 9.]**

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 76) figures a specimen of the semis in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, without the legend FRVGI under the prow. Other examples are in the Bahrfeldt collection, and in those at Copenhagen and Cortona.

[2] This illustration is copied by Bahrfeldt from the *Zeit. f. Münzkunde*, vol. ii., pl. v, no. 4. The moneyer's name is not quite accurately given, but should read as on the other bronze coins, L·ΓISO. There are specimens in the Paris and Berlin cabinets, and also in the Capitoline Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE	
			Series I.	
			Inscribed semuncial bronze coins without moneyer's name or symbol	
			L . Ρ . D . A . Ρ.[1]	
			(Lege Papiria De Aere Publico)	
			As	
2188	197·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	Prow r.; above L·Ρ·D·A·Ρ (*Lege Papiria de aere publico*).
			Semis	
2189	110·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar.
2190	95·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 10.]**
2191	94·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
2192	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; below prow, •••• (Gnecchi)
2193	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Various suggestions have been made as to the interpretation of these initials. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 379) proposed to read them as *L. Plautius Decianus Aedilis Plebis*, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 420) remarks that the plebeian aediles never struck bronze coins. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1844, p. 187) suggests that the inscription in full may be *Lege Papiria Diminutum Assis Pondus*, and Dr. H. Gaebler (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1902, p. 174, note), *Lege Papiria de Assis Pondere*; but we prefer to accept Mommsen's reading (*loc. cit.*), which is *Lege Papiria de Aere Publico*, as it would convey to the Roman people an intimation of the authority under which this bronze money of the semuncial standard was issued. This interpretation of Mommsen seems to be confirmed by the previous inscriptions on silver coins, *Ex Argento Publico* and *Argento Publico*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
	52·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind ⋮	Similar to no. 2188; below legend, marks of value, •••

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 76, no. 225.]

SERIES II.

Semuncial bronze coins without moneyer's name or symbol[2]

As[3]

2194	180·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	ROMA above Prow r. **[Pl. xxxv. 11.]**
2195	176·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

2196	134·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S
2197	111·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2198	99·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
2199	85·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2200	103·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA[4] **[Pl. xxxv. 12.]**

[1] Varieties of the quadrans have the marks of value above the legend or below the prow.

[2] These bronze coins without a moneyer's name or symbol, and without the legend L.P.D.A.P., being of the semuncial standard, must have been struck after the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, B.C. 89, and before B.C. 81, from which date the issue of bronze money at Rome was in abeyance for a considerable period. Though some of these coins may have been struck during or immediately after B.C. 88, yet as others so closely resemble in fabric those with moneyers' names of a few years later, it is possible that their issue may have extended over some time, for there are denarii of *circ.* B.C. 84 (see below, p. 335), which likewise do not bear a moneyer's name. It is therefore not improbable that these anepigraphous issues were simultaneous.

[3] Varieties of the as have also the mark of value I on the reverse, above or before the prow (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lvi., nos. 7, 8).

[4] The old forms Λ, Ⱥ, and Ⱥ for A are mere variations of no chronological importance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2201	123·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; S before prow. (Blacas Coll.)
2202	106·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2203	96·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2204	63·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2205	112·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; prow l.; above, ROMA; before, S
2206	115·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; below prow, AMOЯ; above, Ƨ
			Triens	
2207	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow l.; before, ⁝ [Pl. xxxv. 13.]
			Quadrans	
2208	53·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••• [Pl. xxxv. 14.] (Blacas Coll.)
2209	48·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
2210	36·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
2211	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
2212	62·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
2213	49·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; prow l.; above, ROMA; before, ⁝
			Sextans	
2214	48·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus and chlamys; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• [Pl. xxxv. 15.]
2215	40·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2216	22·0	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia	
	12·0	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with visor.	Prow r.; below, •

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, Pl. lxiv., no. 12.]

SERIES III.

Semuncial bronze coins with moneyers' symbols[1]

HUMAN FOOT

Semis[2]

2217	104·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, symbol, human foot.[3] **[Pl. xxxv. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)

PROW

Semis

2218	128·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Prow r., before, S; above, symbol, prow l.[4] **[Pl. xxxv. 17.]**

VICTORY

Semis

2219	72·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S and symbol, Victory flying r.[5] **[Pl. xxxv. 18.]**

[1] It is probable that these coins with moneyers' symbols belong to the early period after the introduction of the semuncial standard, but, on the other hand, it is not impossible that they may be pieces of the uncial standard of irregular weights.

[2] This semis came from the Blacas Collection, and weighs 104 grs. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 541) gives its weight as 12 gram. 50 cent. 23 mm. (= 193·0 grs.), and, in consequence, has classed it to the uncial standard. He, however, describes a specimen in his own collection as weighing 8 gram. 65 cent. 24 mm. (= 134·0 grs.), which, like the Blacas coin, would belong to the semuncial standard.

[3] This may be a symbol of a member of the Furia gens, a cognomen of which was *Crassipes* (Babelon, vol. i., p. 526, no. 19).

[4] This is a somewhat common symbol on the early coins of the republic.

[5] This is also a common symbol on earlier bronze coins, some of which are of the sextantal standard. These last are classed by Count de Salis to a local issue, and are described under ITALY (*circ.* B.C. 268—217). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 595) describes four specimens of the semis weighing from 114 to 75 grs., and classes them with coins of the uncial standard.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 87; A.U.C. 667[1]	
			Q. TITI	
			(QUINTUS TITIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2220	61·5	Æ ·7	Male head (Mutinus Titinus?) r., with pointed beard, and bound with winged diadem; lock of hair falling down the neck.[3]	Q · TITI on tablet, from which springs Pegasus r. **[Pl. xxxvi. 1.]**

[1] Count de Salis has assigned the coinages of six moneyers to this year, three of whom, Quintus Titius, Caius Vibius Pansa, and Lucius Titurius Sabinus, may have formed a triumvirate of the mint, whilst the other three, Caius Marcius Censorinus and the brothers Lucius and Caius Memmius may have been extraordinary officers of the mint. It was in B.C. 87 that the Cinnan revolution took place. Early in that year Sulla quitted Italy for Greece to prosecute the war against Mithradates VI., king of Pontus, leaving as consuls Lucius Cornelius Cinna and Cnaeus Octavius. In consequence of party strife Cinna fled from Rome to Campania, where he was joined by Marius, who had landed in Etruria from Africa. Towards the end of the year their combined forces marched on Rome, and after a short siege the city capitulated, this capitulation being followed by the so-called "Marian reign of terror." These events appear to be reflected in the coinage attributed to this year. The ordinary moneyers, who would have been appointed before Sulla quitted Rome, were Q. Titius, C. Vibius Pansa, and L. Titurius Sabinus. They remained in office till the arrival of Marius and Cinna, when they were probably deposed, their places being taken by C. Censorinus and L. and C. Memmius, who issued special coinages to provide money for the troops and for largesse amongst the Marian party. This view seems to be confirmed by the evidence of the Fiesole hoard, which contained coins of all three ordinary moneyers, but none of those of the special ones. Owing to this circumstance it would also appear that the concealment of this hoard may have been connected with the military movements of Marius and Cinna, as it is only in this way that the absence of the coins of the special issues can be accounted for. With the exception of a few quinarii struck by Q. Titius, all the silver coins of this year are denarii, and all the moneyers, except L. and C. Memmius, issued bronze money which is of the semuncial standard. Many of the bronze coins bear special types. Mint-marks, consisting of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs, as on the coinage of the previous year, were freely used in each issue, except in that of Q. Titius.

[2] Nothing certain appears to be known of the moneyer Quintus Titius beyond what we learn from his coins. It is, however, not impossible that he was the Q. Titius who occupied himself with commerce, and joined Sulla after the battle of Chaeroneia, in B.C. 86. He was certainly a moneyer when Sulla was in Rome, and the types of his bronze money show that he was a colleague of C. Vibius Pansa at the mint. He is the only member of the Titia gens of whom coins are known.

[3] The identification of this head is somewhat uncertain. D'Ailly and Betti (*Rev. Num.*, t. iv., pp. 21-26) would identify it with Somnus, and so connect it with a certain Titus, the supposed founder of the Titia gens, to whom Jupiter is said to have appeared in a dream. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 5-7) supposes it to be the head of the Gaulish Mercury, the type occurring on Gaulish copper coins with the name of TATINOS. Ch. Lenormant and Ad. de Longpérier (*Rev. Num.*, t. iii., pp. 11-14, and t. iv., pp. 178-184) suggest that it is the head of Mutinus Titinus, a surname of Priapus, who had a temple at Rome, and who was specially worshipped by young married women. The pegasus on the reverse appears also to be connected with this divinity. It may be noted that it is the chief type of the coins of Lampsacus, where the cult of Priapus was specially honoured. In further support of this identification there may be quoted a janiform bust in marble, in the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Paris, one face being that of the beardless Bacchus crowned with ivy: the other that of the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2221	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2222	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2223	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2224	55·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type II.	
2225	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of young Bacchus r., beardless; bound with ivy-wreath; lock of hair falling down the neck.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 2.]**
2226	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2227	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2228	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Quinarius	
2229	27·5	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r.,[1] draped, hair drawn back, and collected into a knot behind.	Pegasus springing to r.; below, Q · TITI **[Pl. xxxvi. 3.]**
2230	25·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
2231	241·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus with long[2] pointed beard.	Q · TITI above Prow r. **[Pl. xxxvi. 4 rev.]**
2232	166·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
2233	146·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

priapic god, Mutinus Titinus, with a pointed beard, and wearing a winged diadem (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 490). The association of these two heads shows the relationship between the cults of Bacchus and the Roman Priapus, and would account for the head of the former on other denarii of Q. Titius (see Type II.). The denarius with the head of Mutinus Titinus was one of the coins restored by Trajan.

[1] The bust of Victory probably refers to some military exploit of an ancestor of the moneyer. Q. Titius appears to have been the only moneyer of B.C. 87 who struck quinarii.

[2] In the arrangement of the beard the head of Janus on these coins resembles very closely that of Mutinus Titinus on the denarii (see no. 2220).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2234	133·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2235	102·5	Æ 1·05	Similar; head of Janus laureate; beard not pointed; above, I	Similar.
			With symbol on reverse	
2236	142·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus with long pointed beard; similar to no. 2231.	Similar; before prow, cornucopiae.[1]
			Semis[2]	
	92·0	Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, S	Q · TITI (in exergue). Minerva helmeted, and holding reins and sceptre, in quadriga r., horses galloping.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 491, no. 5.[3]]

Triens

2237	63·0	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., bearded, bound with ivy-wreath; behind, ⋮	ITIT · Ω behind Ceres (Demeter) diademed and wearing long double tunic, walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch; before her, a pig; all within laurel-wreath.[4] **[Pl. xxxvi. 5.]**

[1] Other symbols on the reverse, above, before, or below the prow, are a crescent, a star, a palm-branch, a caduceus, the caps of the Dioscuri, a dolphin, &c. (see Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 412; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 83-85, and 1900, p. 83). Some of these *asses* have the head of Janus laureate, &c., as on no. 2235.

[2] The semis, triens, and quadrans struck by Q. Titius all bear types copied from the denarii of C. Vibius Pansa, which make it all the more probable that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. Thus the semis is similar to Type II. of the denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, the triens to Type I., and the quadrans to Type IV. All these bronze coins are extremely rare, and Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) enumerates those which he has met with.

[3] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 338) says there was a specimen of this semis in his collection as well as one in the Museo Verità, Verona, and Bahrfeldt mentions that others are in the Paris, Copenhagen, and University of Kief collections.

[4] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 492, no. 6) figures the triens with the moneyer's name in the exergue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
	60·0	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., &c., as on the preceding; behind, ⋮	Q · TITI below Mask of Silenus r., bearded.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xi., no. 264.[1]]

C. VIBIVS C. F. PANSA

(CAIUS VIBIUS CAII FILIUS PANSA)[2]

Denarius

Type I.

With symbol on obverse

2238	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, PANSA; below chin, symbol, cornucopiae.	C·VIBIVS·C·F behind Ceres (Demeter), diademed and wearing long double tunic, walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch; before her, a pig.
2239	63·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2240	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 86) mentions two specimens of this rare quadrans, one in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, the other in the Vienna collection.

[2] This moneyer was probably the father of C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa, who was consul B.C. 43, and who himself struck coins in B.C. 49, adopting for some of them the types used by his father. Of C. Vibius Pansa, the moneyer of B.C. 87, not much is known beyond what we can gather from his coins. He was proscribed by Sulla in B.C. 82, which may have caused his son to espouse the side of Julius Cæsar, of whom he was always a faithful adherent. On account of the interchange of types on their coins Quintus Titius and C. Vibius Pansa were evidently colleagues at the mint.

The types of the coins of C. Vibius Pansa both in silver and bronze are somewhat varied. Of the silver there are four, each one showing some variation. Thus on Type I. the design on the reverse is sometimes within a laurel-wreath; on Type II. the quadriga of Minerva is to r. or l., and the head of Apollo on the obverse is varied; on Type III. the quadriga of Minerva is sometimes in the same direction on both the obverse and reverse; and on Type III. the masks of Pan and Silenus are interchanged. In the case of the bronze coins the as has on the reverse a triple instead of a single prow, and the obverse type of the quadrans is copied from the quinarius of Q. Titius.

As so little is known of the early members of the Vibia family, it is almost impossible to

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2241	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, fraction, S•	Similar.
			Type I. var.	
			With symbol on obverse	
2242	58·2	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c., similar to no. 2238; below chin, symbol, goat's head.	C·VIBIVS·C·F behind Ceres (Demeter) walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch, &c., similar to no. 2238; all within laurel-wreath.
2243	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 7.]**
			Type II.[1]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2244	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, symbol, arrowhead.	C·VIBIVS·C·F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds trophy in r. hand, and spear and reins in l.

connect the types of these coins with their history. Vibius Accuaeus, apparently so called from the town of Accua, in Apulia, was a commander of a Pelignian cohort in the Roman army in B.C. 212; Vibius, one of the Bruttii, came with his brother Paccius to the consul, Q. Fabius, in B.C. 209, to obtain pardon from the Romans; and Vibius Virrius, a citizen of Capua, induced his countrymen to revolt from the Romans and to espouse the cause of Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. It is evident that the family did not settle at Rome till a somewhat late date.

The type of Ceres or Demeter appears to illustrate the goddess seeking the path by which her daughter Persephone was taken down to Hades. She is accompanied by a pig, the animal which was specially sacrificed to her at her festivals, but which in this instance can scarcely refer to that part of the legend which relates that pigs turned over the soil in order to conceal the route by which Persephone had travelled.

The cult of Demeter and Persephone was of the greatest importance in South Italy, at Metapontum, amongst the Bruttii, at Croton, Locri, Rhegium, &c. We have noted that the Vibia gens was apparently of Bruttian origin.

The head of Apollo and Minerva (or Roma) in a chariot do not convey any suggestion as to their special significance, but the masks of Pan and Silenus are no doubt *types parlants* of the cognomen *Pansa*. For his mint-marks this moneyer used symbols, numbers, letters (Greek and Roman), and fractional signs, all of which, with one exception (see Type IV. var., p. 295), are placed on the obverse only. It is only on Type II. that all these mint-marks occur.

There can be no hesitation in attributing all the bronze coins with the name of C. Vibius Pansa to this moneyer, and not to his son, since long before B.C. 49 the issue of bronze money had ceased at the Roman mint, and was not revived for some years later. They are of the semuncial standard.

[1] The head of Apollo on the obverse is of two forms. One shows it well modelled

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2245	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2246	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two arrow-heads.	Similar.
2247	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2248	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar.
2249	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar.
2250	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus and trident in saltire.	Similar.
2251	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 8.]**
2252	53·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; two caps of the Dioscuri.	Similar.
2253	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar.
2254	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, human eye.	Similar.
2255	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of goose.	Similar.
2256	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar.
2257	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lion running to r.	Similar.
2258	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar.
2259	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 9.]**
2260	50·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre.	Similar.
2261	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, owl	Similar.
2262	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar. (Nott)
2263	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

in somewhat high relief, and with thin locks of hair; the other has the head widespread, in low relief, and the locks of hair heavy and scattered (see Pl. xxxvi., nos. 8, 9). Though issued simultaneously, these varieties point to the work of different *officinae*, separate engravers being employed at each. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii. 273) figures a variety of this type with a Victory above the quadriga. The coin seems to be of rather coarse work.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2264	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, prow.	Similar.
2265	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, stem of prow.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2266	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, finger-ring.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2267	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre with double fillet.	Similar.
2268	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, serpent.	Similar.
2269	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2270	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2271	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
2272	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar.
2273	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trident.	Similar.
2274	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trophy.	Similar.
2275	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar.
2276	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2277	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with strap (*ampulla*).	Similar.
2278	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar.
2279	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			With number on obverse	
2280	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; below chin of Apollo, number II	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2281	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number III	Similar.
2282	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number XI	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With Latin letter on obverse	
2283	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter A	Similar.
2284	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar.
2285	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter I	Similar.
2286	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 10.]**
2287	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2288	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter И	Similar.
2289	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2290	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2291	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter V	Similar.
			With Greek letter on obverse	
2292	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter Π	Similar.
2293	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Φ	Similar.
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2294	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, fraction S::	Similar. (Nott)
2295	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fractions S:: Ł:•	Similar.
2296	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; fractions Ł I•	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 11.]**
			With letter and fractional sign on obverse	
2297	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter and fraction O:•	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2298	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter and fraction R•	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var. *a*[1]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2299	61·5	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 2244; below chin, symbol, caduceus.	C · VIBIVS · C · F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga, similar to no. 2244; but it is to l. instead of to r.; she holds spear and reins in r. hand, and trophy in l. **[Pl. xxxvi. 13.]**
2300	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar.
2301	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, crested helmet.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2302	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
2303	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, uncertain,	Similar.
			With number on obverse	
2304	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, number II	Similar.
2305	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number III	Similar.
2306	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same number.	Similar.
			Type II. var. *b*[2]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2307	61·3	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, uncertain symbol.	C · VIBIVS · C · F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2244. **[Pl. xxxvi. 14.]**

[1] Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 180) mentions a variety of this type in his collection with a Victory above the quadriga.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii., no. 272) figures a similar coin to this, on which the symbol is also uncertain. Babelon does not appear to have noticed this variety.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
2308	59·3	*R* ·7	ΡANSA (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga l., horses galloping; she holds spear and reins in r. hand, and trophy in l. (same as no. 2299 rev.).	C·VIBIVS·C·F; (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds trophy in r. hand, and spear and reins in l. (same as no. 2244). **[Pl. xxxvi. 15.]**
			Type IV.	
2309	58·2	*R* ·8	Mask of Pan r., bearded, and with goat's ears; below, ΡANSA	Mask of Silenus r., bearded, and wearing ivy-wreath, tied with fillet; below, C·VBIVS·C·F **[Pl. xxxvi. 16.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type IV. var.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
2310	61·0	*R* ·75	Mask of Silenus r., bearded, and wearing ivy-wreath, tied with fillet; behind, ΡANSA; below chin, symbol, two bells.	Mask of Pan r., bearded, and with goat's ears; below, C·VBIVS·C·F.; before, symbol, sistrum. **[Pl. xxxvi. 17.]**
2311	60·7	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, torque.	Similar; symbol, flute.
			As	
2312	143·0 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; no mark of value above.[2]	C·ΡANSA below Triple prow r.; above, ROMA and palm-branch; before, caps of the Dioscuri.
2313	130·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii., no. 274) figures a variety of this type with the quadriga to l. on both sides of the coin.

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 542, no. 10) describes this type of the *as* as having a pointed beard, but his illustration shows a curling one, as do also the specimens in the British Museum. On some of these coins we have the closed P for Ρ. This is the earliest occurrence of this form, but it may be due to the unskilfulness of the engraver.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 99, 100) mentions other varieties of the *as*; one as no. 2312 with C·VIBIVS·C·F above, and ROMA below the triple prow, and others similar with C·VIBI or C·VIBIVS below the triple prow. He questions the description of the *as* with a single prow and mark of value and the legend C·VIBIVS, as given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 543, no. 12).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2314	214·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·ΡS (= ΡANSA) below prow; no caps of the Dioscuri before, and no palm-branch above.[1]
2315	156·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 19.]**
2316	195·0	Æ 1·15	Similar; mark of value, I, above head of Janus.	Similar, mark of value, I, before prow.
2317	153·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; without ROMA and mark of value.
2318	233·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·ΑS[2]; ROMA above prow, and mark of value before.
2319	177·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·Α; without ROMA; mark of value before prow.
2320	171·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 20.]**

Semis

	110·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S·	C·VIBI·A above Prow r.; below, ROMA; before, S

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 543, no. 13.]

Quadrans

2321	45·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Victory r., draped; hair drawn back, and collected into a knot behind.[3]	C·VIBI above Prow r. below, ••• **[Pl. xxxvi. 21.]**

[1] Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, p. 18, no. 9) describes a variety of this type with ROMA and a palm-branch above the triple prow, and C·VIBI PASA below; before, caps of the Dioscuri.

[2] Varieties of this monogram are ΡΑS and ΡΑ/S (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 99).

[3] This bust of Victory is similar to that on the quinarius of Q. Titius (see above, p. 287, no. 2229), which shows that C. Vibius Pansa adopted for his bronze coins a type of the silver of Q. Titius, in the same way as the latter copied the types of the former.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . TITVRI . L . F . SABIN	
			(LUCIUS TITURIUS LUCII FILIUS SABINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
2322	62·0	Ar ·75	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; before, Ā (*Tatius*); behind, SABIN	L·TITVRI (in exergue). Two soldiers facing each other, and each bearing a Sabine woman in his arms. **[Pl. xxxvii. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2323	52·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2324	57·1	Ar ·75	Similar; before head of Tatius, A·ΓV (*Argento publico*), and below chin, palm-branch; Ā omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 2.]**
2325	60·1	Ar ·7	Similar; the inscription, A·ΓV, before head of Tatius, omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Nothing certain is known of this moneyer beyond what we learn from his coins. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 413) would identify him with a certain Titurius, who, as lieutenant of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, commanded in Spain against Sertorius (Sallust, *Hist.*, ii. 28, ed. de Dietsch), and who was the father of Q. Titurius Sabinus, the lieutenant of Julius Caesar in the war against the Gauls (B.C. 57—54). He is the only member of the Tituria gens of whom coins are known. The family, from its cognomen, evidently traced its descent from the Sabines, and, perhaps, from King Tatius himself, whose portrait is given on the denarii. The coins of L. Titurius Sabinus are amongst the latest in point of date that occurred in the Fiesole hoard (see Tables of Finds). There were eighteen specimens of Type I., ten of Type II., but none of Type III., which are the most common.

[2] Like other moneyers whose coins are attributed to this period, L. Titurius strikes denarii with several reverse types, and generally accompanied by mint-marks, symbols, numbers, or letters. The reverse designs of Types I. and II. refer to the surname of the moneyer's family, the rape of the Sabines, and the death of Tarpeia. The crescent moon with star above Tarpeia evidently records the introduction of the worship of Luna into Rome by the Sabine king, Tatius. Besides the temple dedicated to her on the Aventine, she had a second sanctuary in the Capitol, probably on or near the spot where Tarpeia met her death. Propertius (iv. 4, 23) also connects Luna with the history of Tarpeia.

Saepe illa immeritae causata est omina lunae,
Et sibi tinguendas dixit in amne comas.

P. Petronius Turpilianus, who was a triumvir of the mint under Augustus (*circ.* B.C. 14), figures on his coins the death of Tarpeia, and the crescent moon and star, as separate types (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 301, nos. 19, 20).

The type of Victory in a chariot relates to some success of a member of the Tituria gens, of which we do not appear to have any documentary record.

It is difficult to explain why on some of the coins of Types I. and II. the legend A·ΓV (*Argento publico*) should have been added. There may have been a special issue of bullion for the coins of these types.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
2326	60·1	Æ ·75	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; behind, SABIN; before, A·PV (*Argento publico*), and below chin, palm-branch.	L·TITVRI (in exergue). Tarpeia, her hair dishevelled, facing and buried to the waist in shields; with raised hands she thrusts off two soldiers, who, on either side, are about to cast their shields on her; above, crescent moon and star.[1] **[Pl. xxxvii. 4.]**
2327	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2328	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; the inscription, A·PV, before head of Tatius, omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 5.]**
2329	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
			With symbol on reverse	
2330	61·2	Æ ·7	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; behind, SABIN	L·TITVRI below Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l.; in exergue, symbol, two arrows. **[Pl. xxxvii. 6.]**
2331	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, branch.
2332	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, caduceus.
2333	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, cuirass.
2334	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish to r. (de Salis Coll.)
2335	63·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish to l.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 88) describes a denarius of this type in the Haeberlin collection with the monogram Ⱥ on the obverse, and a hybrid in the Vienna collection with this reverse and with the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value ✳ on the obverse. In the Haeberlin collection there is also a denarius with the head of Tatius on the reverse as well as on the obverse. It is not a hybrid.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2336	64·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, palm-branch. (Cracherode Coll.)
2337	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder.
2338	64·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre.
2339	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, scorpion.
2340	56·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear with narrow head.
2341	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear with broad head. (Blacas Coll.)
2342	56·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.
2343	52·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, trident.
			With number on reverse	
2344	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; in exergue, number III
2345	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVII
2346	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CIII
2347	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CV (de Salis Coll.)
2348	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ΜI[1]
			With Greek letter on reverse	
2349	64·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in exergue, letter Α
2350	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Β
2351	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Η
2352	62·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Θ [Pl. xxxvii. 7.]
2353	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ι
2354	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Τ.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 499) says that the numbers run on to CXXI, and that the monogram Μ is followed by figures to ΜXXII at least. He also mentions that there is a series with Latin as well as Greek letters, and gives a list of symbols hitherto found on these coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As[1]	
2355	232·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	L·TITVRI·L·F above Prow r.; below, SABNVS
2356	159·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; before prow, Victory[2] with wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
2357	151·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2358	142·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 8.]
2359	191·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; below prow, SABNS
2360	170·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; below prow, SABIN
2361	140·0	Æ 1·05	Similar; no mark of value.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2362	132·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2363	147·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; before prow, I
			Semis	
2364	96·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	⅂V⅃ above Prow r., below, (?) ƎA2 [Pl. xxxvii. 9.]
2365	94·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar;[3] moneyer's name, ⅄V⅃ (Boyd)
			Quadrans[4]	
2366	66·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, ⁘	Similar; moneyer's name, ⅄V⅃; below prow, ƎA2

[1] Like C. Vibius Pansa, L. Titurius varies a good deal the spelling of his cognomen on his bronze coins.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 89) describes a variety reading SABINVS in his own collection; and another, similar to no. 2355, in the Capitoline Museum with the same legend. He mentions two other *asses* also in the Capitoline Museum reading L. TITVRI without L. F.

[3] Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 504, 505, nos. 1, 3) figures a variety of the semis with the legend on the reverse, L·⅄R; and a triens with helmeted head of Roma on the obverse, and a prow with TVR and ROMA on the reverse. He has ascribed all the coins with this monogram to the Turillia gens, but as some are evidently accompanied by the cognomen SABINVS, in a more or less abbreviated form, they probably belong to the Tituria gens, and may therefore be attributed to L. Titurius Sabinus.

[4] Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 91) describes a sextans now in the Capitoline Museum with the monogram ⅄R only.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. MARCI. CENSO OR CENSORI	
			(CAIUS MARCIUS CENSORINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2367	61·2	Æ ·7	Heads of Numa Pompilius, bearded, and of Ancus Marcius, not bearded, jugate r., and diademed.[2]	C. CENSO (in exergue). Two horses galloping r.; on the near one is seated a rider (*desultor*), naked but for a conical cap, holding whip in r. hand, and reins in l. **[Pl. xxxvii. 10.]**
			With symbol on reverse	
2368	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, symbol, arrow. (de Salis Coll.)
2369	58·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, arrow-head.
2370	63·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, two birds (doves) pecking each other. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is probably C. Marcius Censorinus, one of the leading men of the Marian party, and the accuser of Sulla for malversation on his return from Asia in B.C. 91. He entered Rome with Marius and Cinna in B.C. 87, and took a leading part in the massacres which ensued. He served with the Marian party in the campaign of B.C. 82 against Sulla, but being taken prisoner in the battle fought near the Colline Gate, he was put to death. It is possible that he acted as a special moneyer for Marius and Cinna, who, on their entry into Rome in B.C. 87, seized upon the bullion in the treasury and turned it into money. None of the coins of C. Censorinus, nor of those of L. and C. Memmius, were present in the Fiesole hoard. Their absence has been accounted for (see pp. 242, 286). Specimens of each issue were, however, met with in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, which, since they were buried *circ.* B.C. 86, fixes the date very approximately of these special issues (see p. 243).

[2] The Marcia gens claimed descent from the ancient kings of Rome, Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, hence the representation of their heads on the coins of C. Marcius Censorinus. The reverse types of all the denarii, and the obverse type with the head of Apollo, commemorate the foundation of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which were instituted in B.C. 212, in virtue of a prophecy of the soothsayer Marcius. The horse-races which took place at those games have already been referred to in describing the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso (see above, p. 251). Type I. represents the race in which a rider (*desultor*) was provided with two horses, from one to the other of which he sprang during the race. The riderless horse, as shown in Type II., occurs on previous coins of L. Calpurnius Piso (see p. 280, note 2). C. Censorinus used a variety of mint-marks, consisting, as usual, of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs.

The types of his bronze coins, which are of the semuncial standard, are referred to with their descriptions (see pp. 305, 306).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2371	64·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, dolphin.
2372	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder. **[Pl. xxxvii. 11.]**
2373	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre with double fillet and wings.
2374	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, serpent.[1]
			With letter on reverse	
2375	63·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; below horses, letter H (Cracherode Coll.)
2376	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
2377	57·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2378	58·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter · V [2] (Nott)
			With number on reverse	
2379	66·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, number I
2380	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number.
2381	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number II (Nott)
2382	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number III
2383	51·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII (Blacas Coll.)
2384	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number X (Blacas Coll.)
2385	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII [3]

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 191) gives a list of the known symbols on this issue.

[2] All the letters of the alphabet occur with this issue, sometimes accompanied by a dot.

[3] The highest number recorded appears to be XXXIII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
2386	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar; below heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, letter B	Similar; below horses, symbol, wreath.
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse	
2387	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; behind heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, letter Γ	Similar; below horses, number IIII **[Pl. xxxvii. 12.]** (Nott)
2388	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter M	Similar; number XVIII
2389	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N below heads.	Similar; same number.
			With fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
2390	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; behind heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, fraction ⁝	Similar; below horses, number V
2391	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; same fraction.	Similar; number VII
2392	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction •	Similar; number XXV (Nott)
2393	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fractions •I	Similar; number XXXII (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.	
			With two symbols on reverse	
2394	61·8	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., bound with fillet; hair in ringlets.	C · CENSOR below Free horse with loose rein, galloping r.; above, symbol, knife; in exergue, symbol, boar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 13.]**
2395	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSORI; symbols, sceptre between two cornucopiae and crescent.
2396	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbols, sceptre between two cornucopiae and prow.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2397	65·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbols, prow and rudder. (Nott)
2398	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbols, shoe and two arrows.
2399	65·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbols, spear and shield.
2400	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbols. (Nott)
2401	67·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbols, winged spear and comb (?) (Nott)
2402	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbols, thyrsus and running hare.[1] (Nott)
2403	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbols.
			With number and two symbols on reverse	
2404	61·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number I, and symbol, a flying duck; in exergue, symbol, two ducks facing each other.
2405	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number and symbols.
			With symbol and number on reverse	
2406	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above horse, symbol, fly; in exergue, number I (Nott)
2407	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSOR; symbol, trident with fillet; number III (Nott)
2408	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSORI; symbol, laurel-wreath; number $\overline{\text{IIII}}$ (Nott)

[1] For further list of these double symbols, and also of combinations of symbols, numbers, and letters, see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 192, 193.

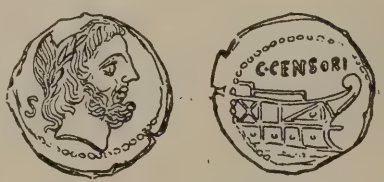
No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2409	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number CX[1]; in exergue, symbol, staff of Aesculapius. (Nott)
			With letter and number on reverse	
2410	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above horse, letter N·; in exergue, number I (Nott)
2411	57·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter Y; same number.
2412	54·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter K; number III
2413	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number XI; in exergue, letter B
			Type II. var.	
			With two symbols on reverse	
2414	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., similar to no. 2394; behind, lyre.	C·CENSORI below Free horse, similar to no. 2394; above, symbol, Victory with wreath; in exergue, symbol, palm-branch. [Pl. xxxvii. 14.] (Blacas Coll.)
			As	
			Type I.	
2415	183·0	Æ 1·1	Heads of Numa Pompilius, bearded, and of Ancus Marcius, not bearded, jugate r., and diademed; behind head of Numa, NVMA·ΡOMΡILI; before face of Ancus Marcius, ANCVS MARCI[2]	C·CENSO ROMA above Prow r., beyond which is seen the stern[3] of another vessel, with oars, rudder, and aplustre, and above it a spiral column, on which is a figure of Victory holding wreath and palm-branch.

[1] These numbers run to CXXV at least, and in the next series all the letters of the Latin alphabet occur, and some Greek.

[2] The names of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius on this type of the *as* are sometimes given in the genitive, NVMAE ΡOMΡILI ANCI MARCI, and the moneyer's name reads C. MARCI CENSO (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 15).

[3] The prow and stern of the two vessels evidently refer to some naval victory or victories gained by the moneyer's ancestors, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 438) suggests that the column with the Victory may be a pharos or some similar edifice.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2416	170·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 15 obv.]**
2417	168·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
2418	147·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 16 rev.]**
			Type II.	
2419	162·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.[1]	C·CENSO above Two arches;[2] within the left one is a spiral column surmounted by a figure of Victory holding wreath and palm-branch; through the right arch passes a prow; above which is a crescent; below arches, ROMA
2420	146·0 (*broken*)	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 17.]**
			Semis	
	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	C·CENSORI[3] above Prow r.



[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 16.]

[1] On this type also the names of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius occur in the genitive (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 15).

[2] The two arches probably represent the aqueduct, the construction of which was attributed to Ancus Marcius.

[3] A variety appears to read C·CENSORIN (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 16).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . C . MEMIES L . F . GAL (LUCIUS [AND] CAIUS MEMMIUS LUCII FILII GALERIA?)[1] Denarius[2] *With letter on obverse*	
2421	62·3	Æ ·7	Head of Saturn r., bearded, and laureate; behind, harpa and EX . S . C (*Ex senatus consulto*); below chin, letter ∴A	L . C . MEMIES . L . F GAL (in exergue). Venus, naked, in biga r., horses walking; she holds reins with both hands and sceptre with l.; above, Cupid with wreath. (Nott)

[1] These moneyers, who were brothers, were probably the sons of Lucius Memmius, the orator, who supported the party of Marius. Of the elder brother, Lucius, some particulars have already been given, as he filled the office of moneyer a few years previously (see above, p. 204). Little appears to be recorded of the early life of Caius Memmius. He is stated to have married a sister of Cn. Pompey, was his propraetor in Sicily, and his quaestor in Spain during the Sertorian war, B.C. 76, and was slain in battle with Sertorius, near Saguntum. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) says that L. Memmius was the brother-in-law of Cn. Pompey, but this seems not to have been the case. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 216) appears to have confused this C. Memmius Galeria with C. Memmius Gemellus, who was tribune of the plebs, B.C. 66; praetor, B.C. 58; propraetor in the following year in Bithynia, and a candidate for the consulship. That member of the Memmia gens, and the C. Memmius who struck coins in B.C. 87, could not possibly have been the same person. Of the son of C. Memmius Gemellus there are coins struck some years later (*circ.* B.C. 51).

Owing to the occurrence of the joint-names of the two brothers on these coins, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) has inferred that they were quaestors together in Spain, and that they issued the coins in virtue of that office. Cicero (*pro Balbo*, ii. 5), however, only states that C. Memmius was quaestor, and makes no mention of L. Memmius as holding a similar office, and, moreover, the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds) proves conclusively that these coins must have been struck some years before the date of the quaestorship, as they occurred in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, buried about B.C. 86. They were, however, absent in that of Fiesole, which was buried in the previous year. Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 428) adds a note to the same effect on the remarks of Mommsen on this issue. It is therefore not improbable that as the father, L. Memmius, favoured the Marian party, his sons were also on the same side, and that in B.C. 87, when Marius was in Rome, they filled together some public office which empowered them to strike this special coinage, since the legend EX . S . C shows that the issue was not an ordinary one. That C. Memmius afterwards joined Cn. Pompey can only be explained by the supposition that at a later date he changed sides, and attached himself to the party which had been opposed to Marius. This may have occurred after Marius's death.

[2] The type of the denarius of this joint-issue was copied from the earlier coinage of L. Memmius (see above, p. 204), and similar mint-marks were used, viz., letters of the Roman alphabet; but with this difference, that on the earlier coinage the letters are often accompanied by a single dot, whilst in the later one the letters usually have several dots, and occur only on the obverse. They are often reversed. Another difference is that the edges of the later coins are not serrated. Their fabric, too, is slightly different, and in this respect they more resemble the issues classed to B.C. 87. It is unfortunate that no bronze coins are known of this joint-issue, as they would have been of material help in fixing its date. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 20) mentions a variety in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, without the harpa behind the head of Saturn.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2422	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ∴B	Similar.
2423	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁘C	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 18.]**
2424	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·D	Similar.
2425	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁘D	Similar. (Nott)
2426	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁝E	Similar.
2427	64·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2428	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·I	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 19.]**
2429	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁝I	Similar.
2430	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter ··M	Similar. (Nott)
2431	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁘N	Similar. (Nott)
2432	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁘Q	Similar. (Nott)
2433	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2434	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2435	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2436	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar.
2437	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·T	Similar.
2438	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ∴V	Similar.
2439	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·X	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 86; A.U.C. 668[1]	
			CN. LENTVL[2]	
			(CNAEUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS)	
			Denarius	
2440	61·2	Æ ·7	Bust of Mars r., seen from behind, wearing crested helmet, and armed with spear and parazonium, the strap of which passes over his r. shoulder.	CN · LENTVL (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l.[3] **[Pl. xxxvii. 20.]** (Nott)
2441	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2442	50·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] For this year we have two ordinary moneyers, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus, and two extraordinary ones, M. Fannius and L. Critonius, who issued a joint-coinage in their capacity as aediles. Of both the ordinary moneyers there are denarii and quinarii, and bronze coins of the semuncial standard, but the extraordinary moneyers only issued denarii and no bronze money. No mint-marks occur on any of the coins attributed to this year, but both Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus give their names in varied forms. It was at some time in B.C. 86 that the burials of the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards took place. They contained silver coins of the two ordinary moneyers, but none of the aediles; for this reason it is possible that their special issue occurred a little later, but at all events not after B.C. 82, to which date is assigned the deposit of the Monte Codruzzo hoard (see Tables of Finds).

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 435) identifies this moneyer with Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who was quaestor in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72; served in the war against the pirates, B.C. 67; was praetor, B.C. 59, and in the following year repaired to Syria, and administered that province for two years, during which time he was engaged in repressing the incursions of the Arabs. In B.C. 56 he was consul with L. Marcius Philippus, and during his consulate supported the recall of Cicero from exile, and attempted to restrain the power of Pompey. Nothing appears to be known of Lentulus after his consulship. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 305) would identify this moneyer with Cnaeus Lentulus Clodianus, who was consul B.C. 72, but against this attribution we find on some of his bronze coins the triquetra, which was the symbol of the Marcelli. The approximate date of the appointment of Lentulus as moneyer can be ascertained, as already mentioned, from the evidence of finds. He also struck coins at a later date, *circ.* B.C. 76—72, as quaestor, but these are given to Spain, and with them is classed, on account of its fabric, the extremely rare aureus figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 418, no. 57).

[3] This type of Mars and Victory is probably commemorative of the victories of M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus over Hannibal in the second Punic war in Italy and Sicily, which culminated in the capture of Syracuse in B.C. 212. He was the most celebrated of the Marcelli, and was five times consul.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100) mentions a variety of the denarius in the Gotha cabinet reading CN. LENTV; and he also states (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1876, p. 364) that these denarii were countermarked by Vespasian.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius	
2443	32·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	CN · LENT (in exergue). Victory standing r., and placing wreath on trophy.[1] (de Salis Coll.)
2444	28·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN · LENT **[Pl. xxxvii. 21.]** (Nott)
			As	
2445	195·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; no mark of value.	CN · LENTV[2] above Prow r.; no mark of value.
2446	156·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2447	203·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN · LENT **[Pl. xxxvii. 22 rev.]**
			Semis	
	84·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	CN · LEN[3] above Prow r.; no mark of value.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 416, no. 53.]

[1] This type of the victoriatus was first adopted for the quinarius *circ.* B.C. 101 after the passing of the *Lex Clodia* (see above, p. 167). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100) says that he has only met with quinarii reading CN. LEN, but one of the specimens in the British Museum has certainly CN. LENT. The dot or pellet before Victory is probably connected with the manufacture of the die, and may have been caused by the point of a compass to mark the centre. It occurs occasionally on later issues.

[2] A variety reads CN. LENTVL, and some have on the reverse a triquetra, the symbol of the Marcelli, referring to the capture of Syracuse by the moneyer's ancestor. It is therefore eviden tthat this moneyer belonged to that branch of the Cornelia gens which bore the surname Marcellinus.

[3] A variety in the Capitoline Museum has a trident under the prow (Bahrfeldt *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . RVBRI . DOSSEN	
			(LUCIUS RUBRIUS DOSSENUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2448	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter[2] r., laureate; behind, sceptre and legend, DOSSEN	L · RVBRI (in exergue). Triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses, walking; on it stands Victory holding a wreath, and its side is ornamented with a thunderbolt. (Cracherode Coll.)
2449	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 1.]**
2450	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2451	54·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
2452	62·8	Æ ·75	Head of Juno r., diademed and veiled, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, sceptre and legend, DOS	Similar; the chariot is ornamented on its side with an eagle standing on a thunderbolt. (Blacas Coll.)
2453	51·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 2.]**
2454	62·4	Æ ·8	Similar; double-struck with reverse type.	Similar; double-struck with obverse type. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer may be the senator, L. Rubrius Dossenus, who was taken prisoner by Julius Caesar at Corfinium in B.C. 49, but was afterwards released. The Rubria gens never attained much importance during the Republic, and this is the only member of whom we have coins. The date of his holding the office of moneyer may be ascertained from the evidence of finds, as his coins appear to be the latest pieces present in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards (see Tables of Finds), and besides, his bronze coins are of the semuncial standard. Denarii of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus were also in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, and the circumstance that both he and L. Rubrius Dossenus struck the quinarius, and varied similarly their names on their coins, would point to their being colleagues at the mint.

[2] The obverse types of the denarii give representations of the three chief divinities of the Capitol, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, and the triumphal chariot on the reverse recalls the solemn entry of their chariots on the occurrence of the public games. Cavedoni (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1849, p. 205) was of opinion that the types may refer to the *Lex Acilia-Rubria* relating to the sacrifices offered in the Capitol by foreign ambassadors, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 434) doubts if any such reference was intended.

There is a restoration of each type by Trajan.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.	
2455	65·4	Æ ·7	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested helmet and aegis, and earring of single drop; behind, DOS	Similar to no. 2452; the chariot is surmounted by Victory in a fast biga, instead of Victory holding a wreath.[1] (Blacas Coll.)
2456	63·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2457	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2458	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Quinarius[2]	
2459	30·5	Æ ·65	Head of Neptune r., laureate; behind, trident dividing legend, DOS SEN	Victory, naked to the hips, walking r.; she holds wreath and palm-branch in l. hand, and raises r.; before her a circular altar, around which is entwined a serpent with head erect; behind, Victory, L · RVBRI (Cracherode Coll.)
2460	30·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 4.]**
			As	
			Type I.[3]	
2461	163·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus laureate; between the heads a circular altar entwined with serpent with head erect.	L · RVBRI DOSSEN above Prow r.; before, I **[Pl. xxxviii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2462	150·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This reverse forms a hybrid with the obverse of a denarius having the young helmeted head of Mars (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 405) has given the following explanation of the type of the quinarius. The Victory refers to the public games alluded to on the denarii; the altar is that of Aesculapius, which was placed on the island in the Tiber; and the head of Neptune, taken in conjunction with the types of the bronze coins, recalls the episode of the expedition which was sent to Epidaurus in B.C. 293 to seek the god, and in which an ancestor of the moneyer may have taken a prominent part.

[3] Varieties of this type of the as read, DOSSE, DOSSI, and DOSSENI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 76).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
	207·0	Æ 1·1	Jugate heads of Hercules l., wearing lion's skin, and of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; before the head of Hercules, club; before that of Mercury, caduceus.	L · RVBRI DOSSE below and at side of Prow r.; the back part of which is concealed by a distyle temple, within which is seen a circular altar entwined with serpent.[1]

[cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 408, no. 6.]

Semis

		Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	DOS above Prow r.; before, S

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, Tav. xli., no. 6.[2]]

[1] This type appears to confirm the identification of that of the quinarius. The prow of the ship distinctly refers to a naval expedition, and the serpent-entwined altar would connect it with that to Epidaurus.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 65) said that he had never seen a specimen of this semis, so was unable to express an opinion about its authenticity. He now thinks it must be a forgery. It is not impossible that the figure was drawn from an imperfect specimen. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 409, no. 9) figures a sextans with the head of Mercury and a caduceus on the obverse, and with the reverse type similar to that of the *as* of Type II., and with the legend L. RVBRI in the exergue. The illustration is copied from Riccio, *Monn. fam. rom.*, tav. lxiii. 4. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) remarks that the coin does not exist; the figure being drawn from a badly preserved *as*. He, however, figures a small bronze coin (uncia?) with helmeted head of Roma on the obverse, and prow and temple on the reverse, similar to Type II. of the as, but without the moneyer's name. This coin was found in Rome, and is now in the Capitoline Museum. The small bronze coins with the legend RVB, which have been attributed to the Rubria gens, but which are not of Roman types, were probably struck in Southern Italy (see Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grec.*, p. 13).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quadrans[1]	
	37·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	L·RVBRI above Prow r.; before, ⋮

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 409, no. 8.]

M·FAN : L·CRT

(MARCUS FANNIUS; LUCIUS CRITONIUS)[2]

Denarius

2463	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Ceres r., bound with wreath of corn, and wearing earring of triple drop; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; behind, AED·ΓL (*Aediles plebei*).	M·FAN·L·CRT (in exergue). The aediles, Marcus Fannius and Lucius Critonius, togate, seated r. on the *subsellium*; before them, ear of corn; behind, Γ·A (*Publico argento*). **[Pl. xxxviii. 6.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The weight here given of the quadrans is that of the specimen in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum. It seems to be the only one noted by Bahrfeldt of this rare denomination.

Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 178, no. 27) mentions a quadrans with DOS, and without the name of "Roma."

[2] The date of the aedileship of Marcus Fannius and Lucius Critonius is not recorded, and little is known of their history. M. Fannius appears a few years later, in B.C. 80, to have acted as one of the *judices quaestionis* in the trial of Sextus Roscius, who was accused of having murdered his father, and who was defended by Cicero (*pro Sext. Rosc.*, 4). This office was generally given to those who had previously held that of aedile. Of L. Critonius we know even less, but it is not improbable that he was the father of the *aedilis cerealis* of the same name, who held office in B.C. 44, when the *Cerealia* were celebrated shortly after the murder of Julius Caesar (Appian, *Bel. Civ.*, iii. 28).

The above coins were formerly attributed to the *aediles cereales* of B.C. 44, but the evidence of finds shows very conclusively that they must have been issued at a considerably earlier date. As specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, the burial of which took place some time in B.C. 82, and as none were met with in those discovered at Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia, the concealment of which may be fixed some time during the year B.C. 86, we have thus a period of only about four years during which we can account for this issue. The types show that they were struck on the occasion of a public largesse, and that the bullion to provide for this coinage was supplied by the public treasury (*Publico argento*). Failing any direct record, it may be conjectured that this largesse took place some time in B.C. 86, and probably soon after the death of Marius, when Cinna, who was then at the head of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2464	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2465	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, M·FAN·L·CRT [Pl. xxxviii. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
2466	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

affairs at Rome, being desirous of ingratiating himself with the populace, amongst other acts, ordered that the restrictions on the largesses of corn, introduced on the outbreak of the Social war, should be removed. It was on some such occasion that this coinage was issued.

The reverse type closely resembles that of the denarius of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, the quaestors, who, in B.C. 100, issued money under similar circumstances (see above, p. 170). The aediles of B.C. 86 did not strike any bronze coins.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 447) describes a variety of the denarius in the Berlin Museum, on which the legend AED . ΓL is omitted on the obverse, and the old form ⅂ is used for L on the reverse.

PERIOD X.

Circ. B.C. 85—82; A.U.C. 669—672

None of the coins which are attributed to this Period were met with in the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia hoards, but examples of nearly every issue were included in that discovered at Monte Codruzzo, near St. Marino, in the Romagna, the burial of which occurred *circ.* B.C. 82. Though the latest coins of the Roman mint which were included in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards cannot be placed later than B.C. 82, yet others struck outside Italy, *i.e.* in Spain, which were present in both, prove that their burial must have taken place a few years later (see below, p. 361). The coins referred to are those of the proconsul C. Annius Luscus issued in the names of the quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius, B.C. 82—80, and of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius as *Imperator*, B.C. 79—77 (see Tables of Finds). During the years B.C. 85—82 Rome witnessed the despotic government of Cinna and the victory of Sulla at the Colline Gate (B.C. 82), which brought with it the overthrow of the Marian party in Italy, and the subjugation of the Italian communities, including the rebellious Samnites. The stirring events of these years are reflected to a certain degree in the coinage.

Denominations and Types.—The denominations are the same as in the previous Period, with the exception that the issue of the sestertius is again in abeyance. The variations and changes in the types of the silver coins continue; the head of Roma for that of the obverse of the denarius, and the mark of value, having quite disappeared. In some cases, both in the silver and bronze money, the moneyers' names are omitted, but as the types of most of these coins are the same as those with the moneyers' names, their classification raises no difficulties. Some of these coins, however, bear the legend EX A. Ꝑ. (*Ex argento publico*) or EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), showing that they were issued under special authority. In one instance, the denarius which usually bears the names of the triumvirs of the mint, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, is without any legend (see p. 335). It is possible that some of the bronze coins without moneyers' names already described (see pp. 283-285) were issued at this time. The quinarius occurs of two issues only, and is of such extreme rarity that no specimens are to be found in the National Collection. Though quinarii of an earlier date are met with in considerable numbers in some of the hoards concealed about this date, yet, for some unaccountable reason, their issue at this time was very limited. Mint-marks on the denarii in the form of symbols, numbers, and letters, occur frequently, and the serration of the edge of this denomination is resumed, but only intermittently. Mint-letters are also occasionally placed on the bronze coins.

The bronze coins are of the semuncial standard, but their issue is, as before, somewhat irregular. Their types, both obverse and reverse, show

variations, and some, as already mentioned, are without moneyers' names but bear the legend EX S. C., proving that these also were issued under special authority. In one instance we meet with two moneyers, C. Cassius and L. Julius Salinator, who strike bronze coins only, but the legend D.S.S. (*De senatus sententia*) denotes that they were exceptional (see p. 321). After B.C. 82 there is a complete cessation of the bronze coinage at the Roman mint, and it is practically not resumed for a period of about sixty-five years, by which time the Roman constitution had passed from a Republic to an Empire, and Octavius had been for some years at the head of the State with the title of Augustus. It is most difficult to assign any reasons or circumstances which could account for this suspension of the money of the baser metal, especially as for a long time previously its coinage had been very irregular, and from this date the intercourse with Spain, whence the supply of copper was mostly obtained, became more intimate. It is one of those curious features of a national currency for which a satisfactory explanation has not been found.

According to Count de Salis's classification the appointment of the moneyers in B.C. 85 and 82 appears to have been somewhat irregular, but in B.C. 84 and 83 there was a triumvirate of the mint. In the first instance the three moneyers, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, used only one type for the denarius, and struck only the *as* in bronze, but in each case changed the order of their names (see pp. 333-335). In the second instance, L. Marcius Censorinus, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus struck joint as well as separate coinages, each using for the latter a distinct type (see pp. 336-344). Denarii only were issued by them. It is possible to account for the apparent disorganization of the mint in B.C. 82 in the troubled state of Italy during that year, owing chiefly to the contest between the Sullan and Marian parties, which ended in the triumph of the former.

The same irregularity continues in the forms of the moneyers' names. During this Period the praenomen usually accompanies the nomen or cognomen, and in several instances all three, praenomen, nomen, and cognomen, are met with. To these are sometimes added the patronymic initial, and in one case that of the grandfather (see coins of A. Postumius Albinus, p. 351). An exception, however, occurs in the joint-issue of the triumvirs Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, when only the initial letters of the nomen of each one are given. On some of the bronze coins there is considerable variation in the reading of the moneyers' names (see p. 321 note).

CLASSIFICATION.—For the classification of the coins of this Period, the evidence is similar to that of the previous one: viz., the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*, more especially in the institution of the bronze money of the semuncial standard, and the deductions to be drawn from hoards, of which, however, the burial of only one can be assigned to these years, that of Monte Codruzzo. So little is known of the history of most of the moneyers, that few, if any, data are supplied from this source. It has been shown that one of the effects of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* was the suppression of all the local issues and mints in Italy, which at that time were in operation, and were producing even more money than proceeded from the mint in the Capitol (see p. 189). The result was that the burden of the production of the coinage of the State fell on the mint at

Rome, and its effect was soon apparent, not only in the increase in the number of moneyers, but also of special issues. In the various provinces of Spain, Gaul, and the East, where there was but a very scanty supply of money of any kind, especially of silver, the want of a currency was soon felt, particularly when required for the payment of the soldiers. To obviate this difficulty, the central authority at Rome, i.e., the Senate, appears to have delegated its functions to its generals, whether as consul, proconsul, or imperator, who were empowered to issue coins of the Roman standard, mostly in silver. This authority the general in turn could delegate to his quaestor or proquaestor, or to some other officer in authority, who had the control of the finances of the army in which he served. These coinages must not be confused with the numerous issues of the quaestors and others who struck money of local standards, such as we meet with at this time, and even earlier, in Sicily, Spain, Macedon, and Asia. On most of the earlier coinages issued under these conditions, the authority of the Senate was noted by the legend EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), but at a later date, as the general-in-chief was acting within the acknowledged limit of his functions, the use of this formula became no longer a necessity. The earliest of these military coinages, *nummi castrenses*, made their appearance about B.C. 82, and were struck in the East, in Gaul, and in Spain. In the East there are the gold and silver coins issued by Sulla in his own name only, or in those of his proquaestor, L. Manlius, and quaestor, A. Manlius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, nos. 28, 29; pp. 410-413, nos. 38-43, 46, 47). Another coinage, also in gold and silver, is without a moneyer's name, and has only the initial Q, showing that it was issued by a quaestor (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 408, 409, nos. 32, 33). These coins were struck during B.C. 82—80. In Gaul the only coinage of this period is that of the propraetor, C. Valerius Flaccus as *Imperator*, B.C. 82 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 513, no. 12), and in Spain we have the silver coinages of the proconsul, C. Annius Luscus, bearing also the names of his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius, B.C. 82—80 (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 139-142, nos. 1-5); of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius as *Imperator*, B.C. 79—77 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 275, nos. 43, 44), and of Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus, who probably acted as quaestor to Pompey, B.C. 76—72 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55). The number of issues in Spain at this time was due to the prolonged war with Sertorius, which lasted from B.C. 82—72, the period over which they extended. From that time these military coinages were not continued, and the first general to resuscitate them was Julius Caesar, who, in B.C. 50—49, struck denarii in Gaul, having on the obverse an elephant and his name, CAESAR, and on the reverse the emblems of the pontificate (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). From that date military coins were general, and are met with, in gold, silver, and bronze, in all the chief provinces, Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca. As these issues usually bear the names of the imperators, proconsuls, &c., who struck them, or ordered them to be struck, their precise dates can be determined. When they occur in finds they are, on that account, invaluable evidence for ascertaining the sequence of the issues of the Roman mint, as most of the moneyers there are only known from their coins. The first occurrence of these military issues in the hoards, which have been analysed, was in that of Monte Codruzzo, the date of the burial of which was *circ.* B.C. 82. The coins there present were

those of the proconsul, C. Annius Luscus, and of the propraetor, C. Valerius Flaccus, which are attributed to that date. Those issued in the East by Sulla and his proquaestor, L. Manlius, had evidently not yet found their way into Italy. In the account of later hoards it will be seen that correspondingly later military coins are met with. They are, therefore, criteria which are very material in ascertaining the chronology of the coinage of this and later times.

The *Monte Codruzzo* hoard consisted of some 5,000 pieces, of which 4,734 were examined by Borghesi, and described by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, pp. 19 f.). This find is one of the most complete ever unearthed, as in it were represented nearly all the issues bearing moneyers' names from the earliest time to the date of its burial. It appears to have consisted of denarii only, and of the early issues there were ninety-seven pieces, but Cavedoni does not mention whether any bore moneyers' symbols. As it included the coins of many issues not present in the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia hoards, its burial must have happened some years afterwards. Of the later moneyers represented the following may be mentioned with the number of examples and probable dates of their coinages:—C. Licinius L. F. Macer (15); Manius Fonteius (41); L. Julius Bursio (167), and P. Furius Crassipes (31), B.C. 85; the joint-moneyers, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (4 with their names, and 194 without), B.C. 84; L. Marcius Censorinus and his colleagues, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus (32), B.C. 83; and Q. Antonius Balbus (13), and C. Norbanus (12), B.C. 82. All these coins were well preserved, and some are described as being *à fleur de coin*. In addition there were coins of C. Annius Luscus, proconsul in Spain B.C. 82—80, and of C. Valerius Flaccus, propraetor in Gaul B.C. 82. The date of the burial of this hoard may therefore be fixed at some time during B.C. 82, and as it did not contain coins of the later issues of that year, which are supposed to have been struck after Sulla's arrival in Rome, its concealment probably occurred during the struggle between the Sullan and Marian party which was decided by the battle at the Colline Gate (2 Nov., B.C. 82).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 85; A.U.C. 669[1]	
			C. LICINIVS L. F. MACER	
			(CAIUS LICINIUS LUCII FILIUS MACER[2])	
			Denarius	
2467	62·7	Æ ·85	Youthful bust of Veiovis, turned from the spectator; head looking l., and diademed; cloak over l. shoulder; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt.[3]	C · LICINIVS · L · F · MACER (in exergue). Minerva armed with spear and shield in quadriga r., horses galloping. **[Pl. xxxviii. 8.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2468	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2469	39·4	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
2470	228·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I; on l., C · LICI NI · L · F	Prow r.; above, warrior standing facing, leaning on spear, and dividing legend, EX S·C; below warrior, MACER **[Pl. xxxviii. 9.]**

[1] The coinage attributed to this year seems to have been mostly of an exceptional character. The legends EX S.C (*Ex senatus consulto*) on the bronze coins of C. Licinius Macer and D.S.S (*De senatus sententia*) on those of C. Cassius and L. Salinator, that of EX A.Ꝑ (*Ex argento publico*) on the silver coins of Manius Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio, and the issue by the curule aedile, P. Furius Crassipes, all point to special circumstances. These issues show no traces of a mint-triumvirate, unless it may have been between C. Licinius Macer, C. Cassius, and L. Salinator; but the last two apparently struck no silver coins, and only issued a joint one in bronze. As we shall show, Mn. Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio may have struck their coins in virtue of their office as quaestors. It is possible that events similar to those which affected the coinage in the previous year (see p. 314) continued into B.C. 85, and occasioned further special issues of money.

[2] This moneyer is generally identified with C. Licinius Macer, the historian and orator, who was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 78; tribune of the plebs B.C. 73, and subsequently praetor, and governor of a province. He was impeached by Cicero, B.C. 66, under the *Lex de Repetundis*, and, to avoid an adverse verdict, committed suicide. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 452) was of opinion that Macer filled the office of moneyer during the dictatorship of Sulla, but the evidence of finds shows that the issue took place a few years previously.

[3] The obverse type of Veiovis is evidently copied from the coins of L. Caesius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281) which were struck at a slightly earlier date, and which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 91). Veiovis, "the little Jupiter," appears to have been a Latin divinity of a destructive nature, whose lightnings produced deafness. His cult was peculiar to Rome and Bovillae, and his temples at the former place were between the Capitol and the Tarpeian rock, and on the island in the Tiber. He was represented as a youthful god armed with arrows (thunderbolt?), and accompanied by a goat (see below, p. 322), on account of which characteristics he has been identified with Apollo. The association of this divinity in various forms with the Caesia, Fonteia, Julia, and Licinia families may be intended to refer to their Latin origin.

The reverse type of Minerva on the denarius relates, doubtless, to some special military success of an ancestor of the moneyer, and the figure on the reverse of the *as* to a naval victory.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name	
			With letter on reverse	
2471	221·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; without moneyer's name.	Similar; legend above prow, EX · S · C only[1]; on prow, letter, C (?)
2472	206·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; letter G [Pl. xxxviii. 10.]
			C . CASSI : L . SALIN	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS: LUCIUS [JULIUS?] SALINATOR)[2]	
			As	
2473	205·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus laureate; above, crescent.	C · CASSI / L · SALIN above Prow r., inscribed D · S · S (*De senatus sententia*); before, I [Pl. xxxix. 7.]
2474	181·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2475	170·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; legend above Prow, L · ALIN (*sic*) / C · C · ASSI [Pl. xxxix. 8.]

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 536) describes specimens of the as of this type without the moneyer's name bearing the mint-letters B, C, I, to which Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 99, and 1900, p. 43) adds K and O; the former on a coin in his collection, the latter on pieces at Copenhagen and Bologna. Some are without a mint-letter. The use of letters as mint-marks on bronze coins appears to be limited to this issue, and to the joint coinage of Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (see below, p. 335). Babelon (vol. i., p. 412, no. 45) has classed this *as* with the coinage of Sulla, but it evidently belongs to the issue of C. Licinius L. f. Macer. No other bronze coins of this moneyer are known.

[2] These moneyers are somewhat uncertain. C. Cassius may have been C. Cassius Longinus Varus, the consul of B.C. 73, who had as his colleague M. Terentius Varro Lucullus. It was these two consuls who brought forward the *Lex Terentia Cassia*, by which corn was to be purchased and then sold in Rome at a low price. In the following year Varus commanded as proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, and was defeated by Spartacus near Mutina. His name was included in the proscription of B.C. 43, and he was killed at Minturnae. Lucius Salinator is unknown except from his coins, unless he was the Julius Salinator, an officer in the army of Sertorius, who was killed in B.C. 81 (Plutarch, *Sertorius*, vii.).

It is difficult to account for the circumstances under which these coins were struck. Cassius and Salinator may have been ordinary moneyers, but the presence of the letters D . S . S (*De senatus sententia*) shows that the issue was probably a special one. The *as* is the only denomination in bronze which has been met with, and no silver coins are known. No difficulty exists in determining the approximate date of this coinage, as the *as* is of the semuncial standard. Varieties read:—C . CASSIVS C . ASSI L . SALIN L . SALIN L . SALI / L . SALINA L . SALIN C . CASSIVS C . CASSI C . CASSI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MV . FONTEI . C . F	
			(MANIUS FONTEIUS CAII FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
2476	58·8	Æ ·8	Young male head, Veiovis, r., laureate, hair in ringlets; below, thunderbolt; behind, MV · FONTEI · C · F; under chin, monogram, ℞ (= ROMA).[2]	Infant winged Genius, seated on goat r.; above, the caps of the Dioscuri; below, thyrsus, with fillet; all within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. xxxviii. 11.]**

[1] This member of the Fonteia gens has been identified with the moneyer whose coins are attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 91 (see above, p. 192). He was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 85; legate, B.C. 83, of Sulla, with the title of proquaestor in Further Spain, and afterwards in Macedonia; and praetor in Narbonese Gaul between B.C. 76—73. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 369) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 502) having assigned the earlier coins with the name of Mn. Fonteius to *circ.* B.C. 104, were of opinion that the two issues were struck by different members of the family; the former, however, would connect the above coins with the quaestor of *circ.* B.C. 85. Count de Salis appears to have held the same opinion as Mommsen in identifying the moneyer of B.C. 85 with the quaestor, but he also seems to have associated him with the moneyer of B.C. 91, although the types of the coins of the two issues do not show any connection. Babelon (vol. i., p. 504) ascribes the coinage of Mn. Fonteius C. f. to *circ.* B.C. 88, and supposes that it was struck a year or two before he filled the office of quaestor. Though no reference is made on the coins to the quaestorship of Mn. Fonteius, yet the legend EX . A . Γ (*Ex argento publico*) and the absence of the moneyer's name on some of them certainly suggest a special issue. The similarity in these respects of the coins of L. Julius Bursio would lead us to suppose that he was the colleague of Fonteius in the quaestorship. Mommsen (*op. cit.*, t. ii., p. 446) held the same view. The attribution of the coins of Fonteius and Bursio to B.C. 85 is confirmed by the evidence of finds. Coins commemorating the military expeditions of Mn. Fonteius in Gaul during his governorship were struck some years later, *circ.* B.C. 60, by P. Fonteius Capito (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 509).

[2] The identification of this head with that of Veiovis (Babelon, vol. i., p. 505) is confirmed by the reverse type; for in the temple of that divinity at Rome there stood near his statue a goat bearing a winged genius on its back, a representation of which recalls the infancy of Jupiter, who was suckled by the goat Amaltheia on Mount Ida. Aulus Gellius (v. 12) relates that at the festival of the god on the nones of March the usual victim was a goat, which was sacrificed *ritu humano*. The caps of the Dioscuri refer to the worship of those divinities at Tusculum, the original birth-place of the Fonteia gens. The head of Veiovis varies somewhat in form. On some denarii the hair is arranged in thick formal ringlets, but on others it is somewhat loose and straggling. These differences may be due to the circumstance that the coins were struck in more than one *officina*, at which separate sets of engravers were employed to execute the dies. A similar variation in the form of the head of Apollo has been noticed on earlier coins of C. Vibius Pansa (see above, p. 290).

The monogram ℞ has been variously explained. This is not its earliest occurrence, as it is found on the coins of L. Caesius with the bust of Veiovis already referred to (see p. 320), which are classed to Italy (*circ.* B.C. 91). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 370) and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., pp. 157, 219) both interpret it as consisting of the letters A P, and the former considered them to be the initials of Apollo, but the latter to be possibly the initials of *Argentum Publicum*. We are unable to accept either of these interpretations from the fact that at this period the letter A rarely occurs as Ⱥ, and P is always given as Γ or Ꝑ, and consequently we prefer to see in this monogram the name of ROMA. There is a distinct R, the upper part of which would form O, and the peculiar shape of Ⱥ furnishes the combination of MA (*Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 162). Similar monogrammatic forms of the name of ROMA are met with about this time as ℞ (see above, p. 257), and ℞ on coins of L. Marcius Philippus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 187).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2477	64·7	*R* ·8	Similar; hair in loose locks.	Similar.
2478	62·0	*R* ·8	Similar to no. 2476; the head of Veiovis with hair in ringlets; behind, AV · FONTEI; below chin, C · F; no monogram.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2479	60·0	*R* ·8	Similar; hair in loose locks, as on no. 2477.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2480	57·3	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2481	63·0	*R* ·7	Similar; hair in ringlets, as on no. 2476.	Similar; the caps of the Dioscuri are placed, one before, the other behind the goat, and not above.
2482	67·0	*R* ·75	Similar; hair in loose locks, as on no. 2477.	Similar.
			Without moneyer's name	
2483	61·2	*R* ·75	Similar; hair in ringlets, as on no. 2476; moneyer's name omitted, and behind head, EX · A · Ꝑ [1] (*Ex argento publico*).	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 14.]**
			Quinarius	
		R ·6	Similar to the preceding coin.	Similar to the preceding coin.

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, tav. xx., no. 5.[2]]

[1] This formula shows that this coin, and also the following quinarius, were struck from the reserve bullion in the public treasury, not improbably under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*. It has been noticed that this legend and the omission of the moneyer's name occur also on some of the denarii of L. Julius Bursio.

[2] Riccio (*op. cit.*, p. 93) says that the quinarius which he figures was in the possession of D. Filippo Teti in Santa Maria Maggiore. Bahrfeldt does not appear to have met with a specimen.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As [1]	
2484	207·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow l.; above, M · FONT, surmounted by the caps of the Dioscuri. **[Pl. xxxviii. 15.]**
			L . IVLI . BVRSIO	
			(LUCIUS JULIUS BURSIO [2])	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse	
2485	61·6	AR ·8	Bust of Genius r., slightly draped; head laureate and with wing; hair in ringlets; [3] behind, trident and symbol, anchor.	L · IVLI · BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory holding wreath in r. hand, and reins in l., in quadriga r., horses galloping. **[Pl. xxxviii. 16.]**

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 508, no. 14) describes and figures the as of this type with ROMA below the prow. On this point Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 122) quotes from a letter which he had received from Sig. Bignami, who says that the as of this issue in his collection, and another which he had presented to the Museum at Turin, forming part of a small find of about twenty *asses*, which consisted mainly of contemporary pieces of the mint triumvirate, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, are both without the name of ROMA, and that coins with this legend are false. In fact, Sig. Bignami adds that he had seen such a piece in the possession of Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent at Paris, which was false. The coins of the triumvirate, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, are attributed to the following year, B.C. 84.

Of this issue, Babelon (*loc. cit.*) also describes the semis from Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 92, no. 51), with M . FONTEI above the prow, and ROMA below, and the uncia from Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 140, no. 9), reading M . FONT, and also with ROMA below the prow. The uncia appears to be without the caps of the Dioscuri on the reverse.

As these bronze coins are of the semuncial standard they could not have been struck by Manius Fonteius in B.C. 91 (see above, p. 192).

[2] This moneyer appears to be only known to us from his coins. The similarity of fabric of his coins, the occurrence of the formula EX A . P . (*Ex argento publico*) only, without his name, on some of the denarii, and also the issue of the quinarius, render it fairly certain that L. Julius Bursio was the colleague of Manius Fonteius in the quaestorship. Moreover, no less than 167 of his coins in good condition were met with in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, together with 41 well preserved of Manius Fonteius. The variety and extent of the mint-marks show that this issue of Bursio was a very large one.

[3] No satisfactory explanation has been suggested of this pantheistic head in connection with the Julia *gens*. It unites the attributes of Apollo, Mercury, and Neptune. The association of the last two divinities was not unusual in early Roman mythology, and at the first *lectisternium* held at Rome in B.C. 399, Neptune was specially coupled with Mercury (Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Lectisternium*). In consequence of the interest taken by the Julia gens in the cult of Veiovis, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 6) would see in the head a representation of that divinity, and he refers to an archaic inscription found in 1845 on the Appian Way, near the sacrarium of the Julia gens: VEDIOVEI . PATREI / GENTILES . IVLIEI (Ern. Desjardins,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2486	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird flying.	Similar. (Nott)
2487	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird standing (eagle).	Similar. (Nott)
2488	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow and arrow crossed.	Similar. (Nott)
2489	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bow and arrow side by side.	Similar.
2490	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bowl with grapes.	Similar. (Nott)
2491	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, cap with pedum.	Similar.
2492	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, curule chair.	Similar. (Nott)
2493	55·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.
2494	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.	Similar.
2495	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, running hare.	Similar.
2496	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of Silenus.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2497	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, knife.	Similar.
2498	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2499	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

Topographie du Latium, pp. 120, 249). This identification is, however, open to question from more than one point of view, chiefly on account of the absence of the thunderbolt, the main attribute of Veiovis. The similar treatment of the head on the coins of Bursio to that on the coins of Fonteius may be due to contemporary design rather than to similarity of type. The type of the reverse is of so general a character that it cannot be specially applied to any particular member of the moneyer's family. Bursio uses a variety of mint-marks consisting of symbols, numbers, and letters. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 7) gives illustrations of the symbols which occur on the obverse behind the bust of the Genius. Sometimes the letters are accompanied by one or two pellets, and, on a large series, two letters are placed in juxtaposition on the reverse. There exists a hybrid formed of the obverse of the denarius of L. Julius Bursio, and the reverse of that of M. Durmius, who was a triumvir of the mint under Augustus at a much later date, *circ.* B.C. 14 (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

There are no bronze coins known of Bursio.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2500	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stag.	Similar.
2501	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar.
2502	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, syrinx.	Similar.
2503	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, voting tablet.	Similar.
2504	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and cover.	Similar. (Nott)
2505	56·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar.
2506	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.
2507	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar.

With symbol on obverse and number on reverse

Series I.

2508	60·2	Æ ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c.; similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, human foot.	L · IVLI · BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below, number I **[Pl. xxxviii. 17.]** (Nott)
2509	55·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; number II
2510	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; number V
2511	54·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; number VI [1]

[1] At this point the numbers appear to have been placed above the quadriga, instead of below it.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
2512	62·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; above quadriga, number VI
2513	61·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; number XV
2514	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number. [Pl. xxxix. 1.]
2515	51·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar; number XVI (Nott)
2516	55·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, rat.	Similar; number XVII
2517	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, poppy-head.	Similar; number XX
2518	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar; number XXII
2519	66·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (?).	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
2520	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; number XXVIIII
2521	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar; number XXXXI
2522	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.	Similar; number XXXXI[1]
2523	55·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; number XXXXII (Nott)
2524	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus.	Similar; number ⊥II (Nott)
2525	63·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bird with extended wings.	Similar; number ⊥VI (?) (Nott)
2526	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; number ⊥VIII (Nott)
2527	53·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; number ⊥VIIII
2528	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar; number ⊥XI (Nott)

[1] This coin shows that the same number occurs with different symbols on the obverse; also symbols are repeated with different numbers. The latter run to CL at least.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2529	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅
2530	63·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, cup with two handles (?).	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅I̅
2531	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lotus flower.	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅I̅I̅ (Nott)
2532	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two-handled vase with cover.	Similar; number ⊥X̄V̄I̅I̅ (Blacas Coll.)
2533	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; number ⊥X̄V̄I̅I̅I̅I̅ (Nott)
2534	57·8	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄I̅ (Blacas Coll.)
2535	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄V̄I̅ (de Salis Coll.)
2536	53·3	Æ ·9	Similar; symbol, boat.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄V̄I̅I̅I̅I̅
2537	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄X̄V̄
2538	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident entwined with serpent.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄X̄X̄ (Nott)
2539	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number. (Nott)
2540	60·2	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, goat's head.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄X̄X̄V̄
2541	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; number CI
2542	58·3	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, winged thunderbolt.	Similar; number CV
2543	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, laureate head.	Similar; number CX̄V̄I̅
2544	64·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fire-stove (?).	Similar; number CX̄X̄I̅I̅I̅I̅
2545	55·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harpa.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄I̅ (Nott)
2546	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, city walls with gate.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄V̄I̅
2547	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow and quiver.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄X̄I̅I̅
2548	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, Cupid.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄X̄V̄I̅

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse[1]	
2549	65·0	AR ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, club.	L·IVLI·BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; above, letter B· **[Pl. xxxix. 2.]**
2550	59·0	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; letter C·
2551	52·5	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, toothed harpa.	Similar; letter :H
2552	58·5	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; letter I: (Nott)
2553	60·3	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, open hand.	Similar; letter :L
2554	55·6	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; letter P·
2555	57·6	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, two wings.	Similar; letter :Q
			With symbol on obverse and two letters on reverse[2]	
			SERIES I.	
2556	59·7	AR ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, strung bow with arrow, fixed.	L·IVLI·BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below horses, letters BV
2557	60·1	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; letters CO (Nott)
2558	62·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; letters DV
2559	43·0	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus (?).	Similar; same letters. **[Pl. xxxix. 3.]**
2560	59·6	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; letters FI
2561	61·0	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, shield and spear.	Similar; letters GE
2562	61·6	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, crescent.	Similar; letters NA
2563	61·6	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; letters PO

[1] The letters on this series are generally accompanied by one or two dots. A dot sometimes occurs on the obverse below the bust.

[2] Of this variety there are two series: one with letters below the quadriga; the other with letters above. This double letter seems to run from BA, BE, BI, BO, BV, CA, CE, &c., and similarly through the alphabet to ZV, the second letter being always a vowel (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 8).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2564	64·5	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, pincers.	Similar; letters ΓV
2565	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; letters QA (Nott)
2566	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; letters QE (Nott)
2567	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spear.	Similar; letters QO (Nott)
2568	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cista.	Similar; letters RE
			SERIES II.	
2569	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, crocodile.	Similar; letters above quadriga, BV (Nott)
2570	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar; letters CA (Nott)
2571	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, poppy-head.	Similar; letters CO (Nott)
2572	55·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar; letters DE
2573	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, pedum.	Similar; same letters. [Pl. xxxix. 4.]
2574	56·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, syrinx.	Similar; letters DV
2575	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letters GO (Nott)
2576	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, branch.	Similar; letters HE
2577	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, horse's head.	Similar; letters IA (Nott)
2578	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; letters IO
2579	55·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; letters KA
2580	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, mallet.	Similar; letters KV
2581	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letters LA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2582	57·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, headdress of Isis.	Similar; letters LV
2583	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; letters MA (Nott)
2584	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cista.	Similar; letters NE (Nott)
2585	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, pedum.	Similar; same letters. (Nott)
2586	61·2	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; letters PV
2587	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bipennis.	Similar; letters QA
2588	59·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar; letters QE
2589	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and cover.	Similar; letters QI
2590	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar; letters RO (Cracherode Coll.)
2591	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; same letters.
2592	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus (?).	Similar; letters RV
2593	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, rudder.	Similar; letters SI
2594	52·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, shield and spear.	Similar; letters TE
2595	61·8	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar; letters TI
2596	60·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, carpenter's brace.	Similar; letters TO
			With number on obverse and two letters on reverse	
2597	57·3	Æ ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, number XVII	L · IVLI · BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below horses, letters CE
2598	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥XXII	Similar; letters CO **[Pl. xxxix. 5.]** (Nott)
2599	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; letters GO (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name	
			With symbol on obverse	
2600	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, bow.	EX · A · Ꝑ (*Ex argento publico*)[1] (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485.
2601	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pruning knife (?)	Similar. **[Pl. xxxix. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2602	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar.
2603	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar.
			Quinarius	
	18·2	Æ ·55	Bust of Genius r., slightly draped; head laureate and with wing; hair in ringlets.	Cupid winged, naked, standing r., and attempting to break thunderbolt with his l. knee.[2]

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 8, no. 7.]

Ꝑ . FOVRIVS CRASSIPES[3]
(PUBLIUS FOURIUS CRASSIPES)

Denarius

2604	64·3	Æ ·8	Turreted head of the City r., hair falling in two locks down the neck; wearing earring and necklace; behind, AED · CVR (*Aedilis Curulis*), and a deformed foot turned upwards.	A curule chair with embroidered seat, and inscribed, Ꝑ · FOVRIVS; in exergue, CRASSIPES **[Pl. xxxix. 9.]**
2605	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; foot turned downwards.	Similar.

[1] For other coins with this legend struck by Manius Fonteius, the colleague of L. Julius Bursio, see above, p. 323.

[2] This reverse type appears to refer to the origin of the Julia gens, which claimed its descent from Iulus, the son of Venus and Anchises. Bahrfeldt states that the only specimen of this coin which he has met with is in the D'Ailly collection. From its weight he thinks it is a sestertius, not a quinarius.

[3] P. Fourius Crassipes is only known from his coins. It is, however, not improbable that he was the father of Fourius Crassipes, who, in B.C. 56, married Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, and was at a later date proquaestor in Sicily, as there are bronze coins, as and quadrans, bearing the name of CRASSIPES, which are attributed to Panormus (see *B.M. Cat., Gr. Coins, Sicily*, p. 127). The above coins were struck by P. Fourius Crassipes

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 84; A.U.C. 670	
			GAR: OCV: VER	
			(GARGILIUS: OGULNIUS: VERGILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
2606	59·7	Æ ·75	Head of young Jupiter r., wearing oak-wreath; hair arranged in small ringlets; below, thunderbolt.[2]	Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds thunderbolt in r. hand, and reins in l.; below horses, GAR; in exergue, OCV·VER; above quadriga, letter H **[Pl. xxxix. 10.]** (Nott)
2607	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on cheek, circle.	Similar; CAR (for GAR), and letter T **[Pl. xxxix. 11.]**

in virtue of his office of curule aedile, and they are therefore a special issue, probably to meet some extraordinary expenditure connected with a largesse of corn.

The curule chair is one of the symbols of office of the curule aedile as distinguished from the *subsellium*, which was the official seat of the plebeian aedile. The head of the City (Roma) on the obverse refers, no doubt, to the urban duties of the curule aedile, which included the superintendence of the public baths, fountains, aqueducts, &c., and the deformed foot is a *type parlant* of the name of Crassipes. These coins were found in considerable number (thirty-one) in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. A variety reads CRASSVPES. This moneyer does not seem to have struck any bronze money.

[1] In this issue we have absolute evidence of a monetary triumvirate, since each name represents a separate individual. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 451) would recognise in the inscription, not the gentile names (*gentilicia*) but the surnames (*cognomina*); for at this time, he says, the nomen only does not occur on coins. He would therefore erase from the list of moneyers any member of the Gargilia, Ogulnia, or Vergilia gens, but he adds:—"Mais il faut avouer que les légendes ainsi rétablies n'en sont peut-être plus difficiles à compléter." If, on the other hand, the names are gentile names, there is no difficulty in explaining them, though at the time when the coins were struck, there are no other records of any member either of the Gargilia, Ogulnia, or Vergilia gens.

In the inscriptions the letters G and C are sometimes interchanged, so that GAR becomes CAR; but, on the coins in the National Collection, OCVL, and not OGVL, only occurs. A is also given as Ⱥ or Λ. Varieties of the denarius and of the as were produced by permutation of the respective places of the names, so that each moneyer could claim a separate issue as his own particular coinage. The only mint-mark used is a letter of the alphabet, which is met with on most of the bronze coins and on all those of silver. The mint-marks in the form of letters on the bronze coins are exceptional, and the only other instance which we have noticed is on those of C. Licinius Macer (see above, p. 321).

There is a series of denarii of this issue without the moneyers' names (see nos. 2622-4, p. 335). They resemble in this respect the coins of the previous year of Mn. Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio (see above, pp. 323, 332); but they do not bear the legend EX. A. Γ.

[2] The head on the obverse being very similar in treatment and style to that on the coins of Mn. Fonteius, Babelon (vol. i., p. 532) has identified it with Apollo Veiovis, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 452) describes it as the head of the young Jupiter, which, taken in conjunction with the type of the reverse, seems the more probable identification. Any further explanation of this type seems impossible, but Dr. H. Willers (*Num. Anzeig.*, 1899, p. 402) would find a clue in the passage of Livy (l. x., 23), who says that in B.C. 296 the curule aediles, Cn. and Q. Ogulnius, prosecuted several persons for violating the usury laws, and with the money accruing from fines executed many public works and statues, amongst which was Jupiter in a quadriga, which was placed in the temple of the god on the Capitol.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2608	59·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; below horses, GAR; in exergue, VER. OCV; above quadriga, letter A **[Pl. xxxix. 12.]**
2609	59·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I (Blacas Coll.)
2610	56·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar; countermark on cheek, six-rayed star.	Similar; letter R; and GAR for GAR
2611	59·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; below horses, OCV; in exergue, GAR. VER; above quadriga, letter L **[Pl. xxxix. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2612	59·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2613	62·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Nott)
2614	55·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V
2615	56·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, VER; in exergue, GAR. OCV;[1] above quadriga, letter B
2616	50·1	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C; and GAR for GAR (Blacas Coll.)
2617	58·1	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E; and reading GAR
2618	61·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter N
2619	61·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O
2620	51·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R **[Pl. xxxix. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2621	58·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)

[1] Varieties read OCV. VER. GAR, and VER. OCV. GAR. These denarii are found with the countermark of Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 364).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Without moneyers' names[1]	
2622	64·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; no moneyers' names, and no mint-letter. **[Pl. xxxix. 15.]**
2623	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2624	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
			With letter on reverse	
2625	203·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	GAR · OCV · VER above Prow l. **[Pl. xxxix. 16.]**
2626	207·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, GAR · VER · OCV (Blacas Coll.)
2627	159·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, OCV · GAR · VER; before prow, letter I
2628	210·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; above prow, letter M
2629	232·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, OCV · VER · GAR; below prow, letter H
2630	177·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; above prow, letter H
2631	197·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; below prow, letter O
2632	200·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; before prow, letter X **[Pl. xxxix. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2633	191·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, VER · OCV · GAR; no letter before prow.[2] **[Pl. xxxix. 18 rev.]**

[1] From the evidence of finds it would appear that these coins without legends were struck in much greater number than those with the moneyers' names; for in the Monte Codruzzo hoard there were 194 specimens of the former as against 4 of the latter (*all well preserved*), and in the Santa Anna find the numbers were 29 to 1. It is not impossible that with these anepigraphous coins some of the bronze pieces of the semuncial standard without moneyers' names were issued (see above, p. 283). Their fabric is not unlike that of the bronze coins of Gargilius and his associates.

[2] Another variety of the as reads VER . GAR . OCV. The as is the only denomination in bronze known of these moneyers. On some specimens the mint-letter does not occur.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 83; A.U.C. 671	
			L. CENSORIN: P. CREPVSI: C. LIMETAN[1] (LUCIUS [MARCIUS] CENSORINUS: PUBLIUS CREPUSIUS: CAIUS [MAMILIUS] LIMETANUS)	
			Denarius	
			With number on reverse	
2634	60·8	Æ ·7	Bust of Venus[2] r., diademed and veiled, and wearing earring and necklace; behind, L · CENSORIN	Venus, naked, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands and goad in r.; below horses, P·CREPVS; in exergue, C·LIMETAN; above biga, number II[3] (Blacas Coll.)
2635	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number. **[Pl. xl. 1.]**
2636	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; below horses, C · LIMEĀ; in exergue, P·CREPVSI; above biga, number VIII (Blacas Coll.)
2637	60·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number XVII

[1] This is another instance of an undoubted triumvirate of the mint, the members of which issued a separate as well as a joint-coinage. Little appears to be known of all three moneyers beyond what we learn from their coins, so that in fixing the approximate date of their tenure of office we have to depend mainly on the evidence of finds.

Lucius Marcius Censorinus may have been a younger brother of C. Marcius Censorinus, who filled the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 87 (see above, p. 301), and he is generally considered to be the father of L. Marcius L. f. Censorinus, one of the most ardent supporters of Mark Antony, who was praetor B.C. 43, and consul B.C. 39. As the name of L. Censorinus always occurs on the obverse, when given in conjunction with those of his colleagues, it may be presumed that he was considered the chief member of the triumvirate.

Of Publius Crepusius nothing appears to be known beyond what information can be gathered from his coins. The Crepusia gens figures but little in Roman history, and this is the only member who held the office of moneyer.

Caius Mamilius Limetanus is also only known to us as a moneyer. He may, however, have been the son of the tribune of the plebs of the same name, who, in B.C. 110, carried a law to inquire into the cases of those who had assisted Jugurtha in his opposition to the senate.

The coins (denarii) of all these moneyers are very similar in style and fabric, being in somewhat higher relief than those of the immediately preceding years, and being struck on smaller *flans*. From the variety of their mint-marks it would appear that the separate issues of these moneyers, especially that of P. Crepusius, were much more extensive than their joint-issue. This triumvirate did not strike any bronze coins, either collectively or separately, bearing their names.

[2] As in their separate issues each moneyer used a type which referred to his own family history, it is probable that this one of Venus does not relate to any member individually, but that it only records generally the festival of Venus, which was held on the 1st April in each year.

[3] The issue of this particular variety of the denarius was a small one, as the highest mint-number recorded is IIII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2638	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyer's name, L·CENSORI[1]	Similar; number XXIIII
2639	58·0	Æ ·65	Similar; L·CENSORIN	Similar; number XXXII (Blacas Coll.)
2640	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXVIII
2641	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII
2642	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXIIII (de Salis Coll.)
2643	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥X
2644	58·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII [Pl. xl. 2.]
2645	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CI (Cracherode Coll.)
2646	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CV
2647	57·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CVI
2648	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CVII
2649	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXIII
2650	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVII
2651	59·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVIII
2652	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXIII
2653	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXIIII
2654	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXIIII
2655	53·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXVI
2656	62·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXVIIII[2]

[1] Another variety reads L·CENSOR.

[2] Babelon (vol. i., p. 442) notes that these numbers run at least to CLI. There is a hybrid with the obverse type of this issue and the reverse type of a denarius of Q. Pomponius Musa (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. CENSOR	
			(LUCIUS [MARCIUS] CENSORINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
2657	63·0	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long.	The Satyr,[2] Marsyas, walking l., and carrying wine-skin on his shoulder; his r. arm is raised, the hand being extended; he is naked except for buskins on his feet; behind him, column surmounted by draped figure (Minerva?); on l., L · CENSOR [Pl. xl. 3.] (Nott)
2658	62·9	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar.
2659	59·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			With number on reverse	
2660	61·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; on r. of column, number VI[3] (Nott)

[1] It has been mentioned above that this moneyer was one of a triumvirate of the mint, his colleagues being Publius Crepusius and Caius Mamilius Limetanus (see p. 336), and some particulars of his history have been given.

[2] The type of the coins of Censorinus evidently refers to the musical contest between Apollo and Marsyas, which was attended with such disastrous consequences to the latter. It is difficult to account for the selection of this type by the moneyer except, as Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 54) remarks, that some relation may have existed between the name of Marsyas and that of Marcia, to which gens the moneyer belonged, but this suggestion is perhaps too ingenious. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. iv., p. 493) has identified this figure of Marsyas as similar to the statue which stood in the Forum at Rome near the *rostra*, the tribune, and the *Puteal Libonis*. Statues of Marsyas, with one hand raised, were frequently placed in the fora of ancient cities, which had been accorded the *jus italicum*, in token, according to Servius (*in Aeneid*, iv. 58) of the freedom of the state, since he was a minister of Bacchus, the god of liberty. Martial (ii. 64, 7) thus refers to him in this capacity:—

. . . . *Fora litibus omnia fervent:*
Ipse potes fieri, Marsya, causidicus.

It seems not improbable, however, that the statue, standing in the place where justice was administered, was intended to relate to the contest between Marsyas and Apollo, and to demonstrate the severe punishment of arrogant presumption. The figure on the column behind Marsyas is uncertain. It is draped, and appears to hold a spear and a shield, and as such, may be of Minerva or Athene, whose flute Marsyas stole; but others (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 105) would recognize in it that of a comedian, which was erected on the Vulcanal, and is mentioned by Festus (*s. v. Statua*).

Judging from the mint-marks the separate coinage of Censorinus was not a large one. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 195) says that the letters used as mint-marks are placed upright or sideways. The few specimens in the British Museum have, apparently, the letters sideways only.

[3] This appears to be the highest number recorded (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
2661	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar; before head of Apollo, symbol, trident.	Similar; on right of column, letter ⋖
2662	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; letter —
2663	60·2	Æ ·65	Similar; before head, symbol, spear-head.[1]	Similar; letter O **[Pl. xl. 4.]** (Nott)

Ρ . CREPVSI

(PUBLIUS CREPUSIUS[2])

Denarius

			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
2664	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, sceptre; below chin, symbol, ear of corn.	Ρ · CREPVSI (in exergue). Horseman galloping r., hurling spear; behind, number XXVIII
2665	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same smybol.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIII **[Pl. xl. 5.]**
2666	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.	Similar; number ⊥XXXI (Blacas Coll.)
2667	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVIII
2668	54·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ear of corn.	Similar; number CV

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 195) mentions several other symbols.

[2] Our very limited information about the Crepusia gens (see notice of the moneyer above, p. 336) renders any explanation of the types of the coins of P. Crepusius a matter of conjecture. He is the only member of his family who appears to have held the office of moneyer. The head of Apollo would suggest some special cult of that divinity by the family, and the warrior on the reverse probably refers to some act of bravery on the part of an ancestor of the moneyer.

This coinage was a very large one, as three different series of mint-marks were used, consisting of symbols, letters, and numbers; the last only being found on the reverse. When a symbol occurs on the obverse, the number on the reverse reaches at least to CV; when a letter is placed on the obverse, the number on the reverse reaches to XXXVII at least, but when we have both a symbol and a letter on the obverse the number extends to ƀVI. As each numeral in each series represents a fresh die, the number of dies was very large, and the activity at the mint must have been extraordinary, especially when it is taken into consideration that all these dies, as well as those of the two other moneyers and their joint-issue, were made in one year.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse[1]	
2669	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter E	Similar; behind horseman number III
2670	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; number VIIII [Pl. xl. 6.]
2671	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; number XV
2672	54·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar; number XXVI
			With symbol and letter on obverse and number on reverse[2]	
2673	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, symbol, thunderbolt; behind head, letter A	Similar; behind horseman, number III
2674	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flabellum; letter A	Similar; number VI
2675	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter N	Similar; number XXV
2676	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter B	Similar; number $\overline{\text{XXXV}}$
2677	56·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter H	Similar; number ⊥
2678	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter O	Similar; number ⊥XV
2679	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flabellum (?); letter K	Similar; number ⊥XVII (Cracherode Coll.)
2680	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper; letter L	Similar; number ⊥XXIIII [Pl. xl. 7.]
2681	64·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter S	Similar; number ⊥XXVI

[1] There does not seem to be any consecutive relation between the letters on the obverse and the numbers on the reverse of this series. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 103) mentions that in the catalogue of the collection of Sen. Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramon, at Barcelona, a denarius is described with XXXXXI on the reverse and the letter A on the obverse, and also one with CCCC⊥XXXVII on the reverse and no symbol or letter on the obverse.

[2] In this series there appears also not to be any consecutive relation between the numbers on the reverse and the letters on the obverse. The same symbols appear occasionally to have been used with certain sets of numbers. The letter on the obverse is usually placed in a horizontal position.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2682	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, scorpion (?); letter O	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CV}}$
2683	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf; letter M	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CVII}}$
2684	62·1	Æ ·65	Similar; same symbol; letter K	Similar; number CXVII
2685	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CXXXII}}$
2686	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre; letter C	Similar; number C⊥V
2687	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter D	Similar; number C⊥VII
2688	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flower; letter O	Similar; number $\text{C}\overline{\perp\text{XI}}$
2689	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter B	Similar; number C⊥XXVIII
2690	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre; letter D	Similar; number $\text{C}\overline{\perp\text{XXXII}}$ (Blacas Coll.)
2691	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, poppy-head; letter Γ	Similar; number C⊥XXXVII (Blacas Coll.)
2692	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter H	Similar; number $\overline{\text{C}\perp\text{XXXXV}}$ (de Salis Coll.)
2693	48·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, poppy-head; letter S	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCX}}$ (Blacas Coll.)
2694	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter X	Similar; number CCXVIIII
2695	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard; letter E	Similar; number CCXXXII
2696	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter T	Similar; same number $\overline{\text{CCXXXX}}$
2697	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, rake; letter A	Similar; number CC⊥XVII
2698	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard; letter X	Similar; number CC⊥XXIII
2699	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, human ear; letter C	Similar; number CC⊥XXXII

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2700	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, rake; letter I	Similar; number CCC
2701	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key; letter O	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCVIIII}}$ (Blacas Coll.)
2702	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, branch; letter T	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCXVIII}}$
2703	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter E	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCXXV}}$
2704	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, branch; letter D	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCXXVII}}$
2705	54·1	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter, uncertain.	Similar; number CCC$\overline{\text{XXXXV}}$
2706	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, star; letter Ꝑ	Similar; number CCCⅠXIII [Pl. xl. 8.]
2707	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter S	Similar; number CCCⅠXX
2708	54·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key; letter R	Similar; number CCCⅠXXXXII
2709	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, altar; letter G	Similar; number CCCCXXVIIII
2710	63·3	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, wing; letter C	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCCⅠV}}$
2711	56·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; number CCCCⅠVII
2712	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tortoise; letter Ꝑ	Similar; number CCCCⅠVIII
2713	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter R	Similar; number $\overline{\text{CCCCⅠXX}}$
2714	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch; letter D	Similar; number CCCCⅠXXXXVIII
2715	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter N	Similar; number ƀVI

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . MAMIL . LIMETAN	
			(CAIUS MAMILIUS LIMETANUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
2716	57·5	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus and chlamys; behind, caduceus and letter A	C · MAMIL LIMETAN behind and before Ulysses walking r., and leaning on his staff; he wears mariner's dress and pileus, and extends his r. hand towards his dog, Argos, who advances to him; *edge serrated.* (Nott)
2717	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar.
2718	54·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C·	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2719	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E; countermark, circle.	Similar. (Nott)
2720	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F; no countermark.	Similar. [Pl. xl. 9.] (Payne Knight Coll.)
2721	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2722	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter I	Similar.

[1] The few particulars that we possess of this moneyer have been given above (see p. 336). The Mamilia gens claimed descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, who was the reputed son of Ulysses and Circe. Mercury or Hermes was the ancestor of Ulysses, and the bust of that divinity is therefore used for the obverse type of the coins. The reverse type shows Ulysses, after an absence of many years, returning in a mean and humble dress to the island of Ithaca, where he was at once recognized by his old dog, Argos, who died of joy at seeing its former master. The figure of Ulysses leaning on a staff is found on earlier bronze coins of another member of the Mamilia family, L. Mamilius, who held the office of moneyer at some time between the years B.C. 172—151 (see above, p. 97).

A somewhat remarkable feature of the denarii of C. Mamilius Limetanus is the serrated edge. Neither of his colleagues adopted this peculiarity of striking, but it seems to have been much in use during the next and following years. The mint-marks used by this moneyer are limited to single letters of the alphabet placed only on the obverse. His issue was not so extensive as that of his colleague, P. Crepusius.

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 27, 39) mentions hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of C. Mamilius Limetanus, and of the obverses of those of Ti. Claudius Nero (see below, p. 381) and of C. Norbanus (see below, p. 347). The denarius of Mamilius was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2723	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2724	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2725	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter M	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2726	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2727	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; countermark, crescent.
2728	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar; no countermark.
2729	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter T	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 82; A.U.C. 672[1]

Q . ATO . BAB

(QUINTUS ANTONIUS BALBUS)

Denarius

With letter on obverse

SERIES I.

2730	59·7	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); beneath, letter A	Q·ATO·BAB / ΓR (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; *edge serrated.* (de Salis Coll.)

[1] During this year there was a special as well as an ordinary coinage. The special issues consisted in silver of denarii struck by Q. Antonius Balbus, as praetor, and C. Marius Capito, and those without a moneyer's name, but with the legend EX S.C (see p. 357); and in bronze of the as which bears the name of Sulla, and of pieces of lesser denominations with a double cornucopiae on the reverse either alone, or as an adjunct to the main type (see pp. 358, 359). The ordinary issues comprise denarii only struck by C. Norbanus and A. Postumius Albinus. There does not seem to have been an ordinary triumvirate of the mint. These somewhat irregular issues were, no doubt, due to the condition of affairs at Rome during B.C. 82, in which year the city witnessed the expulsion of the Marian party and the triumph of Sulla. In classifying the coins of this year by style we should be inclined to group together the denarii of Q. Antonius Balbus, A. Postumius Albinus, and C. Marius Capito, all of which have the types in low relief and the edges serrated, whilst the coins of C. Norbanus are similar in style to those without a moneyer's name, and bearing the legend EX S.C only. These have the edge of the denarius not serrated. This classification, however, does not quite accord with the evidence of finds; for in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, only coins of Q. Antonius Balbus and C. Norbanus occurred, whilst in those

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2731	50·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar.
2732	56·7	*R* ·8	Similar; letter M	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2733	51·5	*R* ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2734	46·7	*R* ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2735	58·8	*R* ·75	Similar; letter Ꝑ	Similar.
2736	61·8	*R* ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
2737	46·4	*R* ·75	Similar; before head of Jupiter, letter B·	Similar.
2738	51·0	*R* ·7	Similar; letter E	Similar.
2739	53·3	*R* ·75	Similar; letter I·	Similar.

unearthed at Carrara and San Miniato (see p. 361) we meet with examples of the coinages of all four moneyers attributed to this year, and, in that of Carrara, in addition, with the denarii with EX S.C only. It would therefore appear that Q. Antonius Balbus and C. Norbanus issued their money early in B.C. 82, and that the coinages of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius Capito may have followed a few months later. It is from this circumstance, and also on account of the difference in fabric, that we do not think that an ordinary triumvirate of the mint was appointed during this year, but it would rather seem that the early coinages were issued by the Marian party, and the later ones by that which favoured Sulla. It should be noticed that the majority of the coins of C. Marius Capito bear the legend EX S.C, which shows that his issue was at least in part a special one. None of the moneyers struck bronze coins, and the only pieces in that metal which can be attributed to B.C. 82 are such as either bear the name of Sulla, or, at least, show that they may have been struck under his influence. After this year the issue of bronze coins at the Roman mint ceases, and was not again generally adopted till *circ.* B.C. 15 (see above, p. 317).

Q. Antonius Balbus was a member of the Marian party, and in B.C. 82 was appointed praetor in Sardinia, from whence he was driven by L. Philippus, the legate of Sulla, and slain (Livy, *Epit.* 86). From their style and fabric it is evident that the coins bearing his name were struck by Balbus before he quitted Rome for the seat of his government, and in his capacity as praetor. They are certainly not of local fabric, and we are therefore unable to accept Babelon's view that they were struck in Sardinia (vol. i., p. 158). Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 32) was not only the first to fix the date of the striking of these coins, but he accounted for their issue in the circumstance that in B.C. 82 the Senate, dominated by the Marian party, took the treasures from the temples, and used them for the payment of the army (Val. Max., vii. 6, 4: *Senatus consulto aurea atque argentea templorum ornamenta, ne militibus stipendia deessent conflata sunt*). This also accounts for the legend S.C on the obverse. It is therefore most probable that Balbus was permitted to strike these coins in a great measure to provide for the expenses of his army in Sardinia.

The type of the denarius is of so general a character that its application to any particular member of the Antonia gens would be a matter of conjecture only.

The mint-marks which occur in this issue consist of letters only, and they show three series. When placed on the obverse they are found either beneath the head of Jupiter, or before, i.e. under his chin; in the latter case the letter is often accompanied by a pellet or stop; when the letter occurs on the reverse it is always placed below the quadriga, and is not accompanied by a stop.

Q. Antonius Balbus does not appear to have struck any bronze coins.

There are several hybrids of this coinage (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 38, 39; *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 27; Babelon, vol. i., p. 148). The reverse type is found with the obverse (1) head of Roma; (2) head of Augustus; (3) with the obverse of the denarius of L. Scipio Asiagenus (see above, p. 206); (4) and with that of C. Hosidius Geta (Babelon, vol. i., p. 547, no. 1), whilst the obverse occurs with the reverse of the denarius of L. Antestius (see p. 142) and of C. Naevius Balbus (see p. 366).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2740	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar. (Nott)
2741	52·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter M	Similar.
2742	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·M	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2743	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter P·	Similar.
2744	52·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Q·	Similar.
2745	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar. (Nott)
2746	50·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2747	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T·	Similar. (Nott)
2748	54·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V	Similar.
2749	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X·	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
2750	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; below quadriga letter A **[Pl. xl. 11.]** (Nott)
2751	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2752	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter B (Nott)
2753	65·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
2754	53·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D (Nott)
2755	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E (de Salis Coll.)
2756	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F (Cracherode Coll.)
2757	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter H
2758	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter I
2759	50·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter K

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2760	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
2761	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N (Nott)
2762	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Blacas Coll.)
2763	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter P
2764	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Nott)
2765	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Nott)
2766	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)
2767	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2768	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Nott)
2769	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter X (Nott)

C. NORBANVS
(CAIUS NORBANUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

With number on obverse

2770	67·0	Æ ·8	C. NORBANVS below Head of Venus r., diademed and wearing earring and necklace; behind, number VI	Fasces between ear of corn on l., and caduceus on r.

[1] Norbanus as a gentile name is irregular in form, the usual termination in such cases being *ius* and not *us*, and in consequence some modern writers suppose it to have been a cognomen of the Junia gens. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 514) and Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 141) considered it to be a cognomen of the Vibia gens, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 453, note 2) and Hübner (*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. ii., p. 43; *Bulletin Épigraphique de la Gaule*, 1883, pp. 111-113) have shown that Norbanus is a gentile name derived from the town of Norba in Latium. Hübner mentions other gentile names formed in the same manner, as *Albanus, Baebianus, Bovianus, Faesulanus, Neapolitanus*, &c. Borghesi and Cavedoni based their opinion on a silver coin, formerly in the possession of Padre Antonio Benedetti, having on the obverse the head of Apollo and NORBANVS, and on the reverse Hercules seated, at his feet a lion, and the legend VIBIVS. This coin was probably one of the imitations of the first century B.C. struck in Spain, of which there are numerous examples in the British Museum.

C. Norbanus is only known to us from his coins. He may have been a son of C. Norbanus who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 90—89, and consul B.C. 83, and father of C. Norbanus Flaccus,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2771	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXI	Similar.
2772	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar.
2773	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXVI	Similar. [Pl. xl. 12.] (Nott)
2774	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVII	Similar. (Nott)
2775	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXIIII	Similar.
2776	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
2777	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥X	Similar.
2778	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XIII	Similar.
2779	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XVI	Similar.
2780	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII	Similar. (Nott)
2781	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar.
2782	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXIII	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2783	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXV	Similar.
2784	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXX	Similar.
2785	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXI	Similar. (Nott)

who with L. Cestius as his colleague struck aurei in B.C. 44 in his capacity as praefect (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 261). His date of office as moneyer is ascertainable from the evidence of finds (see above, pp. 344, 345).

The reverse type of his denarii is usually considered to be an allusion to the life of his father, and the part which he played in Sicily during the Social war, when he raised troops, organized a fleet, and provisioned the town of Rhegium, by which means it was able to resist the attacks of the insurgents. The emblems which form the type appear to warrant some such interpretation (Mommsen, *Hist. nom. rom.*, t. ii., p. 453, note 2).

The cult of Venus was specially honoured in Sicily, hence the obverse type, which resembles in style very closely the head on the obverse of the denarii without a moneyer's name, but with the legend EX S.C also classed to this year (see below, p. 357). The mint-marks of this issue consist only of numbers placed on the obverse. On Type I. they extend to CCXX at least, but on Type II. they appear to be more limited.

The denarius of Type I. was restored by Trajan. A hybrid exists of the obverse of the denarius of C. Norbanus and the reverse of that of C. Mamilius Limetanus (see p. 343); and others, with the reverse of the denarius of C. Norbanus (Type I.), and the obverses of those of L. Julius Caesar (see p. 230) and of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (see p. 151); see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 259.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2786	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVI	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2787	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII; countermarks, two crescents.	Similar.
2788	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIIII; no countermarks.	Similar.
2789	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥XXXXV	Similar. (Nott)
2790	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVI	Similar.
2791	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVII	Similar. (Nott)
2792	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number CVIIII	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2793	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXII	Similar.
2794	62·8	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXIIII	Similar.
2795	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar.
2796	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXX	Similar.
2797	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXI	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2798	57·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXV	Similar.
2799	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
2800	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXVII	Similar.
2801	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXVIII	Similar.
2802	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXIIII	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 13.]**
2803	52·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXX	Similar.
2804	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXII	Similar.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2805	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXXXXIIII	Similar. (Nott)
2806	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXV	Similar.
2807	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXVI	Similar.
2808	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥IIII	Similar.
2809	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥V	Similar. (Nott)
2810	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥VII	Similar. (Nott)
2811	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥VIIII	Similar (Blacas Coll.)
2812	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar. (Nott)
2813	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥X	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2814	65·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥XII	Similar.
2815	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XV	Similar.
2816	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XVIII	Similar.
2817	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number C⊥XVIIII	Similar.
2818	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥XX	Similar.
2819	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXII	Similar.
2820	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number C⊥XXV	Similar.
2821	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXVII	Similar. (Nott)
2822	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXXXVII	Similar.
2823	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number CCIII	Similar.
2824	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number CCVII	Incuse of obv. type. (Blacas Coll.)
2825	53·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number CCXIIII	Similar to no. 2823.
2826	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CCXX	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With number on obverse	
2827	60·0	Æ ·75	C. NORBANVS below Head of Venus r., similar to no. 2770; behind, number VIIII	Prow-stem, fasces, caduceus and ear of corn. **[Pl. xl. 14.]**
2828	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number X	Similar. (Nott)
2829	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number XIII	Similar. (Nott)
2830	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number XIIII	Similar.
2831	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVI	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2832	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVIII	Similar.
2833	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XX	Similar.
2834	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXII	Similar.
2835	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXV	Similar. (Nott)
			A . POST . A . F . S . N . ALBIN	
			(AULUS POSTUMIUS AULI FILIUS SPURII NEPOS ALBINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2836	60·8	Æ ·8	Bust of Diana r., draped and wearing earring and necklace; hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the end of which is in the form of a stag's head; above, bucranium.	On a rock or hill a togate figure stands l. near a lighted altar, and sprinkles with a branch an ox destined for the sacrifice; around, A . POST . A . F . S . N . ALBIN; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xl. 15.]**

[1] There seems little doubt that this moneyer was a son of Aulus Postumius Albinus, who had filled the same office some years previously, but whose coins were struck outside Rome (see

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2837	58·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2838	57·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.	
2839	61·1	AR ·8	Female head, Hispania, r., veiled, in attitude of distress with dishevelled hair; behind, HISPAN	Togate figure standing l. between fasces with axe and standard surmounted by eagle; he extends his r. hand towards the latter; in the field and exergue, A·POST A·F·S·N·ALBIN; *edge serrated.* (Cracherode Coll.)
2840	60·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 16.]**
2841	57·6	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2842	57·3	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2843	52·7	AR ·75	Similar; of barbarous work.	Similar; of barbarous work, the legend being blundered and partly retrograde.

ITALY, B.C. 89, and Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 378-380, nos. 2-6), and a grandson of Spurius Postumius Albinus, who was consul B.C. 110. He has also been identified with A. Postumius Albinus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 380), who was placed by Julius Caesar over Sicily in B.C. 49, but this identification is uncertain, seeing that a long period would have elapsed between the two appointments. This is the second occurrence of the praenomen of the grandfather of the moneyer on coins. As no coins of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius C. F. Capito occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but were present in those of Carrara and San Miniato, it has been suggested that they struck money under the orders of Sulla (see p. 345).

The denarii of A. Postumius Albinus are of two types. That with the bust of Diana on the obverse and a sacrificial scene on the reverse (Type I.) may, as in the case of his father's coins, relate to the sacrifice which was specially offered by A. Postumius Albus to Diana in her temple on the Aventine on the eve of the battle of Lake Regillus. Borghesi (*Fast.* ii., p. 43) would recognize in this scene a reference to the early dedication of the temple of Diana, and to the special sacrifice in her honour of the ox (*taurobolium*), at which the augurs foretold the domination of Rome over the neighbouring cities of Latium, a prophecy which was fulfilled by the subsequent victory of A. Postumius Albus. The *bucranium* above the head of Diana represents also the skull and horns of the ox, which were placed in front of her temple.

Type II. has not been satisfactorily explained. In the dishevelled head of Hispania we may, however, recognize a reference to the praetorship of L. Postumius Albinus over Spain, and to his successful expeditions against the Vaccaei and Lusitani (B.C. 180-179), for which he received a triumph. The scene on the reverse may relate to the levying of troops for his Spanish campaign, or to his mission to Masinissa and the Carthaginians in B.C. 171, to raise forces for the war against Perseus (Livy, xlii. 35).

This moneyer did not use any mint-marks, nor did he issue any bronze coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . MARI . C . F . CAPIT (CAIUS MARIUS CAII FILIUS CAPITO)[1] **Denarius** SERIES I. *With same number on obverse and reverse*	
2844	63·5	Æ ·75	C · MARI · C · F · CAPIT · around Bust of Ceres r.,[2] draped, wearing earring; head bound with corn-wreath; hair falling down her neck; after legend, number VI	Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen; in r. hand he holds staff; above, number VI; *edge serrated.*
2845	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar; number VIIII	Similar; number VIIII (Nott)
2846	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; same number.	Similar; same number. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2847	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XII	Similar; number XII
2848	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XIII	Similar; number XIII
2849	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVII	Similar; number XVII

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 201) has identified him as the adopted son of the great Marius. Born in 109, the young Marius was with his father in Africa, and on the latter's death was also distinguished by his severity towards his enemies. He was elected consul B.C. 82, at the early age of twenty-seven, and being defeated in that year by Sulla, near Sacriportus, took refuge in Praeneste, from which place he escaped, but shortly afterwards perished. Babelon has placed the date of the issue of the above coins at B.C. 84, and adds that Marius filled the office of moneyer during his father's lifetime, and under his authority, forgetting, however, the fact that the elder Marius died early in B.C. 86. On account of the absence of any of these coins in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, and their presence in very fine condition in those of Carrara and San Miniato, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 460) considered that they were struck after B.C. 80 or 79; but Count de Salis, who placed the burial of the Monte Codruzzo hoard to a slightly earlier date, attributes the coins to B.C. 82. In either case the moneyer Marius would have held office under Sulla. His identification, therefore, with the adopted son of the great Marius does not seem possible; at the same time the occurrence of two members of the Maria gens, with the same praenomen and patronymic, holding office, one as consul, the other as moneyer, in the same year would be an unusual coincidence, especially under the then existing circumstances. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) thinks that C. Marius Capito, A. Postumius Albinus, and L. Rutilius Flaccus formed a triumvirate of the mint, but the coinage of the last moneyer is assigned to a slightly later date (see below, p. 395).

[2] The type of the head of Ceres and the husbandman refers to the foundation of a colony, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 202) suggests that it may be the colony of Eporedia, which was founded by Marius in Cisalpine Gaul *circ.* B.C. 100; but if the moneyer be no longer identified as the adopted son of Marius this explanation seems scarcely admissible.

The numbers and symbols on the obverse and reverse, used as mint-marks in this issue, form three successive series. In Series I. the numbers run from I—XXIIII; in Series II. from XXV—XXXII, and in Series III. from XXXIII—CLI. The exceptions mentioned by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 65) may be hybrids. In each case the number is the same on the obverse and reverse; but in Series II. a symbol is added on the reverse, and in Series III. the symbol is on the obverse. There is a slight variation in the type of the coins of the last series, the moneyer's name being partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse. The letters S . C, which occur on Series II. and III., show that this coinage was of a special nature.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2850	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XVIIII	Similar; number XVIIII **[Pl. xl. 17.]**
2851	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXIII	Similar; number XXIII
2852	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXIIII	Similar; number XXIIII (Nott)
			SERIES II. *With number on obverse and same number and symbol on reverse*	
2853	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number after legend, XXVIII	Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen, &c., similar to no. 2844; above, number XXVIII; in exergue, S·C (*Senatus consulto*) and symbol, grasshopper; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xl. 18.]**
2854	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXVIIII; countermarks on face, two crescents.	Similar; number XXVIIII; symbol, mouse.
			SERIES III. *With number and symbol on obverse and same number on reverse*[1]	
2855	61·3	Æ ·75	CAPIT behind Bust of Ceres r., draped, head bound with corn-wreath, &c., similar to no. 2844; after legend, number XXXVI; under her chin, symbol, fly.	C·MARI·C·F S·C (in exergue). Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen, &c., similar to no. 2844; above, number XXXVI; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xl. 19.]**
2856	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXI; symbol, crab.	Similar; number XXXXI (Nott)
2857	50·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXIIII; symbol, ear of corn.	Similar; number XXXXIIII
2858	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXV; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; number XXXXV
2859	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXVIII; symbol, trident.	Similar; number XXXXVIII (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This variety of type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2860	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥I; symbol, thyrsus.	Similar; number ⊥I
2861	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥II; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; number ⊥II
2862	54·9	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥IIII; symbol, prow.	Similar; number ⊥IIII
2863	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥V; symbol, star.	Similar; number ⊥V
2864	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XII; symbol, helmet.	Similar; number ⊥XII
2865	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII; symbol, bipennis.	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII (Blácas Coll.)
2866	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXII; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; number ⊥XXII (Nott)
2867	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII
2868	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXX; symbol, head of goose.	Similar; number ⊥XXX (Nott)
2869	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVIIII; symbol, flower.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVIIII
2870	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXXI; symbol, *effaced*.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXI
2871	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVII; symbol, strigil.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVII (Nott)
2872	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number C; symbol, animal's head.	Similar; number C
2873	60·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; number CI; symbol, distaff (?).	Similar; number CI (Nott)
2874	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CII; symbol, lyre.	Similar; number CII
2875	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CIIII; symbol, torque.	Similar; number CIIII
2876	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVIII; symbol, lyre.	Similar; number CVIII (Nott)
2877	55·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXI; symbol, sandal.	Similar; number CXI

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2878	61·3	Æ ·57	Similar; number CXII; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar; number CXII (Cracherode Coll.)
2879	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXV; symbol, fibula.	Similar; number CXV
2880	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXVIIII; symbol, fly.	Similar; number CXVIIII
2881	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXX; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar; number CXX
2882	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXI; symbol, running stag.	Similar; number CXXXI
2883	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXXII; symbol, shield.	Similar; number CXXXII
2884	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXV; symbol, running hound.	Similar; number CXXXV
2885	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVI; symbol, sword with square handle.	Similar; number CXXXVI (Nott)
2886	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVIII; symbol, shoe.	Similar; number CXXXVIII
2887	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVIIII; symbol, bird (ibis).	Similar; number CXXXVIIII (Nott)
2888	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXVI; symbol, Phrygian cap.	Similar; number CXXXXVI (Nott)
2889	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXXXVIII; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar; number CXXXXVIII
2890	56·5 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥; symbol, *effaced*.	Similar; number C⊥ (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name[1]	
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse[2]	
2891	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Venus r., diademed, and wearing necklace; behind, letter C; before head, countermarks, crescent and E	Cornucopiae filled with fruit, and bound with fillet; at sides EX S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*); all within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. xl. 20.]**
2892	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D; no countermarks.	Similar. (Nott)
2893	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar. (Nott)
2894	52·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar.

[1] These silver and the following bronze coins without moneyer's name were probably struck at the time of Sulla's arrival in Rome, B.C. 82, after the defeat of the Marian party. The attribution of the denarii to this date is confirmed by the evidence of finds, as no specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but a few were met with in that unearthed at Carrara. The issue was probably not a large one, as it is rarely met with in later hoards. In style and fabric, and in the obverse type, these coins so closely resemble those of C. Norbanus, struck earlier in the year, that it might be supposed that the dies for the two issues were executed by the same engravers. The legend EX S.C shows that the issue was a special one, and that it was authorized by the Senate, and the type of the reverse, a cornucopiae, suggests that it was intended to defray the expense of some special largesse of corn, as the inhabitants of Rome, after the recent struggle between Sulla and the Marian party, must have been in need of some such assistance. The head of Venus was, no doubt, selected for the obverse type, out of compliment to Sulla, who considered himself the favourite of Aphrodite or Venus, for in writing to the Greeks, and in answer to their applications, he took the additional name of *Epaphroditus*, and the inscription on the trophies at the time of his triumph was *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Epaphroditus* (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). Babelon (vol. i., p. 411) is of opinion that these denarii were struck in B.C. 80, on the occasion of the triumph of Sulla. Similar types, but with a double cornucopiae on the reverse, were also used about this time for gold and silver coins struck by a quaestor of Sulla, which Count de Salis has attributed to the East (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 408, 409, nos. 32, 33).

Babelon (vol. i., p. 412, no. 45) has classed with these denarii the *as* with the reverse type of a warrior standing on the prow, but this piece belongs to the earlier coinage of C. Licinius L. f. Macer, whose name in this instance had been omitted (see above, p. 321).

[2] All the letters of the alphabet occur on this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE[1]	
			Quadrans	
	34·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Prow r.; below, ROMA; above, double cornucopiae with fruit.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 409, no. 35.]

Sextans (?)

	35·0	Æ ·7	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus.	Double cornucopiae with fruit, and bound with fillet; on r., ROMA

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 409, no. 36.]

Uncia

	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet and necklace; behind, •	Double cornucopiae with fruit; on l., ROMA

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 410, no. 37.]

[1] These bronze coins are attributed to Sulla on account of their resemblance in the reverse type or symbol to the preceding denarii, and to the gold and silver coins mentioned on p. 357, which are assigned to the East. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 408-410) has classed together all the gold, silver, and bronze coins with reverse type a double cornucopiae, and suggests that they were copied from the coins of Valentia in Bruttium, and that Sulla established for a short time a mint in that city under the control of a quaestor. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 98) doubts the connection of the bronze with the gold and silver coins with the double cornucopiae, as he would attribute the first to an earlier date. He also thinks that the sextans (?) figured above may be a semuncia, as it is without the marks of value. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pp. 353, 354, pl. lxxvii., nos. 7-9), on account of their weights, assigns the quadrans to the semuncial series, and the uncia to the sextantal, and would identify the sextans as the semuncia. As, however, these bronze coins are rare, and sometimes of uncertain values, and of differing fabric, he adds that any attempt to classify them chronologically would be very conjectural. The double cornucopiae only for the type of reverse would be an unusual occurrence in the case of a sextantal issue. D'Ailly also figures a variety of the sextans (?) with the reverse type similar to the uncia, but the petasus of Mercury is not winged; and also an uncertain piece with male head on the obverse and a double cornucopiae on the reverse, but without any legend (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxvii., nos. 10, 11).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L . SV	
			(LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA)[1]	
			As	
2895	240·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r.; above, L·SV; below [IMPE] [Pl. xl. 21.]

[1] The bronze coins with this legend, of which the only denomination known is the as, were probably issued by Sulla immediately on his arrival in Rome. Such a proceeding would appear to be very irregular, but about this time gold and silver coins were being struck in the East in his name, and in that of his proquaestor, L. Manlius (see coins of the East, B.C. 82). The coins themselves do not supply us with any evidence that they were issued with the sanction of the Senate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 408) supposed that, like the gold and silver coins with the reverse type a double cornucopiae, these were also issued at Valentia, but as the local mints had been long closed it seems preferable to ascribe them to the mint of the Capitol. Their somewhat rude fabric and careless striking is at this time, in the case of bronze money, no criterion of local issue. The as is of the semuncial standard, so that its issue belongs to a date between B.C. 88—82.

Besides the fact that this *as* is the only coin bearing the name of Sulla which can be assigned to the mint at Rome, it has a further interest, inasmuch as it is among the latest, if not actually the last issue in that metal for a considerable period. In B.C. 82, as already mentioned (see above, p. 317), there was a sudden cessation of bronze money at Rome, and it was practically not resumed till nearly the end of the century, by which time the political condition of the country had completely changed, and the government had passed from a republic to a monarchy.

PERIOD XI.

Circ. B.C. 81—73; A.U.C. 673—681

THE coinages assigned to these years are those which were not present in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but which occurred in those unearthed at Carrara (Tuscany), San Miniato (Tuscany), Hev-Szamos (Transylvania), Roncofreddo (Romagna), Frascarolo (Prov. di Modena), Rignano (Tuscany), Licodia (Catania, Sicily), Palestrina (Prov. di Roma), and Ossero (Istria). The burials of these nine hoards occurred at intervals between B.C. 79—73.

The chief events in Roman history during the years B.C. 81—73 were; the dictatorship of Sulla, B.C. 81—78; the insurrection of Lepidus in Northern Italy, B.C. 78—77; and the Sertorian war in Spain, B.C. 80—72. It is probably due, as we shall see, to the second event, that some of the earlier hoards were concealed. The war of Sertorius gave rise to special issues in Spain, which are important in determining the classification of the coins struck at the Roman mint (see above, p. 318).

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denomination struck during this Period is the denarius; the issue of the quinarius and the sestertius being in abeyance from this time for many years, and that of the bronze coinage being completely suspended (see above, p. 317). This last circumstance is also of importance in classifying the coinage after B.C. 82.

The types of the denarius vary with each moneyer, most of whom use only one, but some employ two, and others three. Mint-marks in the form of symbols, letters, and numbers (Roman and Greek) are frequent, and in the extensive issue of L. Papius (see p. 370) the symbol on the obverse and that on the reverse bear some relation to each other in their character. The serration of the edge of the denarius which was resumed in the later years of the previous Period is continued; but it soon became infrequent. In the case of two issues, those of L. Procilius (see p. 386) and C. Egnatius (see p. 399), both serrated and non-serrated denarii were struck.

During this Period there is no instance of a mint-triumvirate such as occurred in B.C. 84 and 83, but there are a number of special issues, which were necessary to meet the expenses of the largesses of corn to the Roman people, and also those of the war in Spain. These special issues appear to have been almost of yearly occurrence, and Count de Salis has attributed, as a rule, only one ordinary moneyer to each year.

There are no changes to be noticed in the forms of the moneyers' names, except that the *nomen* alone never occurs. The initial of the moneyer's grandfather is given in three instances.

CLASSIFICATION.—For the chronology of the coins of this Period, we must first take into account the cessation of the bronze money at Rome; then the dates of those issues which occurred outside Italy at this time, in Spain, Gaul,

and the East (see Tables of Finds); and lastly, the evidence of hoards, of which, as mentioned above, there are no less than nine. The burial of these hoards happened at various times during B.C. 81—73. The following summary of their contents will show their chronological order.

The *Carrara* hoard, discovered in 1860, consisted of about 3,000 denarii and 505 quinarii. The coins were contained in an earthenware vase which was unearthed during excavations for the foundations of a house on a roadway leading to the town of Massa. The find was described by the Marchese Angelo Remedi (*Relazione degli scavi fatti in Luni*, Sarzana, 1860). In subsequent notices since the publication of the account given by the Marchese Remedi, it has been shown that several coins, stated to have been in the hoard, did not originally form part of it. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1860, p. 203) indicates amongst those pieces the denarius of L. Valerius Acisculus, with Valeria seated on a heifer (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 519, no. 16), and that of Julius Caesar, with the type of an elephant and the pontifical attributes (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). To these we would add the denarius of L. Rutilius Flaccus, with head of Roma and Victory in a biga, struck *circ.* B.C. 77 (see p. 395, note 1). The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of Q. Antonius Balbus, C. Norbanus, Q. Postumius Albinus, and C. Marius C. f. Capito, and those without a moneyer's name, but bearing the legend EX S·C, attributed to Sulla (B.C. 82). Coins of the first two moneyers only occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. Of the same and more recent dates, however, are the coins of C. Annius Luscus, the proconsul, issued by his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius (B.C. 82—80), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (B.C. 79—77), struck in Spain; of C. Valerius Flaccus as *Imperator* (B.C. 82), struck in Gaul; and those of the quaestor of Sulla with a female head and a double cornucopiae and Q (B.C. 81—80), struck in the East. From the coins not emanating from the Roman mint it is evident that the Carrara hoard could not have been buried before B.C. 79 or 78, and it seems only possible to account for the absence of any specimens of such large issues as those of C. Naevius Balbus (B.C. 81), L. Papius (B.C. 80), and M. Volteius (B.C. 78), in the circumstance that this hoard may have been brought from Spain, and buried in Tuscany during the revolt of Lepidus (B.C. 78—77). This would also explain the presence of coins struck in Spain, some of which are of a later date than those of the Roman mint. The Carrara hoard is remarkable for the large and unusual number of quinarii which it contained. With the exception of a few pieces of this denomination of the early issue, they were of a date subsequent to the passing of the *Lex Clodia*, *circ.* B.C. 104 (see above, p. 158), and included the issues of C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, M. Porcius Cato (ITALY, B.C. 89), P. Vettius Sabinus, C. Fundanius, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Q. Titius, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, and L. Rubrius Dossenus.

The *San Miniato* hoard was of precisely the same character as that of Carrara, and was discovered under similar circumstances. It contained some 3,480 coins, of which 1,095 denarii, 70 quinarii, and 15 victoriati were described by Sig. G. F. Gamurrini (*Period. di Num. e Sfrag.*, 1873, pp. 240 f.), and afterwards by Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 45 f.). If we except the denarii of C. Poblicius and L. Procilius with some others, which, in

Mommsen's opinion, were not originally in the hoard, the latest pieces of the Roman mint were the same as in the Carrara hoard, with the exception of the Sullan denarius with EX S·C. Of the coins struck outside Italy there were examples of the denarii of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain; and of C. Valerius Flaccus, struck in Gaul, but none of the East. The quinarii, too, were of precisely the same moneyers as those in the Carrara hoard. Owing to their great similarity, it seems almost a certainty that not only was the San Miniato hoard buried at the same time, and under the same circumstances, as that of Carrara, but that it may also have been brought from Spain.

The *Hev-Szamos* hoard, described by Dr. Friedrich Kenner (*Archiv. f. Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, t. xxiv., pp. 377 f.), and by the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 471 f.), was discovered in 1844, and consisted of 120 denarii, of which 9 were without moneyers' names, the remaining 111 coins representing no less than 70 separate issues, or an average of under two coins to each moneyer. There were also present in the hoard 318 drachms of Dyrrhachium and 27 other pieces undecipherable. If we except the denarius of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus (B.C. 72), which was probably added to the find after its discovery (see p. 415, note), the latest pieces were those of L. Cassius and M. Volteius (B.C. 78) of the Roman mint, and those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius struck in Spain (B.C. 79—77). It contained coins of the following issues, also not represented in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards:—C. Poblicius and C. Naevius Balbus (B.C. 81), L. Papius and Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. (B.C. 80), and L. Procilius (B.C. 79); and of L. Manlius, the proquaestor of Sulla, struck in the East. The burial of this hoard may therefore have taken place *circ.* B.C. 78.

The *Roncofreddo* hoard, which was found near Savignano in the Romagna in 1756, consisted of about 6,000 denarii and 17 quinarii. It was examined and catalogued by Pietro Borghesi (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 28), and though it contained but a small number of early denarii without moneyers' names, yet there was an almost complete series of those with their names. The latest coins of the Roman mint, which had not occurred in any of the previously mentioned hoards, were those of P. Satrienus and L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77); of L. Lucretius Trio and L. Rustius (B.C. 76); and of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75). The issues outside Italy were represented by the coins, struck in *Spain*, of C. Annius Luscus with the quaestors' names, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius (B.C. 82—80); of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius with his name, and those with IMPER only (B.C. 79—77), and of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus as quaestor (B.C. 76—72); in *Gaul* of C. Valerius Flaccus (B.C. 82), and in the *East* of L. Manlius, the proquaestor (B.C. 82). The pieces struck in Spain of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus had not occurred in any previous hoard, and their date of issue corresponds with the latest coins represented of the Roman mint. The burial of this hoard may therefore have occurred at the end of B.C. 75, or at the beginning of the next year. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 27) thought that it may have been concealed during the Revolt of the Slaves under Spartacus, B.C. 73—71.

The *Frascarolo* hoard, discovered in 1828, near Castelvetro (12 Italian miles from Modena), consisted of some 1,100 pieces, which were examined by

Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 9; *Ripostigli*, p. 30), but as the coins were submitted to him in batches and not all at one time, the evidence which they afford is not absolutely trustworthy, and such pieces as those of C. Piso Frugi (B.C. 64) and L. Furius Brocchus (B.C. 55) could not have been in the hoard originally. The latest coins of the Roman mint were the same as in the Roncofreddo hoard, with the exception of those of L. Rustius and L. Farsuleius Mensor. Of the coins of Spain, those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius with his name, and as *Imperator*, and those of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus were present, as in the Roncofreddo hoard. The burial of the Frascarolo hoard therefore practically coincides with that discovered at Roncofreddo, i.e., *circ.* B.C. 75 or 74.

The *Rignano* hoard was discovered in 1876 during some excavations near the town of that name, situated about ten miles from Florence. At the bottom of a rough staircase hewn out of the tufa was found a skeleton, and near it two lamps and an earthenware pot, containing the coins, which numbered only 96 in all. Of these, two were quinarii, the rest denarii. There was only one early denarius, with the symbol a crescent; all the other coins dating from about the middle of the second century B.C. They were arranged and described according to their condition by Prof. A. Mau, in the *Bull. dell' Inst. corr. arch.*, 1876, pp. 136-139, who noted among the best preserved pieces those of C. Postumius, L. Rutilius Flaccus, and L. Farsuleius Mensor. There were also present coins of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis), and Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain. The date of burial also coincides with that of the Roncofreddo hoard. This small hoard of Rignano, though not in itself of any special importance, illustrates the ordinary currency of the time.

The *Licodia* hoard, found in 1900, was another small one, as it consisted of only 120 denarii, representing, however, about 65 various issues. A detailed list of the coins was supplied by Prof. E. Gabrici to the *Scavi*, 1900, pp. 657-8. There was only one denarius of early type, Victory in a biga, the rest with moneyers' names dating from the middle of the second century B.C., as in the case of the Rignano find. The latest pieces of the Roman mint, which were nearly all "fine" (*quasi fresco*), were those of P. Satrienus, C. Postumius, L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77), L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76), L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75), and L. Cossutius Sabula (B.C. 74). This last coin had not occurred in any of the previously mentioned hoards. The coins issued in Spain were of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis) and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius. The presence of the denarius of L. Cossutius Sabula shows that the burial of this hoard may have been a little after those of Frascarolo and Rignano, but not later than B.C. 74.

The *Palestrina* hoard, which consisted of 367 denarii, 1 victoriatus and 31 quinarii, is of importance for classification, as the whole of it, a very rare circumstance, came into the hands of Prof. W. Helbig and Prof. A. Mau, and was described and annotated by them in the *Bull. dell' Inst. corr. arch.*, 1874, pp. 276 f. The denarii without and with symbols numbered seven, the rest all bore moneyers' names, some being of early date. Throughout, the coins were very evenly distributed, and it is only in the case of three issues that there were a considerable number. Of C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 87) there were 17 pieces; of L. Titurius Sabinus (B.C. 87), 18 pieces; and of the triumvirate,

L. Marcius Censorinus, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus (B.C. 83), 21 pieces. The number of coins of the majority of the other issues ranged from one to five pieces each. The latest coins of the Roman mint were those of P. Satrienus, C. Postumius, and L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77); of L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76); of C. Egnatius Maxsumus, L. Farsuleius Mensor, and L. Plaetorius (B.C. 75); and of L. Cossutius Sabula and P. Cornelius Lentulus (B.C. 74). Most of these are described as being in very fine condition. The coin of P. Cornelius Lentulus had not occurred in any hoard previously mentioned. Of the coins issued outside Italy the latest were those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain (B.C. 79—77). The burial of this hoard must have occurred some time in B.C. 74, and was contemporary with that of Licodia.

The *Ossero* hoard, which was unearthed in March, 1899, and which was contained in a copper vessel, consisted of 475 silver coins, all denarii, with the exception of four quinarii, struck after the passing of the *Lex Clodia*. The find was divided between the museums of Ossero, Parenzo, Trieste, and Vienna; but before its dispersal the contents were described by Signor F. Salata (*Il ripostiglio di denari della repubblica romana scoperto ad Ossero*, Parenzo, 1899), and arranged according to Babelon's classification (*Mon. rép. rom.*). In 1901, Bahrfeldt republished the hoard in the *Rev. Belge*, 1901, pp. 5 f., arranging it chronologically, according to the Mommsen-Blacas classification. From these particulars it will be seen (Tables of Finds) that there were nine early denarii, six bearing symbols only, and that the latest pieces struck at the Roman mint were of L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76); of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75); of L. Cossutius Sabula (B.C. 74); and of Q. Crepereius Rocus (B.C. 73). The coins of the provincial mints were but scantily represented, as they were only of the proconsul C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis) (B.C. 82—80), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (B.C. 79—71), struck in Spain, and of Sulla and his proquaestor, L. Manlius (B.C. 82), struck in the East. As the denarius of Q. Crepereius Rocus, struck at Rome, was not present in any of the previously mentioned hoards, the burial of that of Ossero may be placed at *circ.* B.C. 73.

The discovery of these nine hoards, the burial of which could not have extended over a period of more than seven to eight years, is very remarkable, especially as we are able to account for the concealment of only a few, and even in such cases there is great uncertainty. As the constant change of the type of the denarius at this time renders style and fabric not a very certain criterion, these finds of coins afford invaluable evidence for establishing the sequence of the issues during these years. If we consider this evidence in connection with the issues of the Roman mint, the coinage seems to fall into order almost year by year, and when we bring these coins into relation with those struck outside Italy at this time, especially those of Spain, what may have been, perhaps, somewhat uncertain, becomes practically a certainty.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 81; A.U.C. 673[1]	
			C . POBLICI . Q . F	
			(CAIUS POBLICIUS QUINTI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With same letter on obverse and reverse	
2896	56·4	Æ ·75	Bust of Roma r., draped, wearing helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head, and at each side with feather;[3] hair long; behind, ROMA; above, letter A	C·POBLICI·Q·F (on right). Hercules naked, standing l., and strangling the Nemean lion; at his feet, club; on l., bow and arrows in case; above which, letter A; *edge serrated.*
2897	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter B	Similar; letter B (Nott)
2898	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C	Similar; letter C (de Salis Coll.)
2899	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D (Nott)
2900	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; letter E

[1] The moneyers assigned to this year are only two in number, C. Poblicius and C. Naevius Balbus, the latter striking a special coinage, as it bears the legend S . C (*Senatus consulto*). As so little, if anything, is known of their history, the place to be given to these coinages, within the limit of B.C. 81—75, can only be determined by the evidence of finds and by style and fabric. In respect of the latter they resemble very closely the previous coinages of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius Capito, and that of L. Papius, attributed to B.C. 80. All these series have the denarius with the serrated edge. The absence of any of the coins assigned to this year in the Carrara and San Miniato finds has been accounted for (see p. 361).

[2] This moneyer is uncertain. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 466) suggests that he was a son of Q. Publicius who was praetor in B.C. 66, but on account of the date to which his coins are here assigned he was more probably a brother. There was another Publicius of that time, who is mentioned by Cicero as an accomplice of Catiline (*in Cat.*, ii. 2).

[3] The head of Roma wearing the helmet adorned with a feather at each side, instead of a wing, was probably adopted from coins of C. Poblicius Malleolus, which are attributed to Italy B.C. 90, but this form of helmet was not uncommon, and we meet with it on coins of Ti. Veturius (ITALY, B.C. 93), Q. Lutatius Cerco (ITALY, B.C. 90), Q. Minucius Thermus (ITALY, B.C. 90), L. Axsius Naso (B.C. 73), and on those of other moneyers (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 334). The reverse type of Hercules strangling the Nemean lion reminds us of the early coins of Neapolis, Tarentum, and Heraclea, but as it does not seem possible to associate the design in any way with the personal history of the moneyer's family, it may refer to the recent victory of Sulla over the Marian party. Current events were not usually recorded on coins as early as this time, but as we meet with exceptions in the case of L. Manlius, the proquaestor, and A. Manlius, the quaestor, who commemorated on their gold and silver money the recent successes of Sulla (see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 177-179), this may be another instance.

The only mint-marks used by C. Poblicius consist of the same letters on the obverse and reverse. They extend throughout the alphabet.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2901	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar; letter F [Pl. xli. 1.]
2902	63·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter G
2903	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter H
2904	64·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter I	Similar; letter I (Cracherode Coll.)
2905	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter K
2906	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; letter L
2907	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter N	Similar; letter N (Woodhouse Coll.)
2908	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same letter.
2909	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter O	Similar; letter O (Nott)
2910	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q	Similar; letter Q
2911	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same letter.
2912	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter R
2913	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar; letter S (Nott)
2914	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2915	53·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar; letter X (Nott)

C. NÆ. BALB

(CAIUS NAEVIUS BALBUS)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

2916	59·4	Æ ·75	Head of Juno r., wearing diadem, earring, and necklace, hair long;[2] behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); below chin, letter E	C·NÆ·BALB (in exergue), Victory, naked to the waist, in triga r.; horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; *edge serrated.*

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins, which in fabric and style resemble very closely those of C. Poblicius, classed to the same year. The issue was a special one. It was not represented in the Carrara and San Miniato finds (see p. 361).

[2] The head on the obverse may be intended for Juno Moneta, in whose temple at Rome the mint was situated. The reverse type of Victory in a *triga* is unusual, and occurs only in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2917	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar. **[Pl. xli. 2.]**
2918	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar.
2919	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar.
2920	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar.
2921	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2922	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2923	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar.
			With letter on reverse	
2924	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; no letter.	Similar; above triga, letter L
2925	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O **[Pl. xli. 3.]**
			With number on reverse	
2926	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above triga, number V (Nott)
2927	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number VII
2928	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIII **[Pl. xli. 4.]**
2929	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII (Nott)

---

one other instance on republican denarii, viz., on those of the quaestors, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (see above, p. 199). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 222) recalls the evidence of Dionysius of Halicarnassus (lib. vii., ch. 73), who relates that the Romans borrowed from the Greeks the use in war of the three-horse chariot. There appears to be no record of any event which would connect this type with the history of the family of the moneyer.

The large number of mint-marks shows that this issue was an extensive one. They are of three series:—(1) with a letter on the obverse; (2) with a letter on the reverse; and (3) with a number on the reverse. In the first and second series the letters extend throughout the alphabet, and in the third the numbers run at least to CCXXX (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 248).

There is a hybrid formed of the reverse of the denarius of C. Naevius Balbus and the obverse of that of Ti. Claudius Nero (see below, p. 381).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2930	66·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number X
2931	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XII (Nott)
2932	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XV (Nott)
2933	46·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number XVI
2934	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX (Nott)
2935	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
2936	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXXI
2937	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIII (Nott)
2938	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXV
2939	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXVIII
2940	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXV (Blacas Coll.)
2941	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥
2942	49·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥V (Nott)
2943	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XV
2944	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XVI
2945	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXIII
2946	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIII
2947	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII (Nott)
2948	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXX

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2949	62·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIIII
2950	60·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIIIII (Nott)
2951	57·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXV (Cracherode Coll.)
2952	60·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CIII
2953	57·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CVIII (Blacas Coll.)
2954	60·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXII
2955	57·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXVIIII
2956	54·8	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXX (Woodhouse Coll.)
2957	62·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXV
2958	60·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVI
2959	55·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVIIII
2960	59·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXX (Nott)
2961	64·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXVII
2962	58·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXX
2963	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥
2964	59·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥III (Nott)
2965	61·1	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XI (Nott)
2966	58·2	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XXV
2967	62·1	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XXX

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2968	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXII
2969	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXVII
2970	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXX (Blacas Coll.)
2971	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCI
2972	62·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CCII
2973	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCVIII
2974	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCVIIII
2975	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CCXIII
2976	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCXV

Circ. B.C. 80; A.U.C. 674[1]

L. PAPI

(LUCIUS PAPIUS)[2]

Denarius

With symbol on obverse and reverse

2977	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin tied under the chin;[3] behind, symbol, amphora (no. 1); bead and reel border.	L · PAPI (in exergue). Gryphon galloping r.; beneath, symbol, amphora (no. 1), placed horizontally; bead and reel border; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xli. 5.]** (Nott)

[1] The moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are Lucius Papius and Tiberius Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. Those of the latter are of a special issue as they bear the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*). As none of these coins occurred in the Monte Codruzzo, Carrara, and San Miniato hoards, but were present in all the other seven hoards attributed to this period, and as they very closely resemble in fabric those assigned to the previous year, the date given to these issues is probably approximate.

[2] This moneyer is only known to us from his coins. He may have been the father of L. Papius Celsus, who filled the same office under Julius Caesar *circ.* B.C. 46. His coinage was a very extensive one, as we may judge from the numerous symbols used as mint-marks.

[3] The worship of Juno Sospita (or Caprotina) was introduced at Rome from Lanuvium, the birth-place of the Papia gens. She was the protecting genius of the female sex, and accompanied every woman through life from the moment of her birth till her death. Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*, i., 29) describes her as wearing a goat's skin, and sandals bent backwards, i.e. bent upwards at the toes (*calceoli repandi*), and holding a spear and a shield, as shown on coins of L. Procilius (see below, p. 383). A statue answering to this description is in the Vatican (Helbig, *Führer*, i., 307). Her usual attribute is a serpent, which inhabited a grotto near her temple, and which was fed annually by a young girl, who, if a virgin, remained unharmed, but

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2978	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; similar symbol (no. 2).	Similar; symbol, hydria (no. 2).
2979	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; similar symbol (no. 3).	Similar; symbol, tripod-stand (no. 3). (Nott)
2980	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, anvil (no. 4).	Similar; symbol, tongs (no. 4). (de Salis Coll.)
2981	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, aplustre (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, prow (no. 5).
2982	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, barnacle (no. 6).	Similar; symbol, drenching horn (no. 6). (Nott)
2983	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket, high, with grapes (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, basket, flat, with fruit (no. 7). (Nott)
2984	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket, flat, with handle (no. 8).	Similar; symbol, wicker-basket with handle, *fiscella* (no. 8). (Nott)
2985	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, boot with strap (no. 9).	Similar; symbol, shoe on last, *forma calcei* (no. 9).
2986	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucket (no. 10).	Similar; symbol, vase with handles (no. 10).
2987	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 11).
2988	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket with handle (no. 12).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 12). (Nott)
2989	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket or cauldron with handle, suspended to pot-hook (no. 13).	Similar; symbol, triple flesh-hook (no. 13). (Nott)

if not, was destroyed by the serpent (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 402, no. 1). In her militant character Juno Sospita was analogous to Juno Martialis, who, on Greek statues, is sometimes represented wearing a diadem, from which issue gryphons. This may be a possible explanation of the reverse type of the coins of Papius (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 279, 280).

The mint-marks on the coins of Papius present a new form. They consist of a symbol on the obverse, and another on the reverse, bearing some relation to each other. Thus, we have a combination of an anvil and a pair of tongs, a crab and a fish, a yoke and a chariot, &c. They are of great variety, and of great interest to the antiquary. Illustrations of the various symbols which occur on coins in the National Collection are given on p. 371, and numbers referring to them accompany the descriptions of the coins. A more complete series of these symbols is illustrated by Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 281, 282). A similar set of mint-marks were used a few years later by L. Roscius Fabatus (see under date B.C. 70, and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 403).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2990	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucranium (no. 14).	Similar; symbol, double axe, *bipennis* (no. 14).
2991	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, butterfly (no. 15).	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 15). (de Salis Coll.)
2992	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, candelabrum (no. 16).	Similar; symbol, fire-dog (no. 16). (Nott)
2993	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol (no. 17).	Similar; symbol, end-rest of couch, *fulcrum* (no. 17). (Nott)
2994	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, Phrygian cap (no. 18).	Similar; symbol, narrow sword with open handle (no. 18). (Nott)
2995	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cap of skin with strings, *galerus* (no. 19).	Similar; symbols, two spears (no. 19). (Blacas Coll.)
2996	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chisel (no. 30).	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 30).
2997	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, clapper of three pieces of wood, (no. 20).	Similar; symbol, fan or fly-flap (no. 20). **[Pl. xli. 6.]** (Nott)
2998	52·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, base of column (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, capital of Corinthian column (no. 21). (Nott)
2999	62·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, comb for carding, with strap (no. 22).	Similar; symbol, knife, *spatula* (no. 22). (Nott)
3000	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, double-comb (?) (no. 23).	Similar; symbol, two rings united by two bars (no. 23). (Nott)
3001	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cooking vessel with square handle (no. 24).	Similar; symbol, ladle with long handle (no. 24). (Nott)
3002	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 25).	Similar; symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 25).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3003	55·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, crab (no. 26).	Similar; symbol, fish (no. 26).
3004	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, crater with two handles (no. 27).	Similar; symbol, amphora, (no. 27). (de Salis Coll.)
3005	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cray-fish (no. 28).	Similar; symbol, sepia (no. 28).
3006	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crocodile (no. 29).	Similar; symbol, pig (no. 29). (Nott)
3007	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crowbar (no. 31).	Similar; symbol, pick, *dolabra* (no. 31). **[Pl. xli. 7.]**
3008	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cruse for oil (no. 32).	Similar; symbol, lamp (no. 32).
3009	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cup without handle (no. 33).	Similar; symbol, drinking cup, *rhyton* (no. 33). (Nott)
3010	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, curule chair (no. 34).	Similar; symbol, seat or bench (no. 34).
3011	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, die for coin (?) (no. 35).	Similar; symbol, die for coin (?) (no. 35).
3012	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, disk (no. 36).	Similar; symbol, ring with cord (no. 36). (Nott)
3013	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, distaff (no. 37).	Similar; symbols, two reels (no. 37). (Nott)
3014	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dog running (no. 38).	Similar; symbol, capricorn (no. 38).
3015	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, dolphin[1] (no. 39).	Similar; symbol, tunny fish (no. 39). (de Salis Coll.)
3016	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, drill (no. 41).	Similar; symbol, compasses (?) (no. 41). (Nott)
3017	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, drill (no. 42).	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 42). **[Pl. xli. 8.]**

[1] In the illustration the obverse and reverse symbols have been transposed.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3018	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, egg (no. 43).	Similar; symbol, eagle (no. 43).
3019	58·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, feather (no. 44).	Similar; symbol, feather of peacock (no. 44).
3020	54·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flail (no. 45).	Similar; symbol, wicker-basket with long strap (no. 45). (Nott)
3021	63·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, plasterer's float (no. 40).	Similar; symbol, trowel (no. 40). (Nott)
3022	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 46).	Similar; symbol, syrinx (no. 46). (Nott)
3023	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, human foot (no. 47).	Similar; symbol, hand with lancet (no. 47). (Nott)
3024	51·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, gimlet or auger (no. 48).	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 48). (Nott)
3025	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, goal, *meta* (no. 49).	Similar; symbol, weight with strap (no. 49).
3026	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, female goat's head (no. 50).	Similar; symbol, male goat's head (no. 50). (Nott)
3027	53·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, goblet (no. 51).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 51). (Nott)
3028	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; similar symbol (no. 52).	Similar; similar symbol (no. 52). (Nott)
3029	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, greave (no. 53).	Similar; symbol, metal-worker's hammer (no. 53). (de Salis Coll.)
3030	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer with round head (no. 54).	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife, *culter* (no. 54). (Nott)
3031	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with caestus (no. 55).	Similar; symbol, lighted torch (no. 55). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3032	53·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with stilus or graver (no. 56).	Similar; symbol, sundial (no. 56).
3033	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hare running (no. 57).	Similar; symbol, dog running (no. 57). (Woodhouse Coll.)
3034	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harp (no. 58).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 58). (Nott)
3035	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harpa (no. 59).	Similar; symbol, dragon's head (no. 59). (Nott)
3036	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 60).	Similar; symbol, two shields (?), *ancilia* (no. 60).
3037	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with long spike (no. 61).	Similar; symbol, cup with handle (no. 61).
3038	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hook for raising timber (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, pulley with rope (no. 62). **[Pl. xli. 9.]**
3039	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, flesh-hook (no. 63).	Similar; symbol, ladle with long handle (no. 63). (Nott)
3040	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, forepart of horse (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, forepart of bull (no. 64). (Nott)
3041	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *ampulla* (no. 65).	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 66). (Nott)
3042	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug, with handle, for water, *guttur-nium* (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, cradle (no. 66). (Nott)
3043	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, knife with curved blade (no. 67).	Similar; symbol, block of wood (no. 67).
3044	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lantern with hook (no. 68).	Similar; symbol, pincers or snuffers (no. 68). **[Pl. xli. 10.]** (Nott)
3045	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 69).	Similar; symbol, mask with wreath (no. 69). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3046	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lock (no. 70).	Similar; symbol, key (no. 70). (Nott)
3047	63·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lotus-flower (no. 71).	Similar; symbol, poppy-head (no. 71). (Nott)
3048	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 72).	Similar; symbol, bow and quiver (no. 72).
3049	64·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, mace (no. 73).	Similar; symbol, club with strap (no. 73). (Nott)
3050	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, mirror (no. 74).	Similar; symbol, mirror inscribed, SS III (no. 74). (Nott)
3051	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 75).	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 75). (Nott)
3052	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, owl (no. 76).	Similar; symbol, crow with open wings (no. 76).
3053	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pan, circular, with handle (no. 77).	Similar; symbol, pan, flat, with handle (no. 77). **[Pl. xli. 11.]** (Nott)
3054	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pentagram (no. 78).	Similar; symbol, carpenter's square, *norma* (no. 78). (Nott)
3055	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, piercer or borer (no. 79).	Similar; symbol, chisel (no. 79).
3056	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pot-hook (no. 80).	Similar; symbol, *uncertain* (no. 80). (Nott)
3057	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pump (no. 81).	Similar; symbol, pail with handle, to which small cup is attached (no. 81). (Nott)
3058	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, signet ring (no. 82).	Similar; symbol, scroll in case (no. 82). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3059	47·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, rudder (no. 83).	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 83).
3060	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 84).	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 84). (Nott)
3061	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scalpum, or tanner's knife (no. 85).	Similar; symbol, scraper (no. 85). (Nott)
3062	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 86).	Similar; symbol, curved sword in sheath (no. 86). (Nott)
3063	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 87).	Similar; symbol, cap or head-dress (no. 87). (Woodhouse Coll.)
3064	65·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shell, conch (no. 88).	Similar; symbol, shell, scallop (no. 88). (Nott)
3065	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, baker's shovel, *peel* (no. 89).	Similar; symbol, oven (no. 89). **[Pl. xli. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3066	66·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sickle (no. 90).	Similar; symbol, basket with handles (no. 90). (Nott)
3067	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sistrum (no. 91).	Similar; symbol, patera with fruit (no. 91). (Nott)
3068	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, spear (no. 92).	Similar; symbol, saddle-cloth (no. 92). (Nott)
3069	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, spear-head (no. 93).	Similar; symbol, human foot, deformed (no. 93). (de Salis Coll.)
3070	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spindle (no. 94).	Similar; symbol, distaff (no. 94). (de Salis Coll.)
3071	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spur (no. 95).	Similar; symbol, horse's muzzle (no. 95). (de Salis Coll.)
3072	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff with strap (no. 96).	Similar; symbol, ninepin (no. 96). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3073	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook at one end (no. 97).	Similar; symbol, knuckle-bone, *astragalus* (no. 97). (Nott)
3074	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, standard (no. 98).	Similar; symbol, serpent (no. 98). (Nott)
3075	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, strainer or funnel (no. 99).	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 99). **[Pl. xli. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3076	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath with strap (no. 100).	Similar; symbol, trumpet, Sarmatian (no. 100). (Nott)
3077	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, voting tablet (*tabella*), inscribed $\frac{\text{ΓA}^{1}}{\text{ΓI}}$ (no. 101).	Similar; symbol, cista with handle across, *scrinium* (no. 101). (Blacas Coll.)
3078	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thyrsus (no. 102).	Similar; symbol, ivy-branch (no. 102).
3079	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, ticket of bone, leaf-shaped (no. 103).	Similar; symbol, ticket of bone, egg-shaped (no. 103).
3080	62·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 104).	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 104).
3081	51·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tripod or butcher's block on legs (no. 105).	Similar; symbol, butcher's knife (no. 105).
3082	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tripod (no. 106).	Similar; symbol, vase with cover (no. 106). (Nott)
3083	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, turnip (no. 107).	Similar; symbol, carrot (no. 107).
3084	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with long neck and strap (no. 108).	Similar; symbol, cauldron with two handles across (no. 108). (Nott)

[1] This tablet is supposed by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 465) to refer to the *Lex Papia de Vestalium lectione*, which regulated the election of the vestal virgins, and limited the powers of the Pontifex Maximus. The *Lex Papia de Peregrinis* was not passed till some years after the issue of these coins, viz., in B.C. 65.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3085	62·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with handle and spout (no. 109).	Similar; symbol, lamp-feeder (no. 109).
3086	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and string for suspension (no. 110).	Similar; symbol, vase, *ampulla*, with string for suspension (no. 110). (Nott)
3087	56·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase, similar to the preceding (no. 111).	Similar; symbol, strigil (no. 111). (Nott)
3088	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, volumen or scroll (no. 112).	Similar; symbol, stilus (no. 112).
3089	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, water-cock, or valve for water-pipe (no. 113).	Similar; symbol, water-pipe with double conduit at one end, and arm at the other (no. 113). **[Pl. xli. 14.]** (Nott)
3090	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 114).	Similar; symbol, fountain (no. 114).
3091	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wheel with four spokes (no. 115).	Similar; symbol, wheel with eight spokes (no. 115).
3092	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wolf's head (no. 116).	Similar; symbol, lion's head (no. 116). (Nott)
3093	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 117).	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 117). (Nott)
3094	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; similar symbol (no. 118).	Similar; symbol, torque (no. 118). (Nott)
3095	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, yoke (no. 119).	Similar; symbol, chariot (no. 119). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			TI . CLAD . TI . F . A . N (TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS TIBERII FILIUS APPII NEPOS)[1] **Denarius** *With number on reverse*	
3096	48·8	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Bust of Diana r.,[2] diademed and draped, her hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the end of which is in the form of a stag's head; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	TI · CLAD · TI · F A · N (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch and reins in l. hand, and wreath in r.; under biga, number I; *edge serrated.* (Nott)

[1] This moneyer is probably the Tiberius Claudius Nero, who served under Pompey the Great in the war against the pirates in B.C. 67, and who was the grandfather of the emperor Tiberius. Nothing certain appears to be known of his father, who bore the same name as himself, or of his grandfather, Appius Claudius, as the latter could not well have been the praetor who had Hispania Ulterior as his province in B.C. 195.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the date when Tiberius Claudius filled the post of moneyer. Mommsen (*Röm. Münz.*, p. 613) puts it between B.C. 81—69; the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 439, *note*) between B.C. 86—83; and Cavedoni (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 186) between B.C. 79—73. The Duc de Blacas assigns the issue to the earlier date, because one specimen was said to have occurred in the Cingoli hoard, but Garrucci, in his account of that hoard (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1865, p. 171) draws attention to the circumstance that some two or three coins, which were reported as forming part of it, were added by the peasant who discovered it, and he specially mentions the single coin of Tiberius Claudius as one of the suspected pieces, as it differed in patina from other coins in the hoard, and, besides, it was not so well preserved as it would have been, if it had been buried with the rest of the coins. If the coins of Tiberius Claudius had been struck as early as B.C. 86—83, some would probably have occurred in the Monte Codruzzo, Carrara, and San Miniato hoards, but this was not the case. The date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis seems, therefore, to be the most probable one. The presence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) shows that this coinage was of a special nature.

[2] The obverse type of the bust of Diana was evidently copied from the coins of A. Postumius Albinus, struck about two years previously (see p. 351), but the dies were evidently executed by a somewhat less skilful hand. In this instance it refers to the Sabine origin of the Claudia gens. The worship of Diana was introduced into Rome by the Sabines and by the Latins on their becoming plebeians, and she was honoured by them before the state took any notice of her. Varro (*de Ling. Lat.*, v. 74) expressly affirms that the worship and name of Diana had come from the Sabines, and, moreover, the Aventine, on which her temple stood, was first occupied by that conquered nation, when it was transplanted to Rome.

The reverse type of Victory may relate to the successes of C. Claudius Nero, an ancestor of the moneyer over Hannibal and Hasdrubal in Italy, for which he received a triumph (Hor., *Carm.*, iv., 4).

Two series of mint-marks occur on this coinage; one consisting of a single number which runs from I—CLXV at least; the other of the letter A and a running number to about CLXXXII (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 38). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 185) interprets this letter A as meaning *Alter*. The mint-marks are met with only on the reverse.

There are hybrids formed of the obverse of the denarius of Ti. Claudius, and the reverses of those of C. Naevius Balbus (see above, p. 366); of L. Lucretius Trio (see below, p. 396, Type II.), and of C. Mamilius Limetanus (see above, p. 343); and another with the reverse of the denarius of Ti. Claudius, and the obverse of an early one with the head of Roma and the mark of value, X (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 88, 89).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3097	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number IIII
3098	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXV (Nott)
3099	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
3100	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIII (Nott)
3101	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXV
3102	64·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII
3103	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥II [Pl. xli. 15.]
3104	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXI (Nott)
3105	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXII (Nott)
3106	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXIIII (Nott)
3107	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII (Nott)
3108	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIII (Nott)
3109	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXIII (Blacas Coll.)
3110	63·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CXVII
3111	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXV (Nott)
3112	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥III (Blacas Coll.)
3113	63·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XIII (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter A *and number on reverse*	
3114	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; with letter and number, A·I
3115	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark on face, S	Similar; letter and number, A·III
3116	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·V (Nott)
3117	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·VII (Nott)
3118	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XV (Nott)
3119	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XVII
3120	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on face, crescent.	Similar; letter and number, A·XVIII (Nott)
3121	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·XX **[Pl. xli. 16.]**
3122	64·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXII (Nott)
3123	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXIII (Nott)
3124	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXX
3125	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXI (Blacas Coll.)
3126	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXVII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3127	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXXVI (Blacas Coll.)
3128	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXXVII
3129	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥II
3130	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥VI
3131	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XI (Nott)
3132	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on face, cross.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XII (Nott)
3133	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XVIII (Nott)
3134	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXVI
3135	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXXVI
3136	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXXVIIII (Nott)
3137	65·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CI
3138	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXX (Nott)
3139	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXIII
3140	64·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXV (de Salis Coll.)
3141	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXVIII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 79; A.U.C. 675[1]	
			L.VO.L.F.STRAB	
			(LUCIUS VOLTEIUS LUCII FILIUS STRABO)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
3142	58·9	AR ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter A	L·VO·L·F·STRAB (in exergue). Europa seated facing on bull, galloping l., and holding her veil, which floats over her head; behind bull, winged thunderbolt; below, vine-leaf; *edge serrated.* (de Salis Coll.)
3143	59·6	AR ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. **[Pl. xli. 17.]** (Nott)
3144	54·6	AR ·8	Similar; letter F; countermark on r., crescent.	Similar.
3145	58·8	AR ·75	Similar; letter H; no countermark.	Similar.
3146	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar.

[1] It would appear, according to Count de Salis's view, that the same conditions prevailed at the mint during this year as in the two previous ones, and that the officials consisted of one ordinary moneyer, L. Volteius Strabo, and one special moneyer, L. Procilius. The reasons for assigning the coins of these moneyers to the same year are given below.

[2] This moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been the L. Volteius, a friend of L. Caecilius Metellus, who was propraetor of Sicily B.C. 70, and who is mentioned by Cicero (*in Verr.*, iii. 66). The interpretation of the monogram VO is doubtful, as it might apply to the Volcatia, Volumnia, or Volusia gens as well as to the Volteia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 522), but the last seems to be the more probable solution as M. Volteius, the moneyer of the following year, uses the same obverse type on some of his coins. Nor does the cognomen Strabo help us out of the difficulty, as it was borne by several families (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 568).

The absence of the coins of this moneyer from all the hoards assigned to this Period makes it difficult to fix their date. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 522) gives them to B.C. 74—50, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 567) places them about B.C. 60. The strong resemblance of the obverse type to that of the coins of L. Procilius, which are also assigned here to B.C. 79, and the serrated edge favour a somewhat earlier date. Their absence from all the finds of this Period may possibly be due to the smallness of the issue, though it must be admitted that the mint-letters probably extended throughout the Latin alphabet.

No satisfactory explanation of the type of this denarius in connection with the moneyer has been suggested. It may, however, be noticed that on the coins of M. Volteius (see p. 388) we meet with the type of the head of Jupiter and his temple on the Capitol.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius of L. Volteius Strabo and the obverse of that of Q. Antonius Balbus (see above, p. 344, and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 103).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L . ΓROCILI . F	
			(LUCIUS PROCILIUS FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3147	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	L · ΓROCILI F (in field). Juno Sospita standing r., hurling spear with r. hand, and holding shield in l.; she wears goat-skin on her head, close-fitting dress, and sandals with the toes turned back (*calceoli repandi*); before her, serpent, erect. **[Pl. xli. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3148	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3149	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is generally identified with a certain Procilius, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 56, and two years later was accused by Clodius of violent acts committed during his tribuneship, and was condemned. He is supposed to have been the same person as the historian who was a contemporary of Cicero, and whose praenomen is not recorded. He is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known. It may be noticed that in the legend the praenomen of the father is omitted, being, probably, the same as that of the son. Coins of this issue occurred in the Hev-Szamos and later hoards assigned to this Period, with the exception of that of Rignano. It was a special one as shown by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*).

Little is known of the Procilia gens, but it may be inferred from the types of the coins that it came originally from Lanuvium. The origin of the worship of Juno Sospita, or Lanuvina, has been already mentioned (see above, p. 370), and the representation of that divinity on the reverse of Type I. tallies precisely with the description by Cicero of her statues—*Illam nostram Sospitam, quam tu nunquam ne in somnis quidem vides, nisi cum pelle caprina, cum hasta, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis* (*De Nat. Deor.*, i. 29). In this instance, and also in Type II., she is represented in her militant character, and as the protectress against the dangers of war. In both cases she is accompanied by her special attribute, the serpent.

The similarity of the obverse of Type I. to that of the denarius of L. Volteius Strabo has been noticed above. A remarkable peculiarity of the coins of L. Procilius is that those of Type I. have the edge plain, whilst those of Type II. are serrated. This shows that the serration of the edge had no fixity, and was not a distinctive mark of a special coinage (see also coins of C. Egnatius, p. 400, note).

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36) mentions a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius (Type II.) of L. Procilius and of the obverse of that of L. Julius (see above, p. 230).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3150	63·0	Æ ·75	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin, tied under the chin; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	L · ΓROCILI · F (in exergue). Juno Sospita, armed with spear and shield, in biga r., horses galloping; she wears goat-skin on her head, and close-fitting dress; under horses, serpent, erect; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xli. 19.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3151	62·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 78; A.U.C. 676[1]

L . CASSI . Q . F

(LUCIUS CASSIUS QUINTI FILIUS)[2]

Denarius

3152	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Liber r., crowned with ivy; hair falling in long lock on r. shoulder; thyrsus over l.	Head of Libera l., crowned with vine and grapes; hair long; behind, L · CASSI · Q · F **[Pl. xli. 20.]**
3153	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinages attributed to B.C. 78 are of L. Cassius Q. f. and M. Volteius M. f. The latter appears to have struck a special, as well as an ordinary coinage. The rarity of the coins of L. Cassius would lead us to suppose that his issue was not very extensive. If we except the single specimen of the denarius of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus (see above, p. 362), those of L. Cassius and M. Volteius were the latest in date that occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard. There was only one specimen of the former, and two of the latter, in the find. Specimens of both issues were included in the Roncofreddo and Frascarolo hoards, but only those of M. Volteius in other finds of this Period.

[2] This moneyer is generally identified with L. Cassius Longinus, who was praetor B.C. 66; a candidate for the consulship B.C. 63, and three years later, being accused of taking part in the conspiracy of Catiline, was condemned to death. Sallust (*Catilina*, xvii.) and other writers give him the cognomen *Longinus*, but he is usually spoken of as L. Cassius only. There was another L. Cassius, who was a military tribune B.C. 69, but he would appear to have been too young to strike these coins (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 463).

The similarity of the obverse type of the coins of L. Cassius and of some of those of M. Volteius (Type III.) shows that the two issues were probably contemporaneous, and that these moneyers may have been colleagues at the mint.

The types of his coins, Liber and Libera, refer to the erection at the foot of the Aventine, near the Circus Maximus, of the temple dedicated to Ceres and these divinities by the consul, Spurius Cassius, in B.C. 493. Preller (*Röm. Mythologie*, vol. ii., pp. 37 f.) has shown the connection between the temple of Ceres and the cult of Liber Pater and Libera, or the *Libertas of the Plebs*, a cause to which the Cassia gens, as shown by their coins, were specially devoted (Babelon, vol. i., p. 329). The *Aedes Cereris* became the temple of the *Libertas of the Plebs*, and it was there that the decrees of the Senate were deposited for the inspection of the tribunes of the people.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M . VOLTEI . M . F	
			(MARCVS VOLTEIVS MARCI FILIVS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3154	63·0	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	M · VOLTEI · M · F (in exergue). The tetrastyle Doric temple of Jupiter Capitolinus with closed doors; the pediment is ornamented with a thunderbolt, and surmounted by a range of ornamented crockets; *acroteria* at the lower angles and apex. **[Pl. xlii. 1.]**
3155	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3156	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3157	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Of this moneyer we have no information beyond that supplied by his coins. He may, however, have been related to L. Volteius, whose coinage is attributed to the previous year. The date of office as moneyer of M. Volteius is ascertainable within somewhat narrow limits from the evidence of finds, and from the types and fabric of his coins. They were probably the latest that occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard, and must have been struck shortly before the burial of the later finds attributed to this Period (see Tables of Finds). The obverse types of the denarii are very similar to those of other contemporary issues, e.g., those with the head of Jupiter are like the coins of L. Volteius Strabo and L. Procilius (B.C. 79); those with the head of Liber are like the coins of L. Cassius of the same year; and those with the bust of Attis (?) are similar in type and fabric to coins of P. Satrienus (B.C. 77) with the head of Mars (see below, p. 392). M. Volteius must, therefore, have held office in or about B.C. 78, and it is very probable that he had as colleague L. Cassius, and, moreover, that his issue was at least partly a special one.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 468) has given an interesting explanation of the types of the coins of M. Volteius, and has shown that they probably relate to the five principal agonistic festivals, which were celebrated annually at Rome. Type I., with the head of Jupiter and a representation of his temple on the Capitol would refer to the *ludi Romani*, established by Tarquin the Ancient, and celebrated in September; Type II., with the head of Hercules and the Erymanthian boar to the *ludi Plebeii*, games and fêtes held in November in honour of that divinity, under whose special protection were the combats of the *palaestra* and musical contests; Type III., with the head of Liber, or Bacchus, and Ceres in a chariot to the *ludi Cereales* in honour of Ceres, Liber, and Libera, held during the month of April; Type IV., with the bust of Attis (?) and Cybele in a chariot to the *ludi Megalenses*, which were celebrated also in April in honour of Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, and in commemoration of the transportation to Rome from Pessinus, in B.C. 204, of the sacred stone representing the goddess, which was a few years later deposited in her temple on the Palatine; and Type V., with the head of Apollo and a tripod to the *ludi Apollinares*, held in July, which were founded in B.C. 212, in honour of Apollo, and which are so often recorded on Roman republican coins.

The helmeted bust on Type IV. has been identified by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 469) as that of Attis, the beautiful Phrygian shepherd, who was beloved by Cybele, and

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
3158	66·1	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin, tied under the chin.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). The Erymanthian boar running r.
3159	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 2.]**
			Type III.	
			With symbol on reverse	
3160	55·0	Æ ·75	Head of Liber or Bacchus r., crowned with ivy; hair long and in locks.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Ceres in chariot r., drawn by two serpents; she holds lighted torch in each hand; behind her, symbol, altar. **[Pl. xlii. 3.]**
3161	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, axe.
3162	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, butterfly.
3163	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, winged caduceus (vertical). (Cracherode Coll.)
3164	51·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, winged caduceus (horizontal).

whose cult in Asia Minor was inseparable from her own; but Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 27) prefers to see in it a representation of one of the Corybantes, more particularly of "Corybas himself, the son of Jason and Cybele, who, after the apotheosis of his father, went with his mother and uncle Dardanus to Asia Minor, where he spread the cult of the Mother of the Gods, whom he called Cybele, after his own mother."

The commemoration of these public games seems to suggest that the coinage of M. Volteius was a special one, and was issued on the occasions of those festivals. This is somewhat confirmed by the letters S.C.D.T, which are found on Type V., and which were usually explained as *Senatus consulto donum tulit*, but for which Mommsen has proposed *Senatus consulto, de thesauro*, an interpretation now generally accepted. They would suggest that, at least, some portion of this coinage was struck from bullion which was kept in reserve in the public treasury, and which was supplied in accordance with the provisions of the *Lex Plautia-Papiria* (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 565). This, as we have already shown, had happened on several occasions since the passing of that law. Like many issues of the time, this one may have been intended to meet some unusual expenditure in connection with the celebration of the principal public games. If this was the case, there would then have been, in B.C. 78, one ordinary and one special moneyer at the mint, as in the three preceding years.

M. Volteius uses a variety of mint-marks, consisting of symbols only, or of symbols and Greek numerals.

[1] There is a hybrid formed of the reverse of this type and of the obverse of the denarius of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi with the laureate head of Apollo and symbol, anchor, as no. 1863, p. 253 Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3165	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, club. (Cracherode Coll.)
3166	50·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, eagle.
3167	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; countermark before head, P	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.
3168	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; symbol, ladder.
3169	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, plectrum.
3170	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3171	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder.
3172	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, satyr's head.
3173	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, shield.
3174	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear-head.
3175	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, thyrsus.
3176	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tortoise.
3177	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tripod-stand. (de Salis Coll.)
3178	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, weight with strap.

Type IV.

With symbol on obverse and Greek number on reverse[1]

3179	59·8	Æ ·75	Bust of Attis (?) r., draped, and wearing helmet, wreathed with laurel; behind, symbol, winged caduceus.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Cybele seated in chariot r., drawn by two lions; she holds patera in r. hand, and reins in l.; above, Greek number B (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The numbers appear to extend to ΠΕ (= 85) at least.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3180	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3181	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, crescent moon.	Similar; number Γ [Pl. xlii. 4.]
3182	61·6	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, butterfly.	Similar; number Ε
3183	57·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3184	58·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; number Η (Blacas Coll.)
3185	58·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, thyrsus.	Similar; number Θ
3186	61·3	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; number Ι (Blacas Coll.)
3187	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, tongs.	Similar; number ΙΑ
3188	60·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, owl.	Similar; number ΚΑ (de Salis Coll.)
3189	56·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, cock.	Similar; number ΚΘ
3190	59·3	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; number Λ
3191	58·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, piercer.	Similar; number ΛΑ (de Salis Coll.)
3192	58·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3193	61·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar; number ΛΒ
3194	58·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, pileus surmounted by star.	Similar; number ΛΖ
3195	60·9	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; number ΜΑ (Cracherode Coll.)
3196	58·6	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, pelta.	Similar; number ΜΒ (Blacas Coll.)
3197	61·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, Macedonian shield.	Similar; number ΜΓ
3198	58·7	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, shield with central rib and boss.	Similar; number ΜΘ (Cracherode Coll.)
3199	58·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.	Similar; number ΝΑ

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3200	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; number NZ (Nott)
3201	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, prow.	Similar; number NH
3202	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, altar.	Similar; number Ξ (Blacas Coll.)
3203	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, human foot.	Similar; number ΞZ
3204	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, quiver and bow.	Similar; number O
3205	53·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar; number OZ
3206	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sprinkler.	Similar; number Π
			Type V.	
3207	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in two long locks.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Tripod lebes; the centre leg entwined with serpent; on l., S·C (*Senatus consulto*); on r., D·T (*De thesauro*). [Pl. xlii. 5.] (Nott)

Circ. B.C. 77; A.U.C. 677[1]

P. SATRIENVS

(PUBLIUS SATRIENUS)[2]

Denarius

3208	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of young Mars r., wearing crested helmet.[3]	P·SATRIENVS (in exergue). Wolf walking l.; above, ROMA [Pl. xlii. 6.]

[1] Specimens of the coinages of all three moneyers, P. Satrienus, C. Postumius Tatius, and L. Rutilius Flaccus, attributed to this year, were met with in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Licodia, Rignano, and Palestrina hoards, with the exception that the coins of P. Satrienus were absent at Rignano, and those of C. Postumius Tatius at Roncofreddo. As coins of all the issues were absent from the Hev-Szamos find, it is conclusive evidence that they were not struck till after its burial. We have thus an ascertainable date for these issues, which Count de Salis has assigned to *circ.* B.C. 77.

[2] Publius Satrienus is only known to us from his coins, as ancient writers do not make any mention of the Satriena gens. The name may have been derived from Satrius, like Nasidienus from Nasidius, Matienus from Matius, &c. Several members of the Satria gens, who flourished about this time, may have been connected with this moneyer. This is the only member of this family of whom we have coins.

[3] This head may be of Mars or Roma, but more probably of the former, as the features are

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse [1]	
3209	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head of Mars, number VIII	Similar. (Nott)
3210	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number XI	Similar.
3211	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar; number XII	Similar.
3212	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number XIV	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3213	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVI	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3214	50·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number XIIX	Similar.
3215	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number XX	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3216	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXI	Similar.
3217	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXVIII	Similar.
3218	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXX	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3219	55·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXI	Similar.
3220	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXII	Similar.
3221	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar. (Nott)
3222	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar.
3223	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXV	Similar.
3224	57·9	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXXIII	Similar.

too masculine for the female divinity. This was also Mommsen's opinion (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 479), but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 420) gives reasons for identifying the head as that of Roma. As Mars was the father of Romulus and Remus, either would be applicable in point of connection with the reverse type, in which may be seen a reference to the foundation of Rome. The style of the head on the obverse is very similar to that of Attis (?) on the coins of M. Volteius (see above, p. 390). The only mint-marks used by P. Satrienus are numbers which are placed on the obverse.

The quadrans in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, on which has been read the moneyer's name, SATR, cannot be of this issue, as no bronze money was struck at this time. Bahrfeldt thinks it may be a coin of C. Numitorius, altered by tooling (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 69). The quinarius published by J. Neudeck (*Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 49) with head of Apollo and SARI below Victory in a biga seems also to be a misread coin.

[1] These numbers run up to CIIII at least (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 420).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3225	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXXVII	Similar.
3226	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same number.	Similar. (Nott)
3227	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥I	Similar. (Nott)
3228	54·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥II	Similar.
3229	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥VIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3230	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥X	Similar.
3231	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XII	Similar. (Nott)
3232	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3233	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXII	Similar. (Nott)
3234	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXX	Similar.
3235	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
3236	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVIIII	Similar.
3237	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number Ↄ	Similar.

C . POSTVMI . A

(CAIUS POSTUMIUS TATIUS?[1])

Denarius

3238	61·7	Æ ·7	Bust of Diana r., draped; her hair drawn back and tied into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the latter terminating in a stag's head.	C · POSTVMI / A (in exergue). Hound running r.; around his neck, collar; below, hunting spear. **[Pl. xlii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is also unknown, except from his coins. The surname TA or AT is uncertain, as these initials are not found elsewhere in any cognomen connected with the Postumia gens. As, however, the same monogram occurs on coins in conjunction with the head of the Sabine king,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3239	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3240	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3241	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

L . RVTILI . FLAC

(LUCIUS RUTILIUS FLACCUS[1])

Denarius

3242	63·9	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r.,[2] wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, earring of single drop, and necklace; visor in three pieces, even at the ends; hair long and tied; behind, FLAC	L·RVTILI (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. **[Pl. xlii. 9.]**
3243	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3244	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet is peaked.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Tatius, struck by L. Titurius Sabinus (see above, p. 297) and T. Vettius Sabinus (see below, p. 417), it is not impossible that the Postumia gens, which was one of the most ancient, may have claimed descent from that king. P. Postumius Q. f. Tubertus was consul in B.C. 505, only five years after the expulsion of the kings. The cognomen would, therefore, be Tatius or Tatianus.

No coins of this issue were met with in the Hev-Szamos and Roncofreddo hoards, but as they were present in that of Frascarolo and in others assigned to this Period, the date B.C. 64 given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 382) as the approximate one of their striking is somewhat too late.

Like other members of his family, who filled the office of moneyer (see coins of A. Postumius Albinus S. f., Babelon, vol. ii., p. 379, no. 4; and of A. Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus, above, p. 351), C. Postumius places the bust of Diana Aventina on his money in commemoration of events connected with the battle of Lake Regillus. The hound, shown on the reverse, was the constant companion of the goddess in her capacity as the *Huntress*.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 75) mentions a denarius of this issue without the cognomen A, which belonged to Signor Sarti of Rome, and which is now in the Haeberlin collection. There is also a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and of the obverse of that of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 25) proposed to identify him with the senator, L. Rutilius, who was one of the judges in the action against Cluentius in B.C. 69 (Cicero, *pro Cluentio*, lxv., 182). This is the only member of the Rutilia family of whom coins are known. Specimens of this issue occurred in all the hoards assigned to this Period, with the exception of those of San Miniato and Hev-Szamos. It is possible that the single specimen of this coinage, which was said to have been in the Carrara hoard, was, like some other pieces, added after its discovery (see above, p. 361).

[2] The types of the head of Roma and of Victory in a biga relate to some event connected with the moneyer's family, of which there is no other record. The obverse type is a revival of the one which had been so long exclusively used, but had fallen into disuse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 76; A.U.C. 678[1]	
			L . LVCRETI . TRIO	
			(LŪCIUS LUCRETIUS TRIO[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[3]	
3245	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Sol r., radiate.	L · LVCRETI · TRIO below and above Crescent moon surrounded by seven stars (*septem Triones*). **[Pl. xlii. 11.]**
3246	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.[4]	
			With number on obverse[5]	
3247	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Neptune r., laureate; behind, trident and number XVI	L · LVCRETI / TRIO below Winged Genius on dolphin r., which he guides with a bridle. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] There are two moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year, L. Lucretius Trio and L. Rustius: the former an ordinary moneyer, the latter a special one, as shown by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*). The coins of L. Lucretius Trio were present in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero finds, but those of L. Rustius occurred only in that of Roncofreddo.

[2] No mention is made of this moneyer by ancient writers. An earlier member of the Lucretia gens, Cn. Lucretius Trio, who filled the office of moneyer in the middle of the second century B.C. (see above, p. 132), had the same cognomen, which only occurs on coins in connection with that family. The present moneyer may have been his grandson.

[3] This type is an allusion to the moneyer's name. The sun and moon which give the greater light (*lux*) are intended to refer to the gentile name, Lucretius, whilst the seven stars (*septem Triones*), which form the constellation of the Great Bear, are a *type parlant* of the cognomen *Trio*. Such fanciful and punning allusions to names were not unusual at that time at Rome (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 152, 153).

[4] The head of Neptune and the Genius on the dolphin are evidently intended to record some naval event connected with a member of the moneyer's family, and not improbably with C. Lucretius Gallus, who, in B.C. 181, was created *duumvir navalis* with C. Matienus, in order to equip a fleet against the Ligurians. Ten years later, when appointed praetor, he received the command of the fleet in the war against Perseus of Macedon (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 152). The reverse type of the rider and the dolphin may have been suggested by the early coins of Tarentum.

[5] The mint-numbers run, at least, to LXXX.
There are restorations by Trajan of both types of the denarius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 153).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3248	46·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; same number.	Similar.
3249	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVIII	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 12.]**
3250	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XX	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3251	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXI	Similar.
3252	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXIIII	Similar.
3253	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXX	Similar. (Nott)
3254	53·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar.
3255	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3256	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVIII	Similar.
3257	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXIII	Similar.
3258	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXV	Similar.
3259	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥I	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3260	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥II	Similar.
3261	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥IIII	Similar.
3262	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥V	Similar.
3263	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; number IX⊥	Similar.
3264	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number IIX⊥	Similar.
3265	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3266	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XV	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3267	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XIX	Similar. [Pl. xlii. 13.]
3268	53·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XX	Similar.
3269	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXI	Similar.
3270	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXII	Similar.

L . RVSTI

(LUCIUS RUSTIUS[1])

Denarius

3271	61·3	Æ ·75	Head of young Mars r., wearing crested helmet; behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); under chin, mark of value, ✱	L·RVSTI (in exergue). Ram[2] standing r.
3272	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3273	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlii. 14.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Very little is known of the Rustia family, and, during the period of the Republic, only one member, whose praenomen is not given, appears to be mentioned in history. He was an officer in the army of Crassus, and served in the expedition against the Parthians in B.C. 53 (Plutarch, *Crassus*, 32). It is very doubtful whether the moneyer and this officer are the same individual, as there would be a lapse of twenty-four years between his filling the office at the mint and his service in Parthia.

Specimens of this issue occurred in the Roncofreddo hoard, but not in any others assigned to the latter part of this Period. This gives us an approximate date when L. Rustius acted as a special officer of the mint. The issue, from the rarity of the coins, appears to have been a small one.

[2] No satisfactory explanation of this type has been suggested. The ram was the emblem of the month of March, which, before the time of Julius Caesar, was the first in the Roman calendar. This would establish a connection between the obverse and reverse types, but it is also possible that the ram was the symbol of the Rustia family, as heads of that animal are represented on later coins of Q. Rustius, who held office during the reign of Augustus *circ.* B.C. 12 (see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 410, 412, no. 3).

The helmeted head on the obverse is very similar in style and form to that on the coins of P. Satrienus (see above, p. 392).

The revival of the mark of value on the denarius may be purely accidental, like the occurrence of the head of Roma on the coins of L. Rutilius Flaccus of the previous year. It does not affect the chronology of the issue. This is the last instance of the occurrence of this sign as a mark of value on Roman denarii (see above, p. 241).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 66, 67) describes a denarius in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the head of Mars slightly varied, without S . C, and with the mark of value X for ✱. He also mentions another in the Brendicke collection, Berlin, with the moneyer's name Q . RVSTI, and with the obverse type head of youth with long hair and bound with fillet. They are probably both barbarous imitations.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 75; A.U.C. 679[1]	
			C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N . MAXSVMVS	
			(CAIUS EGNATIUS CNAEI FILIUS CNAEI NEPOS MAXSUMUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[3]	
3274	59·9	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus r., draped, wearing diadem and necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot; on her shoulders, Cupid; behind bust, MAXSVMVS	C · EGNATIVS · CN · F CN · N (in exergue). Libertas draped and crowned by Victory in biga l.; horses walking; behind, her cap; *edge serrated.*
3275	43·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 15.]**

[1] To this year have been assigned the coinages of three moneyers, C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxsumus, L. Farsuleius Mensor, and L. Plaetorius L. f. Of these, Egnatius issued an ordinary coinage, but those of Farsuleius and Plaetorius are special; the last acting in his capacity as quaestor. Specimens of the coinage of Egnatius occurred in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards; those of Farsuleius in the finds at Roncofreddo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero; whilst those of Plaetorius were only met with in that of Palestrina. We may gather from this evidence that as no denarii classed to a later date than B.C. 75 were present in the Roncofreddo or Frascarolo hoards, their burial occurred some time during that year. There is a strong similarity in fabric and style in all three issues; but it is most marked in the case of the obverse types of the heads of Libertas and of Juno Moneta in those of Egnatius and Plaetorius. Though the coins of the latter occurred only in the Palestrina hoard, there can be little question as to the date which should be assigned to them.

[2] The Egnatia gens was of Samnite origin, and does not appear to have removed to Rome till after the Social war. Gellius Egnatius was a leader of the Samnites in the third great war which broke out in B.C. 298, and Marius Egnatius was one of the principal leaders of the Italian allies in the Social war which began in B.C. 90. Cicero (*pro Cluentio*, xlviii., 135) mentions a Cn. Egnatius, a man of somewhat disreputable character, who was admitted into the Senate, but was subsequently expelled. He had a son, who was also a senator. There was another Egnatius of that time who accompanied Crassus in his expedition against the Parthians, but who escaped after the crushing defeat of his general (B.C. 53). Appian (*de Bell. Civ.*, iv., 21) mentions two Egnatii, father and son, who were included in the proscription of B.C. 43, and were both slain. These may be the two above mentioned by Cicero. The moneyer may be identified with the elder of the two, as the issue of the coins occurred about B.C. 75. He is the only member of his family of whom coins are known.

[3] The types of the coins of Egnatius are difficult to explain, and so far no satisfactory interpretation of them has been given. The form MAXSVMVS for MAXIMVS is an archaism, which might lead us to suppose that if the types are personal they may refer to some remote ancestor of the moneyer. (For other instances of the insertion of the sibilant S between X and the vowel see below, p. 410.) Babelon (vol. i., p. 472) says, "le type (i.e. Type I.) de la Liberté, au revers, peut faire croire que l'un des ancêtres du monétaire contribua à la construction d'un *atrium Libertatis*. Sur le n. 2 (i.e. Type III.) l'association de la déesse Rome et de Vénus fait songer au temple qui fut plus tard élevé, sous le règne de l'Empereur Hadrien, à Rome et à Venus, *Romae et Veneri*. . . . Sur le denier n. 3 (Type II.) on voit, comme l'a remarqué Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 81), le temple de Jupiter et de la Liberté, appelé *aedes Jovis Libertatis*." These interpretations of the types are of a very general character, and do not seem to bear any special reference to the moneyer, or rather to his family, as would have been expected at this time. It seems, therefore, more probable that, in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With number on reverse[1]	
3276	56·8	Æ ·75	Bust of Cupid r., with bow and quiver attached to his shoulder by a strap; behind, MAXSVMVS; before, countermark, ⅂	C · EGNATIVS · CN · F (in exergue). CN · N (on r.). Distyle temple, within which are standing figures of Jupiter and Libertas; in the tympanum, thunderbolt and cap of Liberty; on l. of temple, number IIII
3277	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; number V
3278	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VII
3279	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.
3280	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII [Pl. xlii. 16.] (Sambon)
3281	64·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII (Cracherode Coll.)
3282	53·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same number.
3283	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXI (Cracherode Coll.)
3284	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.

viewing the types in a more personal light, the frequent reference to Venus would point to a special cult of that divinity by the Egnatia gens, and that the association of Jupiter and Libertas, and Roma and Venus, and also the crowning of Libertas by Victory denote the freedom obtained by the Samnite nation after the recent Social war, and to the friendly relations which in consequence existed between the two peoples now formed into one. The Egnatia gens had fought many times for the independence of their country, and now that discord was at an end, only friendly and amicable relations were to prevail. These interpretations do not, however, explain the special reference of the oars and the prows associated with Roma and Venus on Type III., which appear to record some naval victory.

The numbers I, II, III and IIII sometimes occur under the bust of Venus on Type I.; but there are none on the two specimens described here.

The edges of the coins of Type I. are serrated, but those of the other two types are plain. This is the second instance of a moneyer striking serrated and non-serrated coins at the same time (see also coins of L. Procilius, p. 386).

[1] The numbers run from I—XXX at least.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With letter on reverse[1]	
3285	60·5	Æ ·75	Bust of Libertas r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot, and falling down her neck; behind, cap of Liberty and legend, MAXSVMVS	C·EGNATIVS·CN·F (in exergue). CN·N (on r.). Two female figures facing; one, Roma, helmeted, and leaning on spear, places her foot on the head of a wolf; the other, Venus, diademed, holds sceptre in r. hand, and with l. her dress; she is caressed by Cupid, who arranges her hair; on either side, an upright oar placed on a prow; on l. of Roma, letter B
3286	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Blacas Coll.)
3287	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter D; moneyer's name, C·EGNATVS·CN·F **[Pl. xlii. 17.]**
3288	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter K; moneyer's name, C·EGNATIVS·CN·F
3289	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Cracherode Coll.)
3290	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter N (de Salis Coll.)
3291	64·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ (Sambon)
3292	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter S

[1] The letters include the whole Roman alphabet. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 39) mentions hybrids formed of the obverse of this type and of the reverse of the denarius of D. Junius Silanus L. f. (see above, p. 244), and also of the reverse of the denarius of Manius Fonteius C. f. (see above, p. 322).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. FARSVLEI. MENSOR (LUCIUS FARSULEIUS MENSOR[1]) **Denarius** SERIES I. *With number on reverse*	
3293	60·5	Æ ·7	Bust of Libertas r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot, and falling over her neck; before, MENSOR; behind, cap of Liberty and S·C (*Senatus consulto*); bead and reel border.	L·FARSVLEI (in exergue). Roma (or warrior) helmeted and holding spear and reins in l. hand, in biga r.; horses cantering; she turns to l., and with her r. hand assists a togate figure to mount into the chariot[2]; under horses' feet, number XXII **[Pl. xlii. 18.]**
3294	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIIII
3295	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIV (Nott)
3296	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XLIX (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Very little is known of the Farsuleia gens, though it was of ancient origin. We have, therefore, no information about L. Farsuleius Mensor beyond what is supplied by his coins. He is the only member of his family who filled the office of moneyer, and his appointment must have been about B.C. 75, as specimens of his coinage occurred in the Roncofreddo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards, but not in that of Frascarolo. They were probably the latest pieces in point of date in the first-mentioned hoard. The similarity of type and fabric between the coins of L. Farsuleius Mensor, C. Egnatius Maxsumus, and L. Plaetorius has been mentioned (see above, p. 399).

[2] In the absence of any information about his family it is difficult to explain the historical event illustrated by the coins of L. Farsuleius. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 212) thinks that the types allude to the *lex Julia* which was promulgated during the Social war (B.C. 90), and by which the right of citizenship was granted to all Italians; hence the representation of Libertas on the obverse, and on the reverse, Roma, or the Genius of the Roman people, inviting the Genius of Italy to enter her chariot. This explanation is ingenious, and yet it seems a probable one, and, moreover, it is possible that some member of the moneyer's family may have assisted in the passing of this law. Dr. A. Vercoutre (*Le denier de Lucius Farsuleius Mensor*) proposes a different interpretation. He suggests that these coins were struck *circ.* B.C. 82, and that they illustrate Sulla's famous letter to the Senate after the defeat of Jugurtha, in which he announced his impending return to Italy (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, I., lxxvii.). Sulla is therefore represented as the successful general in his war chariot, the horses of which are trampling on the scorpion, the symbol of Asia, and as the protector of his fellow-citizens, whom he was about to deliver from the violence of the Marian party. The head of Libertas on the obverse would symbolize the promised protection of the independence of oppressed Italy. Dr. Vercoutre also suggests that the moneyer L. Farsuleius was an agent of Sulla, and that he was employed to strike this money for the payment of Sulla's troops from bullion which formed part of the booty from the Numidian campaign. This explanation seems less probable than that given by Eckhel, and the evidence of finds is against so early an attribution of this issue. It is, however, quite possible that the types of these denarii relate to the Social war or to the more recent struggle between the Marian and Sullan parties. The letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*) show that the issue was a special one. Babelon (vol. i., p. 493) draws attention to the resemblance between the bust on these coins and that on the coins of C. Annius Luscus, the proconsul, struck in Spain by the quaestor L. Fabius Hispaniensis (*Ib.*, vol. i., pp. 140, 141, nos. 2, 3). The treatment of the portrait in each case is certainly similar, but there is a difference in style which shows that there was an interval between the two issues.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3297	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥ (Nott)
3298	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ↓XXIII (Nott)
3299	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ↓XXV (Nott)
3300	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXCV
3301	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXCVII
3302	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XCII
3303	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XCV
3304	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CVI (Cracherode Coll.)
3305	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CIX[1]

SERIES II.

With number on obverse

3306	57·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Libertas r., &c., similar to no. 3293; before, MENSOR and S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, cap of Liberty and number XXIII[2]; bead and reel border.	L·FARSVLEI (in exergue). Roma (or warrior) in biga, &c., similar to no. 3293; under horses' feet, instead of a number, a scorpion.
3307	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar.
3308	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number X↓IIII	Similar.
3309	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number X↓V	Similar. (Nott)
3310	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number X↓VII	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3311	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XIII	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The numbers on this series run from I to CXIIX at least, and it may be noticed that the two forms of ↓ and ⊥ (= 50) were used.

There are hybrids consisting of the obverse of the denarius of L. Farsuleius (Series I.) and of the reverses of those of Manius Fonteius C. f. (see above, p. 322), and of M. Sergius Silus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 442).

[2] The numbers on this series are from I to LXXXX at least.

There is a hybrid in the British Museum with the reverse of the denarius (Series II.) and with the obverse of that of Kalenus and Cordus (see below, p. 415).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . PLAETORI . L . F	
			(LUCIUS PLAETORIUS LUCII FILIUS [CESTIANUS][1])	
			Denarius	
3312	59·4	Æ ·75	Bust of Juno Moneta[2] r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot; behind, MONETA; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	L·PLAETORI L·F·Q·S·C = *Quaestor, senatus consulto* (in field). Athlete, naked, running r., holding palm-branch in r. hand, and caestus in l. **[Pl. xlii. 20.]**
3313	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			With symbol on reverse	
3314	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; below athlete, symbol, ball or discus. (Nott)
3315	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, hoop. (Nott)
3316	56·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, strigil. **[Pl. xlii. 21.]** (Sambon)

[1] This moneyer is generally identified with L. Plaetorius, who was a senator, and who is mentioned by Cicero (*pro Cluentio*, lx. 165). The coins were issued by him during his quaestorship, which preceded his nomination to the Senate, and they belong to a special issue as shown by the letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*), which occur both on the obverse and on the reverse. No specimens of the coinage of L. Plaetorius were met with in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Licodia, Rignano, or Ossero hoards; but the two specimens in that of Palestrina were *à fleur de coin*. Similarity of type and fabric, however, show that this issue was contemporary with those of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor. The head of Juno Moneta is similar in treatment and style to those of Venus and Libertas on the coins of Egnatius and Farsuleius, and these divinities all wear the same shaped earring, a triple drop, a form unusual at this time. It is therefore very probable that, though not met with in all the hoards of this Period, these coins were struck before the time of the burial of those in question. It is also possible that the issue was a small one. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 483) classes these coins as almost immediately following the period covered by the Roncofreddo and Frascarolo hoards, and at the beginning of that represented by the Cadriano find.

[2] As quaestor, L. Plaetorius would have charge of the public treasury, including coins as well as bullion, which was kept in the temple of Saturn, and for that reason he may have selected the head of Juno Moneta for the obverse type of his money. As the issue was a special one, the athlete on the reverse may denote that it was struck on the occasion of the celebration of some public games; but this figure may also record some great athletic feat achieved by an ancestor of the moneyer, especially as he holds in his left hand the caestus, which is, no doubt, a punning allusion to the cognomen *Cestianus*, borne by a branch of the Plactoria gens. The symbols which usually accompany this figure are objects connected with the *palaestra*.

Besides Gaulish imitations of these denarii there are also hybrids in which the obverses and reverses of the coins of L. Plaetorius and M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see below, p. 436, Type III.) have been interchanged (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40). Also the obverse of the denarius of L. Plactorius occurs with the reverse of that of L. Scribonius Libo (see below, p. 419).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3317	52·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, torch.
3318	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, whip. (Nott)
3319	67·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wreath.

Circ. B.C. 74; A.U.C. 680[1]

L . COSSVTI . C . F . SABVLA

(LUCIUS COSSUTIUS CAII FILIUS SABULA[2])

Denarius

With number on reverse

3320	58·3	Æ ·7	Head of Medusa l., winged and entwined with serpents; behind, SABVLA	L · COSSVTI · C · F below Bellerophon, hurling spear, on Pegasus flying r.[3]; behind, number IIII (Blacas Coll.)
3321	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number VI
3322	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII
3323	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number X (Cracherode Coll.)
3324	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII [Pl. xlii. 22.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The issues assigned to this year consist of one ordinary and two special: the former struck by L. Cossutius Sabula; the latter by P. Cornelius Lentulus and Q. Pomponius Rufus. Our very scanty data about these moneyers and the rarity of their coins render their attribution to this particular year somewhat uncertain. It is, however, in the main, supported by the evidence of the Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards: denarii of L. Cossutius Sabula occurred in all three; those of P. Cornelius Lentulus in that of Palestrina only; whilst those of Q. Pomponius Rufus were absent from all.

[2] This moneyer is only known from his coins. The Cossutia gens was of equestrian rank, and it is conjectured from Cicero's reference to the *Tabulae Cossutianae*, found near Caesena, in Gallia Cisalpina (*ad. Fam.*, xvi., 27), that it originally came from that place.

[3] The types of Medusa and Bellerophon in connection with the Cossutia gens have not been satisfactorily explained. As these types occur on coins of Corinth, Babelon (vol. i., p. 437) suggests that the moneyer may have been a propraetor or proquaestor in Greece, and that in virtue of that office he struck the coins at Corinth. He would also attribute their issue to about B.C. 54. From the evidence of finds these coins must be given to a considerably earlier date, and, moreover, their fabric is purely that of the Roman mint, and not provincial. It is possible that an ancestor of the moneyer may have filled some position in Greece. The types evidently relate to an event connected with his family.

The issue does not appear to have been a large one as the mint-numbers on the reverse are not known beyond XXXXII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3325	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII
3326	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
3327	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXX
3328	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII

Ꝑ . LEN̄ . Ꝑ . F . L . N

(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS PUBLII FILIUS LUCII NEPOS[1])

Denarius

3329	63·7	Æ ·7	Head of Hercules r., bare, with close beard; behind, Q . S . C (*Quaestor; senatus consulto*).	Ꝑ . LEN̄ . Ꝑ . F . L . N (in field). The Genius of the Roman people, bearded, veiled, and naked to the waist, seated facing on a curule chair and crowned by Victory; he holds cornucopiae in r. hand, and sceptre in l., and rests his r. foot on globe. **[Pl. xlii. 23.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3330	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The great rarity of the coins of this issue and their absence from all the principal finds attributed to this Period, except that of Palestrina, make it difficult to fix their date. The moneyer is, however, usually identified with P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Lentulus, surnamed Spinther, who was curule aedile, B.C. 63, and praetor, B.C. 60, when, through Caesar's interest, he received Hither Spain for his province, where he resided till B.C. 58. On his return to Rome he was elected consul, B.C. 57, and later on we meet with him as proconsul in Cilicia, B.C. 56—53. When the Civil war broke out in B.C. 49, Lentulus declared against Caesar, and was with Pompey at Pharsalia, whom he followed to Egypt, arriving safely in Rhodes. Of his subsequent fate we have no information. His coinage is a special one, and was issued by him in his capacity as quaestor. His son Publius struck coins as legate of Brutus and Cassius in B.C. 43—42 (see Coins of the EAST under date; Babelon, vol. i., p. 428, nos. 70-76).

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 206) and others suppose that P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55) were quaestors together on account of the analogy of the types of their coins. Though classing the two issues to about the same period, Count de Salis was of opinion that these quaestors were not colleagues in office, for he attributes the coins of the former to the mint at Rome, and those of the latter from their fabric to Spain (see SPAIN, B.C. 76—72). Babelon (vol. i., p. 419) draws attention to the resemblance of the head of Hercules on the coins of P. Cornelius Lentulus to that on the coins of the town of Osca in Spain, and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 182) even mistook the legend Q . S . C . for OSCA; but the similarity is not sufficiently striking to found any theory on the connection between the two coinages. The cult of the Genius of the Roman people was specially honoured by the Cornelia gens, and was on more than one occasion illustrated on their coinages (see earlier coins of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, p. 233, and others of his son, Cnaeus; Babelon, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q . ΡOMΡONI . RVFVS	
			(QUINTUS POMPONIUS RUFUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			With number and symbol on reverse	
3331	59·7	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, RVFVS; behind, S . C (*Senatus consulto*).	Q . ΡOMΡONI (in exergue). Eagle standing l. on sceptre; head turned to r., and holding wreath in r. claw; below which is the number III; on r., symbol, prawn.
3332	47·3	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; same number and symbol.
3333	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number IIII; symbol, bird. **[Pl. xlii. 24.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3334	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VII; symbol, serpent.

[1] The entire absence of these coins from the finds ascribed to this Period and their rarity render their date of issue uncertain. Quintus Pomponius Rufus appears to be unknown except from his coins, so that we are not aware in what capacity he struck this special issue, whether as quaestor or aedile. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 210) judging, no doubt, from fabric, placed this coinage at *circ.* B.C. 71, but Count de Salis assigned to it a somewhat earlier date.

The Pomponia gens claimed descent from Pompo, one of the alleged sons of Numa Pompilius, and the type of Jupiter and his eagle may refer to the tradition that to Numa were revealed the conjurations for compelling Jupiter himself to make known his will by lightnings and the flight of birds; whereas others were forced to wait for these prodigies from the favour of the god, who was often silent to such as were doomed to destruction (Smith, *Biog. & Myth. Dict. s. v. Numa*). This issue, though a special one, does not appear to have been of great extent as the highest number recorded on the reverse is VIII (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 59). The symbol is always an animal, fish, bird, serpent, &c.

The obverse of this denarius forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of Q. Pomponius Musa with the Muse, Melpomene (see p. 444, no. 3615; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 42).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 73; A.U.C. 681[1]	
			Q . CREPEREI . ROCVS OR Q . CREPER . M . F . ROCVS	
			(QUINTUS CREPEREIUS MARCI FILIUS ROCUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			With letter and symbol on obverse and same letter on reverse	
			SERIES I.	
3335	62·3	Æ ·7	Bust of Amphitrite turned from the spectator, head r., draped, and showing her shoulders bare; before, letter A; behind, symbol, dolphin.	Q · CREPEREI ROCVS below Neptune in sea-chariot r.,[3] drawn by two hippocamps; he holds reins in l. hand, and with r. hurls trident; above, letter A; *edge serrated.*
3336	48·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; letter B (de Salis Coll.)
3337	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C; symbol, crab.	Similar; letter C **[Pl. xliii. 1.]**
3338	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D; symbol, fish.	Similar; letter D (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The moneyers assigned to this year are Q. Crepereius M. f. Rocus and L. Axsius L. f. Naso. The former struck an ordinary coinage; the latter a special one. There is a certain similarity in their mint-marks: Q. Crepereius Rocus using the same letter on the obverse and reverse with an additional symbol on the obverse; and L. Axsius Naso the same number on the obverse and reverse. The coins of the former, however, have the edge serrated, but those of the latter are plain. The issue of Q. Crepereius Rocus was the latest represented in the Ossero hoard (see above, p. 364). No coins of this moneyer occurred in the previously-mentioned hoards.

[2] The Crepereia gens was of equestrian rank, and was distinguished for the strict discipline of its members. Cicero (*in Verr.*, i., 10) mentions M. Crepereius, one of the judges in the case of Verres, who on being appointed *tribunus militaris designatus* was not able to take part in the proceedings after the 1st January, B.C. 69. It is possible that this M. Crepereius was the father of the moneyer, who is the only member of his family of whom we have coins. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 213) placed his tenure of office at some time between B.C. 64—56, but Count de Salis has assigned these coins to a somewhat earlier date, which is supported by their general style and by the evidence of finds.

[3] The types of Amphitrite and Neptune in a sea-chariot refer to some naval event, in which an ancestor of the moneyer probably took an active part. As the reverse type is found on coins of Corinth, Babelon (vol. i., p. 439) has suggested that this issue of Q. Crepereius, like that of L. Cossutius Sabula (see p. 405), was struck there. As, however, the Corinthian coins bearing this type are of imperial times, this suggestion is not a very probable one. Besides, the coins are of Roman fabric, not provincial.

There are two series of coins of this issue differing only in the moneyer's name; Q . CREPEREI . ROCVS, and Q . CREPER . M . F . ROCVS. Both series have the same mint-marks, viz., the same letter on the obverse and on the reverse, and a symbol on the obverse only. The same symbol, which is either a fish or marine animal, occurs with the same letter in each series. The mint-letters appear to run only from A—K, so that the issue was not a very large one.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
3339	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter A; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q . CREPER . M·F ROCVS below sea-chariot; above which, letter A (Nott)
3340	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B; symbol, tortoise; before head of Amphitrite, countermarks S O	Similar; letter B [Pl. xliii. 2.]
3341	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter C; symbol, crab; no countermarks.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
3342	68·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E; symbol, sepia.	Similar; letter E (Nott)
3343	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter G; symbol, fish.	Similar; letter G
3344	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same letter and symbol.	Similar; same letter.
3345	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H; symbol, sponge (?).	Similar; letter H
3346	53·2	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter and symbol.	Similar; letter C[1]
3347	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K; symbol, heron.	Similar; letter K (Nott)

L . AXSIVS L . F . NASO

(LUCIUS AXSIUS LUCII FILIUS NASO[2])

Denarius

With same number on obverse and reverse

SERIES I.

3348	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Mars r., wearing helmet without crest, but ornamented with feather at each side; below, NASO; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, number I	L·AXSIVS·L·F (in exergue). Diana in biga of stags (*cervi axes*) galloping r.; she holds sceptre in r. hand, and reins in l.; under stags, dog, and behind chariot, two others, all running r.; behind Diana, number I

[1] The dies used for this piece had evidently got mixed. The reverse belongs to the obverse of no. 3341.

[2] There is no mention of the Axia gens till nearly the end of the Republic. Q. Axius was an intimate friend of Cicero and Varro; the latter introducing him as one of the speakers in the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3349	54·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; number I	Similar; number I **[Pl. xliii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3350	60·8	*Æ* ·8	Similar; number II	Similar; number II (Cracherode Coll.)
3351	47·6	*Æ* ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; number III	Similar; number III
3352	59·7	*Æ* ·85	Similar; number IV	Similar; number IV
3353	60·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; number V	Similar; number V
			SERIES II.	
3354	57·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; the helmet of Mars is crested; number VI	Similar; number VI **[Pl. xliii. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3355	58·7	*Æ* ·8	Similar; number VII	Similar; number VII
3356	56·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar; number VIII	Similar; number VIII (Nott)
3357	62·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar; number IX	Similar; number IX (Blacas Coll.)

third book of his *de Re Rustica*. There was also a L. Axius Naso, who was proscribed by the triumvirs during the last Civil war (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, iv. 26), who might be the same as the moneyer. The coins belong to a special issue; but it is uncertain in what capacity Axsius struck them, whether as quaestor, aedile, or praetor. Babelon (vol. i., p. 246) thinks that he was a colleague of T. Vettius Sabinus, whose coins are here classed to the next year. As none of the coins of L. Axsius were present in any of the hoards attributed to this Period, it is somewhat difficult to fix their precise date of issue. Specimens, however, occurred in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard buried a few years later (see Tables of Finds). He is the only member of the Axia gens who struck coins at the Roman mint. Other instances of inserting the sibilant S between X and the vowel, as AXSIVS for AXIVS, are met with about this time in MAXSVMVS for MAXIMVS (see coins of C. Egnatius, p. 399), and ALEXSANDREA for ALEXANDREA (see coins of M. Aemilius Lepidus, p. 449, no. 3649).

The types of the coins evidently refer in a general way to the Axia gens, and not to any special event connected with the history of any particular member. Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 192) thought that the reverse type related to the origin of the family, which may have come from Perusia, or from the district of the Sabini, where the cult of Diana was specially honoured; but Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, t. xxi., p. 357) suggests another solution, which is that the stags (*cervi axes*) are a punning allusion to the family name *Axia*. The peculiar ornamentation of the helmet of Mars with two feathers or aigrettes is not unusual about this time, and examples are met with on the coins of Ti. Veturius (ITALY, B.C. 93), C. Poblicius Malleolus, and Q. Minucius Thermus (ITALY, B.C. 90), all with the head of Mars, and on others with the head of Roma as on the coins of Q. Lutatius Cerco (ITALY, B.C. 90). Valerius Maximus (I., viii. 6) in describing the helmet of Mars speaks of it as *galea duotus distincta pinnis*. The form of the helmet on the coins of Axsius of Series II., i.e. with the crest is like that on the denarii of P. Satrienus (p. 392) and L. Rustius (p. 398). The numbers as mint-marks are continuous on the two series; that with the helmet of Mars without a crest seems to end at X, and that with the crested helmet to proceed from that number.

There is a series of small bronze coins, consisting of the as, semis, &c., with the reverse types, NASO within a wreath or with a warrior standing holding a spear, which is usually classed to Panormus in Sicily (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 126; and Babelon, vol. i., pp. 248, 249). These coins may have been struck by L. Axsius Naso in virtue of some office which he held in that island. They are evidently of later date than his coins of the Roman mint.

PERIOD XII.

Circ. B.C. 72—50; A.U.C. 682—704

THE date B.C. 72—50 marks the interval between the probable burials of the later hoards mentioned in the previous Period (see p. 360) and of those discovered at San Gregorio di Sassola (Prov. di Campagna), Compito (Prov. di Lucca), Cadriano (near Benevento), and San Cesario (near Modena), which, as will be shown, occurred some time during B.C. 52—50. It is unfortunate that no hoards found either in Italy or in Spain and Gaul appear to have been recorded, which would enable us to divide up this Period into shorter intervals. Their absence in Italy may be accounted for by the fact that at this time there were no great military movements. In the case of Gaul the hoards have not been sufficiently minutely described to be of any use for purposes of classification. In order to ascertain the sequence of the issues during this Period we have to depend in a great degree on the evidence of the coins themselves, their fabric and style, and on what information can be gleaned from the history of the moneyers.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denomination struck during this interval was the denarius in silver: the issue of bronze money being still in abeyance. The constant changes in the types of the denarius—in many cases the same moneyer using more than one—continue as previously, but there is an important modification in their character. At first, as before, only events connected with their families of more or less remote times are recorded by the moneyers, but gradually the distance of time is lessened, and we meet with those of recent occurrence, and, in one instance at least, a contemporary event appears to be illustrated (see coins of P. Crassus, B.C. 55, p. 487).

Mint-marks in the form of symbols, letters, and numbers are employed freely, and in great variety, especially in the earlier issues to B.C. 67, and they reach their climax in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi B.C. 64, who uses, in addition, a considerable series of fractional signs. From B.C. 64 they practically cease, only to be revived in two solitary instances in the form of letters on the somewhat limited issues of L. Cassius Longinus B.C. 52, and of M. Mettius B.C. 44. When these mint-marks cease the extent of an issue can only be determined by the rarity or frequency of its coins.

The serrated edge so much in use before this Period is continued, but does not seem to have extended much after B.C. 69. The change from the serrated to the non-serrated edge, and also the variation in the relief of the type, are well illustrated in the series of coins struck by C. Hosidius Geta B.C. 71 (see below, p. 420).

In regard to the moneyers' names the *nomen* is generally preceded by the *praenomen*, and followed by the *cognomen*, to which is sometimes added the patronymic initial, and also that of the grandfather. There are a few exceptions in which the *praenomen*, the *nomen*, or the *cognomen* only occurs.

Classification.—The dearth of information supplied by finds, the constant changes in the types of the denarius, and the apparently rapid variations in its fabric, render the classification of the issues year by year, as attempted by Count de Salis, somewhat conjectural, but here and there data supplied by the special coinages are of very material assistance in arriving at their sequence. During the twenty-three years, from B.C. 72—50, if the evidence of finds be accepted, there were forty separate issues of coins at the Roman mint which were struck by twenty-eight ordinary moneyers and by fifteen extraordinary ones, quaestors or aediles, who exercised the right under the special order of the Senate, which is denoted by the legend S · C (*Senatus consulto*). This result of only twenty-eight recorded ordinary moneyers during twenty-three years either shows that great irregularity existed in their appointment, or may point to the circumstance that though a triumvirate was nominated annually, yet, by some arrangement, only one member, or perhaps two, but very rarely all three, exercised the right. If we accept Count de Salis's classification of annual issues, this latter seems to be the only way to account for so small a number of moneyers. The only other alternative would be to suppose that the duration of office extended over more than a year. Though on two occasions only, viz., in B.C. 72 and 71, the issues of three ordinary moneyers have been grouped under one year, yet there is no absolute evidence of a mint-triumvirate such as sometimes certainly occurred at an earlier date, but there are instances of two moneyers striking a joint-coinage as in the case of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus B.C. 72, and of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo B.C. 71. Similar conditions appear to have existed in the case of the special issues, when usually only one quaestor or one aedile placed his name on the coins, an exception, however, occurring in the joint-issue of the aediles Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius B.C. 54. It is during this Period that some of the moneyers first add the title of IIIVIR to their names, but it is quite the exception, and it occurs only eight times previous to B.C. 49. Count de Salis has assigned the earliest instance to B.C. 72, the moneyer being Manius Aquillius. Babelon (vol. i., *Introduct.*, p. xxxv.) puts its first appearance in B.C. 54, but this date is not admissible from the evidence of the coins themselves. The title may have been intentionally used to distinguish between the ordinary and the special issues.

Some evidence for grouping the coins within certain prescribed limits is afforded by the remarkable changes of fabric and workmanship. In this respect the earlier denarii resemble those of the preceding Period, the designs being well executed and in moderate relief; but from about B.C. 71 they are in high relief, especially in the case of the obverse type, and this style is continued at intervals till B.C. 64, when it appears to have reached its extreme point in the extensive coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. As there is a return to a lower relief from that date it may be concluded that it was found that the high relief was not suitable for the general convenience of the currency, and also that it entailed more labour in the actual striking of the coins. Artistically the coins of this Period are the finest of the Roman republican series, the engravers of the dies showing an amount of skill which does not compare unfavourably with that of Greek engravers of the time.

The hoards, which were buried during this Period and of which we possess

records, are all Italian, and were discovered as above-mentioned at San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario.

The *San Gregorio di Sassola* hoard was unearthed in 1903, and consisted of 563 pieces, amongst which were a few quinarii struck after the passing of *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104; the rest being denarii. They were contained in a red earthenware vase. The hoard, which was discovered by a peasant, was examined and described by Dott. L. Cesano (*Scavi*, 1903, pp. 604-620). There were a few denarii of the early period without moneyers' names or with symbols, and from *circ.* B.C. 170 to B.C. 70 the issues of the various moneyers were fairly well represented. From that date specimens of only a few of the numerous coinages were met with. The latest pieces were denarii of M. Aemilius Scaurus (B.C. 58); L. Furius Brocchus (B.C. 55), and L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52). As there were no coins of C. Memmius Quirinus and Mn. Acilius, attributed to B.C. 51—50, nor any of Julius Caesar with the elephant and pontifical emblems struck in Gaul B.C. 50—49 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9), all of which were present in the Cadriano and San Cesario hoards, that of San Gregorio di Sassola must have been buried shortly before those two, i.e. in B.C. 52 or early in the next year. The absence of so many issues after B.C. 70 would rather point to the circumstance that this hoard was of a private character, and that the owner had made but few additions to his treasure for some years before his death. This would also account for the fine condition of the coins of P. Aemilius Lepidus, L. Scribonius Libo, and L. Furius Brocchus, which must have been issued some years before its concealment. The hoard is therefore not completely representative of the coinage in circulation at the time of its burial.

The *Compito* hoard, which was discovered in 1874, consisted of 955 denarii, 23 quinarii, and 1 victoriatus. The coins were contained in an earthenware vessel, and were carefully described by S. T. Baxter in the *Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica*, vol. vi., 1874, pp. 109-120, and later by Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 352-356). Mr. Baxter was of opinion that the whole find came into his hands. From the denarii he would exclude six specimens, viz., the legionary pieces of Mark Antony (*circ.* B.C. 39—31) as being of so much later date than other coins in the hoard, and, moreover, being much worn and oxidized, which was not the case with many of the earlier-struck pieces. He was unable to account for the presence of these recent pieces in the hoard. To these may be added the single denarius of L. Mussidius Longus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 243, no. 6) which was struck *circ.* B.C. 39, or near the same time as the coins of Antony. Of the early issues there were ten denarii without and with symbols, and one victoriatus. The quinarii, all struck after the passing of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, were of the moneyers T. Cloulius, C. Egnatuleius, M. Cato Victrix, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Q. Titius, L. Rubrius Dossenus, and Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. The latest pieces in the hoard issued at the Roman mint were of L. Furius Brocchus and P. Licinius Crassus (B.C. 55); of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54); of L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52); and of C. Memmius (B.C. 51). Most of the coins of these issues were described as fine or *à fleur de coin*. With the exception of the denarius of C. Memmius it will be seen that the Compito hoard contained no later pieces than that of San Gregorio

di Sassola, and as in the case of the latter there were no coins of Mn. Acilius or of Julius Caesar struck in Gaul. This similarity shows that the burials of the San Gregorio di Sassola and Compito hoards occurred within a short interval of each other; the former probably in B.C. 52; the latter in B.C. 51. This is about the date fixed by Mr. Baxter.

At *Cadriano*, about four miles from Benevento, there was discovered in 1810 a very large hoard of republican denarii, contained in a bronze vessel, of which about 2,000 were examined and described by Prof. Filippo Schiassi (*Del Ritrovamento di Medaglie Consolare e di Famiglie fatto a Cadriano l'anno*, 1811; ed. sec., Bologna, 1820). The hoard was a very complete one, so much so, that from about B.C. 175 to B.C. 50, the probable date of its burial, there were very few issues which were not represented in it. The coins of earlier date existed only in small numbers. According to Count de Salis's classification the latest pieces were those of L. Vinicius (B.C. 53); of L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52); of C. Memmius (B.C. 51); and of Mn. Acilius (B.C. 50), all struck at the Roman mint. There were no coins present which are assigned by Count de Salis to a later date than B.C. 50, and it did not contain any pieces of Julius Caesar which are known to have been struck by him at Rome in B.C. 49. On the other hand there were specimens of the denarius of Caesar mentioned above, and attributed to Gaul (B.C. 50—49). The burial of the hoard may therefore be put to the end of B.C. 50 or to the beginning of B.C. 49, and it is not impossible that, though it did not contain any of the coins which are attributed to the Roman mint in B.C. 49 before the arrival of Caesar, it was the property of a rich senator who was amongst those who took refuge at Capua. The ancient city of Beneventum was also on the line of march of Pompey to Brundusium, to which place he was followed by Caesar at the beginning of March.

The *San Cesario* hoard, discovered in 1812, comprised in all some 4,000 denarii, of which about 730 were examined and described by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 33). Its contents were precisely similar to those of the Cadriano hoard, and, as will be seen from the Tables of Finds, the burial of both hoards must have occurred within a very short time of each other. As San Cesario is distant about eight miles from Modena in the direction of Bologna, Caesar probably passed the place in his march to Ariminum from the north. The burial of the hoard may well be attributed to this circumstance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 72; A.U.C. 682 [1]	
			KALENI : CORDI	
			([QUINTI FUFII] KALENI : [MUCII] CORDI [2])	
			Denarius	
3358	63·2	*R* ·8	KALENI below Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; the former is laureate with hair in ringlets; the latter wears crested helmet; behind, HO (*Honos*); before, VIR̄ (*Virtus*).	CORDI (in exergue). Roma in short chiton, holding spear in l. hand, and resting r. foot on globe, stands l. and with r. hand grasps that of Italia, who, wearing long chiton, faces her, and holds cornucopiae in l. hand; behind Roma, RO (*Roma*); behind Italia, IA. (*Italia*), and winged caduceus; *edge serrated*.[3] (Nott)

[1] All the coins attributed to this year are of precisely the same style, fabric, and workmanship: the flans being large and the edges serrated. It is therefore quite possible that Kalenus, Cordus, and Manius Aquillius, the last of whom styles himself "triumvir," formed a triumvirate of the mint, whilst the coins of T. Vettius Sabinus show that they belong to a special issue.

[2] The moneyer Kalenus is usually identified with Q. Fufius Calenus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 61; elected praetor B.C. 59, by the influence of Caesar, and was his legate in Gaul B.C. 51. On the outbreak of the Civil war B.C. 49, Calenus consistently attached himself to Caesar, accompanied him to Greece, and on his return was elected consul B.C. 47. After the murder of Caesar B.C. 44, Calenus joined Mark Antony, and received the command of the legions in Northern Italy.

Of his colleague Cordus nothing is known beyond that he was a moneyer. In later times the cognomen Cordus is generally associated with the Caesia, Cremutia, and Julia families, but during the early Republic we meet with the name of C. Mucius Cordus Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porsenna, king of Clusium. There was a C. Mucius who was the architect of the temple which Marius consecrated to Honos and Virtus after his victory over the Cimbri and Teutones.

[3] The reverse type of the coins of Kalenus and Cordus is apparently an allusion to the recent pacification of Italy after the Social war, and the obverse type was, no doubt, intended to convey the intimation that in future this alliance would be under the special care of the divinities Honos and Virtus. This seems a more probable explanation of the obverse type than to suppose that it is a record of the foundation of the temple to Honos and Virtus by Marius, of which C. Mucius was the architect (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 256). It is very probable that relatives of both moneyers took part in the Social war. The names of the moneyers are in the genitive case.

Attention has been drawn to the circumstance that a single specimen of this issue is said to have occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard (see above, p. 362; and Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 473), but none were present in those unearthed at Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero. As the coins from their fabric are certainly of later date than the burials of the first three hoards, it may be suggested that one of two things happened: either that this coin was inserted into the Hev-Szamos hoard after it was unearthed, or that the owner of the treasure kept his coins for some time before concealment without adding to them but for this one exception. The first appears to be the more probable explanation. On account of the reverse type, Babelon (vol. i., p. 512) is of opinion that this issue may have occurred as early as B.C. 82, but that date would not agree with the evidence of finds.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of this issue and of the reverse of that of L. Farsuleius Mensor (see above, p. 403, no. 3306; and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 122).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3359	62·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 5.]** (Nott)
3360	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3361	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3362	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3363	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

M . AQVIL . M . F . M . N

(MANIUS AQUILLIUS MANII FILIUS MANII NEPOS[1])

Denarius

3364	60·3	Æ ·85	Bust of Virtus r., draped, and wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather; before, VIRTVS; behind, III VIR (*Triumvir*).	M·AQVIL·M·F·M·N (in field); SICIL (in exergue). The consul, Mn. Aquillius, with head bare, and bearing shield on l. arm, standing towards l., looking back, and raising with r. hand a kneeling female figure, Sicilia, who is half-naked and is sinking to the ground; *edge serrated.*

[1] Manius Aquillius, who is only known from his coins, was probably a grandson of the consul of the same name, who in B.C. 101 conducted the war against the slaves in Sicily in their second revolt under Athenion, and who for his success was rewarded with a triumph on his return to Rome. The moneyer may also have been connected with the Manius Aquillius, who filled a similar office a few years back, and whose coins are attributed to *circ.* B.C. 90, and are classed to a local mint (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 90). The types of both these issues were copied by L. Aquillius Florus, a moneyer under Augustus, *circ.* B.C. 14 (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 215-218). Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. iii., p. 165) was of opinion that Mn. Aquillius was a moneyer between B.C. 54—50, but the similarity of his coins in fabric and style to those of Kalenus and Cordus, and of T. Vettius Sabinus, probably induced Count de Salis to assign them to a somewhat earlier date. Moreover, some time before B.C. 54, the serrating of the edge of the coins appears to have fallen into disuse. Specimens occurred in all the hoards attributed to this Period. This is the first instance of a moneyer noting his office of triumvir of the mint on his coins. Babelon (vol. i., p. 212) suggests that he was a moneyer of Pompey, and that his coins were struck outside Rome; an hypothesis which he considers is warranted by the occurrence of the title of triumvir. He also attributes the issue to *circ.* B.C. 54.

The reverse type refers to the success of Manius Aquillius in B.C. 101 in Sicily, and the obverse to the exceptional valour which he is said to have shown throughout the war.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 45) mentions a specimen of this coinage in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the edge plain.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3365	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 6.]**
3366	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; III·VIR for IIIVIR	Similar.
3367	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; IIIVIR	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3368	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3369	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

T. VETTIVS SABINVS

(TITUS VETTIUS SABINUS[1])

Denarius

3370	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Tatius r., bearded; under chin, monogram, A (*Tatius*); before head, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, SABINVS	T·VETTIVS (in exergue). Togate figure in biga l.; horses walking; he holds reins in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; above, IVDEX; behind, ear of corn;[2] *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3371	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3372	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Cicero (*pro Flacc.*, xxxiv. 84) speaks of a T. Vettius who was praetor B.C. 59, and who received Africa as his province. He presided at the trial of L. Flaccus, whom Cicero defended; but though we know no further particulars of him, it is quite possible that he was the moneyer of the above coins. The letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*) show that this coinage was a special one, and the presence of an ear of corn suggests that T. Vettius may have struck it in the capacity of curule aedile. The similarity in fabric, &c., of his coins to those of Kalenus and Cordus, and Manius Aquillius, has already been noticed (see above, p. 415).

[2] The head of Tatius, king of the Sabines, on the obverse, relates to the surname Sabinus of the moneyer, and to the claim of his family to Sabine origin. A similar head with the same monogram occurs on the coins of L. Titurius, struck in B.C. 87 (see above, p. 297). The type of the reverse is, perhaps, not so easily explained. It is evident that the title of "Judex" does not apply to the moneyer, but rather to the charioteer, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 520) following Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 27) would see in the figure a representation of Tatius or preferably of Numa, as chief judge of the state, and in the ear of corn a reference to the distribution of lands ordered by that monarch. On the other hand, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 532) following Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 337) has recognized in the figure the *interrex* Spurius Vettius, an ancestor of the moneyer, who supported the election of Numa. The chariot in which he administers justice was the most ancient form of the *sella curulis*, a word which etymologically recalls the idea of a chariot. Babelon confirms the view that the ear of corn applies to the moneyer, and not to the charioteer.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 71; A.U.C. 683[1]	
			ΠAVLLVS LEΠIDVS	
			(PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3373	59·8	*R* ·75	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed; before, CONCORDIA;[3] behind, ΠAVLLVS·LEΠIDVS	ΠAVLLVS (in exergue). Trophy, to which a togate figure, Lucius Aemilius Paullus, extends his r. hand; on l. of trophy stand a man with long beard, his hands tied behind him, and two youths, Perseus of Macedon and his sons, all in Greek dress; above trophy, TER (*Tertius*).
3374	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3375	58·2	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3376	60·1	*R* ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, ΠAVLLS for ΠAVLLVS	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The coinages attributed to this year reveal a similar organization of the mint to that of the previous one. There are three moneyers who may have formed a triumvirate: Paullus Aemilius Lepidus, Lucius Scribonius Libo, and Caius Hosidius Geta. Besides a joint-coinage the first two struck separate issues, and the third styles himself triumvir (IIIVIR). It will be noticed that the coins of these three moneyers show a similar style of work to those of the previous year, but a change in this respect takes place in those of C. Hosidius Geta, and the flat fabric with serrated edge is suddenly abandoned for coins with the types in high relief, smaller in size and with plain edges. This new style will be met with in subsequent issues.

[2] This moneyer, Paullus Lepidus, the colleague of L. Scribonius Libo at the mint, is usually identified with Paulus Aemilius Lepidus, who was exiled with his father Lucius Aemilius Paulus B.C. 43, accompanied Octavius in his campaign against Sextus Pompey B.C. 36; elected consul suffectus B.C. 34; and censor B.C. 22. The classification of the above coins to so early a date as B.C. 71 renders this identification scarcely probable, and yet no other member of the Aemilia gens is known of that period to whom the issue could be assigned. Babelon (vol. i., p. 121) places this coinage at *circ.* B.C. 54. The above coins belong to the separate issue of Paullus Lepidus, as distinguished from his joint one with L. Scribonius Libo.

[3] The head of Concordia on the obverse may refer to the restoration of the Sullan rule and to the total defeat of the Marian party; the death of Sertorius having occurred in the previous year. The reverse type records the defeat and capture by Lucius Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus in B.C. 168, of Perseus, king of Macedon, and his two sons, whom he brought to Rome to adorn his triumph, which lasted three days. The legend TER (*Tertius*) no doubt relates to the great victories gained by L. Aemilius Paullus in Spain B.C. 190; in Liguria B.C. 181; and in Macedon B.C. 168, for which he was accorded three separate triumphs, and was hailed three times "Imperator."

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 17; 1900, p. 10) mentions several specimens of this issue reading ΠAVLVS for ΠAVLLVS, and one in the Berlin collection reading ΠAVLLS as above.

There is a restoration of this denarius by Trajan.

The aureus of this type formerly in the Pembroke collection (*Cat.*, no. 325, pl. vii.) and that figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 226, pl. i., no. 1) are false. The Pembroke specimen, which weighed 106·4 grs., sold for £1 12*s.* only (see *Sale Catalogue*, 1848, p. 75).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			LIBO	
			([LUCIUS SCRIBONIUS] LIBO[1])	
			Denarius	
3377	63·5	Æ ·8	Head of Bonus Eventus[2] r., wearing diadem, over which the hair is drawn from the back; before, BON · EVENT; behind, LIBO	A well-head, or puteal, ornamented with a festoon between two lyres, and below with a hammer; above, PVTEAL; below, SCRIBON (*Puteal Scribonianum*). (Cracherode Coll.)
3378	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3379	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 9.]**
3380	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3381	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the well-head is ornamented with an anvil instead of a hammer. **[Pl. xliii. 10.]**
3382	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; tongs instead of anvil on well-head. **[Pl. xliii. 11.]**

[1] Lucius Scribonius Libo, the colleague at the mint of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus (see p. 418), was probably the father-in-law of Sextus Pompey. He is first mentioned in B.C. 56, in which year he appears to have been tribune and supported Pompey, with whom he went to Greece at the outbreak of the Civil war. In B.C. 44 he was in Spain with his son-in-law, Sextus Pompey, whom he subsequently deserted, and as a reward for this defection was elected consul B.C. 34, having Mark Antony as his colleague. The above coins belong to his separate issue as distinguished from the joint one with Paullus Aemilius Lepidus. His tenure of office as a moneyer is somewhat uncertain. Count de Salis has attributed the coins to B.C. 71, but Babelon (vol. i., p. 121) puts them considerably later, *circ.* B.C. 54.

[2] The worship of Bonus Eventus, the god of "Good Fortune" and the *Agathodaemon* of the Greeks, had its origin at the time that Rome became a colonizing state. He was therefore looked upon as the divinity who favoured Agriculture, and in his capacity as the god of "Good Fortune" he was specially invoked at the outset of a journey or undertaking. In imperial times he had a temple near the Pantheon, and he is often represented on coins from Galba to Gallienus. His connection with the Scribonia gens has not been satisfactorily explained, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 427) suggests that *Bonus Eventus* may be an allusion to Beneventum, whence the Scribonia gens may have originally come, as inscriptions connected with it have been found there. This interpretation seems to be somewhat conjectural.

The reverse type shows the *puteal Scribonianum* or *puteal Libonis* which was erected in the Forum near the arch of Fabius. The puteal was the stone enclosure placed at the mouth of a well, and was square or circular. Festus (*De sig. verb.*, *s.v. Scribonianum*) relates that a certain Scribonius was commanded to examine places which had been struck by lightning as being sacred ground, and not to be trodden on or built over. A puteal was in consequence erected by Scribonius in the Forum and received, as a distinguishing mark, his own name. It is not improbable that the head of Bonus Eventus may relate to the circumstance that this particular spot had been visited by the god of thunder, which may have been considered a propitious sign. The change of implements (referring to the coining of money) on the puteal seems to suggest that the *Puteal Scribonianum* was square and not circular, and thatt he hammer, tongs, and anvil, are indicative of three of its sides.

This denarius was also restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΓAVLLVS LEΓIDVS : LIBO	
			(PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS: [LUCIUS SCRIBONIUS] LIBO[1])	
			Denarius	
3383	61·8	Æ ·8	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed; before, CONCORD; behind, ΓAVLLVS LEΓIDVS; similar to no. 3373.	LIBO (in exergue). A well-head, or puteal, ornamented with a festoon between two lyres, and below with a hammer; similar to no. 3377; around, ΓVTEAL·SCRIBON (de Salis Coll.)
3384	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 12.]**
3385	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the well-head is ornamented with tongs instead of a hammer. **[Pl. xliii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			C . HOSIDI . C . F . GETA	
			(CAIUS HOSIDIUS CAII FILIUS GETA[2])	
			Denarius	
			Series I.	
3386	61·7	Æ ·8	Bust of Diana r., draped and wearing earring of single drop; hair drawn back and tied behind; at her shoulders, bow and quiver; behind bust, GETA; before, III·VIR	C·HOSIDI·C·F (in exergue). A wild boar (the wild boar of Calydon) r., pierced by a spear, and attacked by a dog; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This is the joint-issue of the moneyers Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo before referred to. The type consists of the obverse of the denarius of the former, and of the reverse of that of the latter; the only difference being a slight alteration in the inscriptions in both cases. The aureus in the Vienna Cabinet of this type, like those of Paullus Lepidus (see p. 418), is false (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 499).

[2] The cognomen *Geta* was borne by several families, notably the Hosidia, Licinia, and Septimia, but it rarely occurs in connection with the first till quite late in Republican times. This moneyer is not improbably the Hosidius Geta who was proscribed by the triumvirs B.C. 43, and rescued by the ingenious piety of his son, who, pretending that his father had laid violent hands on himself, performed the funeral rites for him, and concealed him meanwhile on one of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3387	34·5	Æ ·7 (*plated and broken*)	Similar.	Similar.
			SERIES II.	
3388	63·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the head of Diana is smaller and in higher relief, and she wears diadem, earring in form of cross, and double necklace of long pendants; before, GETA; behind, III·VIR[1]	Similar; *edge not serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 15.]**
3389	61·5	Æ ·65	Similar; III VIR for III·VIR	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3390	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3391	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3392	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; no necklace; III·VIR	Similar.
3393	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

his farms. He is the only member of the Hosidia gens of whom coins are known. This is the second instance of the occurrence of the title IIIVIR on coins (see above, p. 416).

Adrien de Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, vol. xxi., pp. 354 f.) has recognized in the reverse type the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and suggests that it is a *type parlant* of the name Hosidia, the first syllable of which he associated with the Greek ὗς. This and his other suggestions as to the connection of the Greek word with the name of Hosidia will not bear examination from a philological point of view. Admitting, however, that Longpérier is right in recognizing the boar as the Calydonian boar, the bust of Diana on the obverse needs no explanation, as it was that divinity who sent the animal to ravage the land of Aetolia in revenge for the neglect shown to her by King Oeneus.

As the types occur on ancient coins of Aetolia, it might be suggested that an ancestor of the moneyer took some part in the conquest of that province by the Romans, and that this circumstance is thus recorded by his descendant. A similar instance has been met with in the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus, which are supposed to commemorate the victories of an ancestor or ancestors of the moneyer near Valentia in Spain (see above, p. 178).

[1] No attempt seems to have been made to account for the remarkable variety in fabric of the denarii of this issue; some, probably the earlier pieces, being in low relief and with serrated edge; the others in high relief, of smaller diameter, and with plain edge. If all the coins were struck at Rome, and we have no good reason for supposing otherwise, the dies for the two series must have been made by different sets of engravers and at separate *officinae*. The larger and serrated pieces are similar to the coins of Paullus Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo; whereas the smaller ones with the plain edge are like the coins of subsequent issues, more especially that of Lucius Roscius Fabatus which is attributed to the following year.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 70; A.U.C. 684[1]	
			L . ROSCI . FABATI	
			(LUCII ROSCII FABATI[2])	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3394	61·0	*R* ·7	Head of Juno Sospita[3] r.; wearing goat's skin tied under the chin; below, L · ROSCI; behind, symbol, lighted altar (no. 1).	FABATI (in exergue). Female figure standing r., and feeding from her dress a serpent, erect, before her; behind figure, symbol, temple-cake (no. 1); *edge serrated.*
3395	61·4	*R* ·65	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 2).	Similar; symbol, vase-stand (no. 2). (Nott)

[1] The only coins attributed to this year are those struck by Lucius Roscius Fabatus. Their types are in high relief, and in this respect, and in general style and fabric, they are very similar to the non-serrated pieces of C. Hosidius Geta which are classed to the previous year. It would almost seem from this and the following issues as if an entirely new set of die-sinkers and engravers were employed at the Roman mint, some of whom show marked skill in their handicraft. The coins of Fabatus have the edges serrated. According to Count de Salis's classification, these are possibly the latest coins with serrated edges which can be attributed to the Roman mint. It would therefore appear that this mode of treating the edge of the denarius was practised intermittently at Rome for a space of about twenty-three years, i.e. from B.C. 92—70. As we have seen, the serrated edge never entirely superseded the plain one. Judging from the number of symbols as mint-marks and their variety, this issue was an unusually large one, and for that reason it is possible that Fabatus may have held office alone, or preferably that he was the only member of the triumvirate who was charged with the issue of the coinage for the year.

[2] Lucius Roscius Fabatus was probably the lieutenant of Caesar who took part in the Gallic war, and commanded the thirteenth legion on the Lower Rhine in the winter of B.C. 54. He was praetor B.C. 49, and in virtue of that office acted as intermediary between Caesar and Pompey. He was killed in B.C. 43 in the first of the battles in the neighbourhood of Mutina between Mark Antony and the legions of the Senate.

[3] The obverse type of the head of Juno Sospita would lead us to conclude that the Roscia gens originally came from Lanuvium, where that divinity had her most ancient and principal sanctuary. Some particulars of her cult have already been given in connection with the coins of L. Papius (see above, p. 370). The reverse type depicts the scene which occurred at Lanuvium at the annual festival in honour of Juno Sospita, when a virgin descended into the grotto under her temple with food for the sacred serpent which dwelt there. If the girl selected for the ceremony was chaste, then she returned in safety to her home, where she was greeted with much rejoicing by her relations and neighbours (Propertius, iv. 8, 3). Crowds from Rome witnessed the ceremony, and it is possible that a member of the Roscia gens may on one occasion have been selected to perform it. The name of the moneyer is in the genitive case.

As on the coins of L. Papius the symbols used as mint-marks on the obverse and on the reverse have a direct relation to each other in their character. Illustrations of those on coins in the National Collection are figured on p. 423. A more complete series is shown by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 403).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3396	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 3).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 3).
3397	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
3398	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anvil or block (no. 4).	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 4). **[Pl. xliii. 16.]** (Nott)
3399	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3400	51·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, apex or augur's cap with spike and cross-piece at base, and strings (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, cap with plain spike and strings (no. 5).
3401	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, four astragali (no. 6).	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook at one end (no. 6). (Nott)
3402	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, awl (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, graving-tool (no. 7).
3403	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, axe (no. 8).	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 8).
3404	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket (no. 9).	Similar; symbol, bidens (no. 9). **[Pl. xliii. 17.]** (Nott)
3405	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bee (no. 10).	Similar; symbol, flower (no. 10).
3406	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bench (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, bag (carpenter's) with handle (no. 11).
3407	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, metal-worker's bench (no. 12).	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 12). **[Pl. xliii. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3408	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, borer for stake-driving (?) (no. 13).	Similar; symbol, pedum (no. 13).
3409	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucket with strap attached to beam for raising water, *antlia* (no. 14).	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 14). **[Pl. xliii. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3410	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, camel (no. 15).	Similar; symbol, ass (no. 15). (Nott)
3411	57·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, candelabrum or column (no. 16).	Similar; symbol, bench (no. 16). (Nott)
3412	61·4	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, round cap with strap (no. 17).	Similar; symbol, strigil (no. 17). (Nott)
3413	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by star, *pileus* (no. 18).	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by cross (no. 18).
3414	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by feathers (no. 19).	Similar; symbol, helmet (no. 19).
3415	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, conical cap of skin with strings, *galerus* (no. 20).	Similar; symbol, club (no. 20). **[Pl. xliii. 20.]** (Nott)
3416	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, case for scrolls, *capsa* (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, bag with strap-handle (no. 21).
3417	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chair with high back (no. 22).	Similar; symbol, stand with lamp (no. 22). (Blacas Coll.)
3418	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cauldron on stand (no. 23).	Similar; symbol, small cauldron (?) (no. 23).
3419	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cock on *cavea* (no. 24).	Similar; symbol, bagpipes (no. 24).
3420	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, colander (no. 25).	Similar; symbol, ladle (no. 25).
3421	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, column surmounted by crescent (no. 26).	Similar; symbol, column (no. 26).
3422	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cooking-pot with handle (no. 83).	Similar; symbol, tripod stand (no. 83). (Blacas Coll.)
3423	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 27).	Similar; symbol, rudder (no. 27). (Blacas Coll.)
3424	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, double cornucopiae (no. 28).	Similar; symbol, single cornucopiae (no. 28).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3425	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cow running (no. 29).	Similar; symbol, calf running (no. 29). (de Salis Coll.)
3426	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cuirass (no. 30).	Similar; symbol, crested helmet (no. 30).
3427	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, curricomb (?) (no. 31).	Similar; symbol, horse's leg (no. 31).
3428	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. **[Pl. xliv. 1.]**
3429	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, curule chair (no. 32).	Similar; symbol, seat (no. 32). (Nott)
3430	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cuttle-fish (no. 33).	Similar; symbol, prawn (no. 33). (Nott)
3431	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dice-box (no. 34).	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 34).
3432	56·2	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, die for coin (no. 35); countermark before head, AI	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 35). (Nott)
3433	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flask with strap (no. 36); no countermark.	Similar; symbol, bottle with strap (no. 36). (Nott)
3434	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3435	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 37).	Similar; symbol, two lyre-keys (no. 37).
3436	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 38).	Similar; symbol, column surmounted by duck (no. 38).
3437	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with caestus (no. 39).	Similar; symbol, oil jar with strap (no. 39). (Nott)
3438	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hatchet (no. 40).	Similar; symbol, double-axe, *bipennis* (no. 40).
3439	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of Pan (no. 41).	Similar; symbol, pedum with fillet (no. 41). **[Pl. xliv. 2.]** (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3440	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, head of satyr (no. 42).	Similar; symbol, leg of satyr (no. 42). (Blacas Coll.)
3441	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest, gryphon's head (no. 43).	Similar; symbol, harpa (no. 43).
3442	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 44).	Similar; symbol, human head (no. 44).
3443	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest and cheek-pieces (no. 45).	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 45). (Blacas Coll.)
3444	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with spike and straps (no. 46).	Similar; symbol, staff or dagger (no. 46).
3445	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hook (no. 47).	Similar; symbol, cooking pot with handle (no. 47). (Nott)
3446	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ibis with one leg raised (no. 48).	Similar; symbol, egg (no. 48). (de Salis Coll.)
3447	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ibis standing (no. 49).	Similar; symbol, bee (no. 49). (Blacas Coll.)
3448	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head-dress of Isis (no. 50).	Similar; symbol, forepart of cow (?) (no. 50). (Blacas Coll.)
3449	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; similar symbol (no. 51).	Similar; symbol, sistrum (no. 51). **[Pl. xliv. 3.]**
3450	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, on table (no. 52).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle and spout, on stand (no. 52). (Nott)
3451	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *prochous* (no. 53).	Similar; symbol, patera with wheel-shaped ornament (no. 53). (Nott)
3452	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 54).	Similar; symbol, bottle (gourd) with strap (no. 54).
3453	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key (no. 55).	Similar; symbol, temple-key (no. 55). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3454	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard (no. 56).	Similar; symbol, ichneumon (no. 56). (de Salis Coll.)
3455	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 57).	Similar; symbol, lyre-key (no. 57). (Nott)
3456	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, mask (no. 58).	Similar; symbol, sceptre with fillet (no. 58).
3457	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, nest with egg (no. 59).	Similar; symbol, bird (no. 59). **[Pl. xliv. 4.]** (Nott)
3458	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, olive-branch (no. 60).	Similar; symbol, cup with handle (no. 60). (Nott)
3459	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, paddle (no. 61).	Similar; symbol, spear with five prongs (no. 61). (Nott)
3460	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 62).
3461	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-tree (no. 63).	Similar; symbol, date-palm (no. 63). (Nott)
3462	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, patera (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 64).
3463	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, peacock (no. 65).	Similar; symbol, stephane (no. 65). (de Salis Coll.)
3464	46·8	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, petasus with wings (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, staff with thong (no. 66).
3465	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol (no. 67).	Similar; symbol, talaria (no. 67). **[Pl. xliv. 5.]**
3466	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, phalerae (no. 68).	Similar; symbol, mouth-piece for horse (?) (no. 68). **[Pl. xliv. 6.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
3467	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3468	51·5	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, pigmy with shield (no. 69).	Similar; symbol, crane (no. 69). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3469	61·4	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 70).	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 70). **[Pl. xliv. 7.]**
3470	60·7	AR ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3471	62·3	AR ·65	Similar; symbol, cooking-pot with handle (no. 71).	Similar; symbol, two hooks (no. 71).
3472	61·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, prow-head (no. 72).	Similar; symbol, aplustre (no. 72). (Nott)
3473	60·4	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, rhyton (no. 73).	Similar; symbol, cup without handle (no. 73).
3474	41·3	AR ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, scales (no. 74).	Similar; symbol, box for weights (no. 74).
3475	61·4	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre with wreath (no. 75).	Similar; symbol, bucket suspended to pedum (no. 75).
3476	57·5	AR ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (de Salis Coll.)
3477	61·2	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, scorpion (no. 76).	Similar; symbol, crab (no. 76). (Nott)
3478	57·7	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, scraper (?), a surgical instrument (no. 77).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 77). **[Pl. xliv. 8.]** (Nott)
3479	58·6	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, sepia (no. 78).	Similar; symbol, spear with four prongs (no. 78).
3480	58·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, shears (no. 79).	Similar; symbol, comb (no. 79). (Nott)
3481	60·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, shield, oval (no. 80).	Similar; symbol, knife (no. 80). (Nott)
3482	61·2	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, shield, round (no. 81).	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath (?) (no. 81).
3483	60·5	AR ·65	Similar; symbol, shield, round (no. 82).[1]	Similar; symbol, two bows (?) (no. 82). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] For symbols no. 83, see p. 425, no. 3422.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3484	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stag's head (no. 84).	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 84). (de Salis Coll.)
3485	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stand for torch, with straps (no. 85).	Similar; symbol, torch (no. 85). **[Pl. xliv. 9.]**
3486	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, stand and bracket for lamp (no. 86).	Similar; symbol, lamp (no. 86). **[Pl. xliv. 10.]** (Nott)
3487	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by bird (no. 87).	Similar; symbol, base of candelabrum (?) (no. 87). (Nott)
3488	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by wolf (no. 88).	Similar; symbol, Parthian standard, *draco* (no. 88). (Nott)
3489	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stork (no. 89).	Similar; symbol, cage or enclosure (no. 89).
3490	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sword (no. 90).	Similar; symbol, sheath (no. 90). (Nott)
3491	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3492	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thyrsus (no. 91).	Similar; symbol, two-handled cup (no. 91).
3493	47·1	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, tiara, Parthian (?) (no. 92).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 92).
3494	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, torque (no. 93).	Similar; symbol, two bracelets (?) (no. 93). **[Pl. xliv. 11.]**
3495	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tortoise (no. 94).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 94). (de Salis Coll.)
3496	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 95).	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 95).
3497	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tripod with bottle (no. 96).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 96). (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3498	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trumpet, curved, *cornu* (no. 97).	Similar; symbol, trumpet, straight, *tuba* (no. 97). (Nott)
3499	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, urn with cover (no. 98).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *prochous* (no. 98).
3500	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-branch (no. 99).	Similar; symbol, ivy-branch (no. 99). (Nott)
3501	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf (no. 100).	Similar; symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 100).
3502	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, volumen (no. 101).	Similar; symbol, stilus (no. 101). (Nott)
3503	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, well-head or fountain (no. 102).	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 102).
3504	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, windlass with bucket (no. 103).	Similar; symbol, bucket (?) (no. 103). **[Pl. xliv. 12.]** (Nott)
3505	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, windlass, but varied in form (no. 104).	Similar; symbol, pitcher (no 104). **[Pl. xliv. 13.]** (Nott)
3506	51·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 105).	Similar; symbol, bottle with two handles (no. 105).
3507	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 106).	Similar; symbol, cup with long stem and stand (no. 106). (Nott)
3508	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 107).	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 107).
3509	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 108).	Similar; symbol, flower on stem (no. 108). (Nott)
3510	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, yoke (no. 109).	Similar; symbol, helmet with short spike and strap (no. 109). **[Pl. xliv. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 69; A.U.C. 685[1]	
			L. TORQVAT	
			(LUCIUS [MANLIUS] TORQUATUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
3511	60·0	*AR* ·8	Head of Sibylla[3] r., with ivy-wreath, the fillets of which, with a lock of hair, fall down her neck; below, SIBYLLA; around, laurel-wreath.	L · TORQVAT III · VIR at sides of Tripod, surmounted by amphora between two stars; the whole within a highly ornamented torque. **[Pl. xliv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3512	61·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; legend, SIBVLLA	Similar.

[1] The unusual style and the very high relief of the types of the coins of Lucius Manlius Torquatus render, in the absence of any specific evidence from finds, the fixing of their date of issue a somewhat difficult matter. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 512) puts the coinage at *circ.* B.C. 61; Babelon (vol. ii., p. 179) at *circ.* B.C. 54; but Count de Salis at a few years earlier than either of these numismatists. The high relief of type was noticeable in the case of the coins of L. Roscius Fabatus of the previous year. It occurs at intervals during the next few years, but most conspicuously in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who probably held office in B.C. 64 (see below, p. 450). As L. Torquatus signs himself IIIVIR on his coins he would appear to have had colleagues at the mint, but who they were, or whether they also issued coins, is uncertain. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 214) would associate M. Lepidus (see p. 447) and L. Vinicius (see p. 492) with L. Torquatus at the mint, but we cannot see any striking similarity in the style and fabric of the coins of these three moneyers. The only other issue ascribed by Count de Salis to B.C. 69 is that of the curule aedile, P. Sulpicius Galba, whose coins are of somewhat similar fabric to those of L. Torquatus.

[2] Lucius Manlius Torquatus, to whom these coins are generally attributed, was the accuser, in B.C. 62, of P. Cornelius Sulla for complicity in the conspiracies of Catiline. On the breaking out of the Civil war B.C. 49, Torquatus, who was then a praetor, joined the aristocratic party, and went with Pompey to Greece, and after the battle of Pharsalia to Africa. There he again suffered defeat, and being about to fly to Spain, was taken prisoner, and with his companions put to death.

[3] The head of Sibylla and the tripod on these coins are the emblems of the quindecimviri, an office probably held by one of the moneyer's ancestors. The *Decemviri*, or later, the *Quindecimviri sacris faciundis* were the members of an ecclesiastical college, and were elected for life. Their chief duties consisted in the care of the Sibylline books, and in the celebration of the games of Apollo, and also of the saecular games. In virtue of their office each one had a bronze tripod in his house. The amphora is the symbol of the sacred rites which those officers had to perform, and the stars are no doubt emblematic of Apollo and Diana, to whose service the quindecimviri were consecrated (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 180). The torque on the reverse is a punning allusion to the cognomen *Torquatus*; a similar instance having occurred on a previous coinage of a member of this gens, L. Torquatus (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 176). Babelon describes this ornament as a wreath of laurel, but the ends at the base and its peculiar decoration show that it is more likely a torque.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 12) says that the legend on the obverse is always SIBVLLA, and never SIBYLLA. The coins in the British Museum show that both forms were used.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3513	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, SIBYLLA; and plain circle instead of laurel-wreath.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 16.]** (Nott)
3514	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; without plain circle.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 17.]**
3515	50·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

Ꝑ . GALB

(PUBLIUS SULPICIUS GALBA[1])

Denarius

3516	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Vesta r., veiled; behind, S · C · (*Senatus consulto*).	Ꝑ · GALB (in exergue). Sacrificial implements: simpulum between knife (*secespita*) and axe ornamented with lion's head (*securis*); on l., ÆD (*Aedilis*); on r., CVR (*Curulis*). **[Pl. xliv. 18.]**
3517	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, S · C	Similar; legend reading AE for ÆD **[Pl. xliv. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3518	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Publius Sulpicius Galba was appointed one of the judges at the trial against Verres in B.C. 70, but was rejected by Verres on account of his reputation for severity. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship in B.C. 63, and he is mentioned as pontifex in B.C. 57, and augur in B.C. 49. According to the *Lex Annalis* he must have filled the office of curule aedile shortly before or very soon after B.C. 70, and it was in virtue of that office that he issued this special coinage, probably to meet some extraordinary expenditure. Mommsen (*Hist., mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 480-481), who also ascribes these coins to B.C. 69, supposes Galba to have been a colleague of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, who was also curule aedile, but we know that Plaetorius's companion in office was C. Flaminius (see below, coins of Plaetorius, p. 434). The style of the coins of Galba somewhat resembles those of L. Manlius Torquatus, but the types are in slightly lower relief, in which respect they approach nearer to the denarii of M. Plaetorius. All three issues are of very good workmanship, which from this time onwards shows great improvement, though the style is somewhat varied.

The types of Galba's coins relate to his priestly functions as curule aedile.

These denarii were restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 68; A.U.C. 686	
			M . ΓLAETORIVS M . F . CESTIANVS	
			(MARCUS PLAETORIUS MARCI FILIUS CESTIANUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse	
3519	60·2	Æ ·75	Female bust (Fortuna?) l., draped, wearing circular earring, and diadem, over which the hair is drawn to the back of the head, and confined in a bag or net; behind, symbol, fly.	Pediment of temple within which anguipede monster, with r. hand raised, and holding club in l.; on base of pediment and below, M · ΓÆTORIVS CEST · S · C [Pl. xliv. 20.]

[1] The only coins attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 68 are those of the curule aedile Marcus Plaetorius Cestianus; the date of his holding that office being ascertainable within the space of a year or two. It would appear that in B.C. 70, M. Plaetorius, with whom the cognomen *Cestianus* is only associated on coins, accused M. Fonteius of extortion and misgovernment in Spain (Cicero, *pro Font.*), and shortly afterwards, probably in B.C. 68, when curule aedile, having C. Flaminius as his colleague, he heard the indictment against D. Matrinius, who was defended by Cicero. In B.C. 66 Plaetorius was praetor, having Flaminius again as his colleague, and in B.C. 51 he was condemned, but it is not known for what offence (Cicero, *ad Att.*, v. 20, 8). In B.C. 44 we find him a neighbour of Atticus the philosopher and historian (Cicero, *ad Att.*, xv. 17), but nothing further appears to be recorded of him.

The coins of Plaetorius present a variety of types, all difficult to explain, and for some of which no satisfactory solution has been found. It is evident that some are connected with his office as curule aedile, in which capacity he had the direction of many of the public games and festivals. Of his colleague C. Flaminius no coins are known, so that Plaetorius must have received some special powers direct from the Senate, under which he struck this large series of money. With one exception, that of Type VI., which he connects with the *Megalesian* games in honour of Cybele, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 481) makes no attempt to explain the types nor to determine the divinities whose portraits are represented on the obverses, and he would not connect them with the other public festivals which were under the control of the curule aediles. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 310-312) offers a few suggestions which will be mentioned. Taking the Types in the order of the descriptions of the coins the following explanations may be tentatively given; in some cases we must admit that they are somewhat conjectural.

Type I.—Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has identified the head on the obverse as that of Fortuna, and he suggests that on the reverse we have a view of the tympanum of her celebrated temple at Praeneste, where this divinity as *Fortuna publica primigenia* was specially honoured. Somewhat similar representations of the head of Fortuna, though differently treated, are found on the coins of M. Arrius Secundus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 220), and of Q. Sicinius (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 460). Though there is no documentary record of any connection between the Plaetoria family and Praeneste, this explanation of the type seems to be supported by the next one.

Type II.—The figure of Sors on the reverse renders it fairly certain that the bust on the obverse is also that of Fortuna, though varied in treatment from the preceding one. It was at Praeneste that the institution of the oracle known as the *Sortes Praenestinae* was closely associated with the worship of Fortuna. This mode of divination was very popular at Rome, and not only Romans of distinction, but even foreign potentates are mentioned as resorting to

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3520	43·4	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, sword with curved blade.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ꟾÆTORIV CEST·S·C [Pl. xliv. 21.] (Nott)
3521	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ꟾLÆTORI CEST·S·C
3522	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stilus.	Similar.
3523	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ꟾLÆTOR CEST·S·C [Pl. xliv. 22.] (de Salis Coll.)
3524	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.

it. This type recalls the conjoined figures of the *Fortunae Antiates*, *Fortuna Felix* and *Fortuna Victrix*, as shown on later coins of the moneyer Q. Rustius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 412, no. 3), for there was at Antium, as at Praeneste, a large temple which was dedicated to Fortuna. The inscribed scroll or cartouche, which the figure on the reverse holds, is a representation of one of the small tablets or counters, *sortes*, made of wood or other materials, which were used in casting lots or for determining the future. The inscription *Sors* is not placed on the plinth of the statue as has been generally supposed (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

Type III.—If we recognize on the obverse the head of Ceres, and on the reverse the torch as her special emblem, these coins may have been struck at the time of the celebration of the *Ludi Cereales*, which were under the direction of the aediles. The head, however, may have been intended for Flora, and so relate to the *Ludi Floreales*, in which case the jug and the torch would illustrate the orgies that took place during her festival. The identification of this type with Ceres seems to be the more probable one.

Type IV.—The head on these coins, being precisely the same as that on the preceding issue, may also be identified as that of Ceres. As the caduceus was the symbol of commerce, and in that signification was not infrequently found associated on coins with an ear of corn, it is possible that we have here a record of a special largesse of corn, which may have occurred about the time of the celebration of the *Ludi Cereales*.

Type V., with the same reverse, may relate to the same or to a similar occasion, with which might well be associated Bonus Eventus, whose portrait has been recognized by Babelon as forming the obverse type. A similar head, also identified as that of Bonus Eventus, is to be seen on coins of Q. Cassius Longinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 330, no. 7). Its treatment in both these instances is different from that found on the coins of L. Scribonius Libo, in which case the name of the divinity is given (see above, p. 419).

Type VI.—Both Mommsen and Babelon recognize in this type a reference to the celebration of the *Ludi Megalesiaci* in honour of Cybele, the *Mater Magna Deorum*, which were under the control of the curule aediles, as notified by the representation of the curule chair on the reverse.

Type VII.—Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has identified the bust on the obverse as that of Vacuna, a Sabine divinity, who combined in her person the attributes of Diana, Ceres, Venus, Victory, and Minerva. The reverse type of the eagle may be connected with the games sacred to Jupiter, the exhibition of which was also one of the duties of the curule aediles.

The mint-marks used by Plaetorius consist of symbols which occur on the obverse or on the reverse of all the types except the last one.

It only remains to mention that the title of "curule aedile" occurs solely in connection with the last two Types, and to draw attention to the difference between the fabric of the denarii of these Types and of those of the other five Types. The workmanship of the former is so very inferior in comparison to that of the latter, that, if we are to attribute all the coins struck by M. Plaetorius to one year, it is evident that the dies must have been executed in separate *officinae*, at which different sets of workmen were employed. A similar variation in fabric has already been noticed in the issue of C. Hosidius Geta (see above, p. 421). The fabric of the denarii of Types I.-V. resembles more that of the coins of other issues of the time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With symbol on obverse	
3525	61·3	Æ ·75	Female bust (Fortuna?) r., draped, hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind, and sometimes decorated with pearls; of which a bunch is shown above her ear[1]; behind, symbol, fillet.	M·PLAETORI CEST·S·C around Half-length figure of Sors, draped, facing, and holding with both hands before her a scroll or tablet inscribed SORS; her dress is fastened on each shoulder with a brooch.
3526	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 23.]**
3527	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar.
3528	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 24.]**
3529	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar.
3530	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar. (Nott)
3531	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.
3532	55·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain.	Similar.
			Type III.	
			With symbol on obverse	
3533	58·6	Æ ·7	Female bust (Ceres?) r., draped, wearing circular earring and necklace; hair in a bag or net, and ornamented with poppy heads; above forehead and below the bag, close curls; tresses drawn from the ears to the back; behind, symbol, basket (*calathus*).	M·PLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C divided by Jug with handle (*prochous*) and lighted torch.[2] **[Pl. xlv. 1.]** (Nott)

[1] Except for the absence of the laurel-wreath this head in style and treatment is very similar to that of Apollo on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see below, p. 442, no. 3606).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 38) mentions that a denarius of this type is without the legend SORS on the scroll; and Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 114) states that Greek letters as well as symbols occur behind the head on the obverse, but we have not met with any coins of this issue with letters as mint-marks.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 39) describes hybrids consisting of the obverse of this type and of the reverses of denarii of L. Plaetorius (see above, p. 404), of L. Scribonius Libo (see above, p. 420, no. 3383), and of L. Mussidius Longus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 31, no. 58), and others with the reverse of this type and with the obverse of the denarius of L. Plaetorius, or with the head of Augustus to right.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3534	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bird.	Similar. (Nott)
3535	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, branch of laurel.	Similar. (Nott)
3536	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crane.	Similar.
3537	54·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cup with two handles.	Similar. (Nott)
3538	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, dagger.	Similar.
3539	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
3540	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3541	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ΓLAETOR CEST·EX·S·C[1] (Nott)
3542	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar. [Pl. xlv. 2.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Type IV.	
3543	63·0	Æ ·75	Female bust (Ceres?), r., draped and adorned, similar to no. 3533.	CEST·S·C M·ΓLAETORI divided by Caduceus, winged. [Pl. xlv. 3.]
			Type IV. var.	
			With symbol on obverse	
3544	62·9	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, symbol, amphora.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ΓLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C
3545	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bee.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3546	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, dagger.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3547	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 314, no. 7) figures another variety of this type with the moneyer's name transposed as on no. 3543.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3548	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (*prochous*).	Similar.
3549	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3550	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 4.]**
3551	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar.
3552	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff (?).	Similar.
3553	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with strap (for oil).	Similar.

Type V.

With symbol on obverse

3554	61·0	Æ ·7	Young male head (Bonus Eventus) r., with long flowing hair; behind, symbol, arrow.	M·ΓLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C divided by Caduceus, winged; similar to no. 3543. (Cracherode Coll.)
3555	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar.
3556	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, butterfly.	Similar.
3557	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, candelabrum.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 5.]**
3558	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3559	49·0	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, crook of shepherd.	Similar.
3560	50·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, earring or torque.	Similar.
3561	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, falx.	Similar.
3562	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flail.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 6.]**

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3563	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar.
3564	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.
3565	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hook or grappling iron.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3566	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3567	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, plane.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 7.]**
3568	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, purse (?).	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 8.]**
3569	65·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, spear-head.	Similar.
3570	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
3571	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, volumen or scroll.	Similar.
3572	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3573	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.

Type VI.

With symbol on reverse

3574	59·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Cybele r., draped, and wearing turreted crown and earring; hair long and straggling; behind her shoulders, fore-part of lion; under chin, globe; behind bust, CESTIANVS; bead and reel border.	M · PLAETORIVS · AED · CVR · EX · S · C around Curule chair, on l. of which, symbol, aplustre; bead and reel border.
3575	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, barley-corn. (de Salis Coll.)
3576	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, branch of laurel.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3577	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, butterfly. **[Pl. xlv. 9.]**
3578	53·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, chisel.
3579	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Blacas Coll.)
3580	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish. (Blacas Coll.)
3581	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, hammer.
3582	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same symbol.
3583	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, horn for drinking. (Blacas Coll.)
3584	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, palm-branch. **[Pl. xlv. 10.]**
3585	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, prow-head.
3586	63·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder. (Blacas Coll.)
3587	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre with fillet. (Blacas Coll.)
3588	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, scorpion.
3589	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, serpent, erect.
3590	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.
3591	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, star.
3592	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, stilus. **[Pl. xlv. 11.]**
3593	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tessera with handle. (Blacas Coll.)
3594	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.
3595	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wing. (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII.	
3596	63·3	Æ ·8	Female bust, Vacuna, r., draped, winged, and hair in ringlets; wearing crested helmet encircled with wreath of laurel, corn, poppy, and lotus; at her shoulders, quiver and bow; under chin, cornucopiae; behind bust, CESTIANVS; before, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); bead and reel border.	M·ƆLAETORIVS M·F. AED·CVR around Eagle standing front on thunderbolt; head to l.; bead and reel border. (Cracherode Coll.)
3597	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3598	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlv. 12.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3599	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3600	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3601	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 67; A.U.C. 687[1]

Q. ƆOMƆONI. MVSA

(QUINTUS POMPONIUS MUSA[2])

Denarius

			Type I.	
3602	61·3	Æ ·7	Q·ƆOMƆONI MVSA around Head of Apollo r., diademed; hair in ringlets.	HERCVLES MVSARVM divided by Hercules wearing lion's skin, standing r., and playing lyre; at his feet, club.

[1] The only coinage attributed to B.C. 67 is that of the ordinary moneyer, Q. Pomponius Musa. It consists of ten different types, representing Hercules and the Muses, so that in all probability it was of considerable extent. In fabric the coins of this issue are very similar to those of Types I.-V. of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, the curule aedile of the previous year. The workmanship is excellent, and the dies must have been executed by skilful engravers.

[2] Quintus Pomponius Musa is only known from his coins, the cognomen Musa not being met with in ancient writers in connection with the Pomponia gens before imperial times.

The representations of Hercules Musagetes and of the nine Muses are no doubt intended to refer to the cognomen of the moneyer. It is possible that we have in these representations a

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3603	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3604	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3605	43·9	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type II.	
3606	63·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair rolled back, and in loose locks over the forehead; before ear, ornament in shape of flower; behind, lyre-key.	Q · POMPONI / MVSA divided by The Muse, Calliope, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing r., and playing lyre, which rests on pedestal.
3607	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3608	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA / Q · POMPONI (de Salis Coll.)
3609	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

reproduction in detail of the statues of Hercules and of the nine Muses, which M. Fulvius Nobilior placed in the temple erected by him in the Circus Flaminius to Hercules and the Muses during his censorship in B.C. 179. He is said to have adorned the temple with paintings and statues, which he had brought from Greece on his conquest of Aetolia in B.C. 189. To Hercules as chief of the choir is assigned a special obverse type for his coins, showing Apollo diademed, and with his hair arranged in ringlets, as on the coinages of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (see above, p. 251) and of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (see below, p. 450); approaching, however, more closely to the latter in style, but with the head not in so high relief. The head of Apollo on the other types, i.e., with representations of the Muses, is of a different form. It is laureate, and the hair is rolled back, and there is an ornament near the ear, similar to that on the head of Fortuna of Type II. of the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see above, p. 436), to which in other respects, i.e., fabric and style, those of Pomponius resemble. Hercules, as leader of the choir, is represented playing on his lyre, and the nine Muses are shown with their various attributes:—Calliope, the Muse of Epic Poetry, who had the sweetest voice, sings and accompanies herself on her lyre; Clio, the Muse of History, reads an open scroll; Erato, the Muse of Erotic Poetry, plays the lyre; Euterpe, the Muse of Lyric Poetry, holds two pipes (*tibiae*); Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy, holds a club and a mask; Polymnia, the Muse of Rhetoric, laureate, stands in a pensive mood; Terpsichore, the Muse of Dancing, holds the plectrum and the lyre, which she is said to have invented; Thalia, the Muse of Comedy, holds a mask, and sometimes also a pedum or shepherd's crook; and Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, touches a celestial globe with her wand (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 360, 361). These figures of the nine Muses are of extreme interest for comparison with the numerous statues preserved from ancient times.

In the inscription MVSA we meet with the sign or accent, *apex*, denoting that the vowel is long. It takes the forms V̂, V́, or V̓, which Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 171) would identify with the accent in the Greek word Μοῦσα. It is found in a variety of forms on inscriptions just after Sulla to the second half of the third century.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
3610	65·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, volumen tied with cord.	Q·POMPONI divided by MVSA The Muse, Clio, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing l., resting l. elbow on pedestal, and holding open scroll in r. hand. **[Pl. xlv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3611	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type IV.	
3612	62·1	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, flower on stalk.	MVSA Q·POMPONI divided by The Muse, Erato, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards r., head facing, and holding lyre in l. hand, and with r. striking it with plectrum. **[Pl. xlv. 16.]** (Bank Coll.)
			Type V.	
3613	61·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, two pipes (*tibiae*) crossed.	MVSA Q·POMPONI divided by The Muse, Euterpe, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing r., supporting her head with l. hand, her elbow resting on pedestal, and holding two pipes (*tibiae*) in r. hand. **[Pl. xlv. 17.]**
3614	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; MVSA (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VI.[1]	
3615	58·3	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, sceptre.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Melpomene, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing front, head turned to r.; she rests r. hand on club, and holds mask in outstretched l. [Pl. xlv. 18.]
3616	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VII.	
3617	58·8	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, wreath with fillet.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Polymnia, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing facing, her head bound with wreath. [Pl. xlv. 19.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3618	63·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA Q · POMPONI
			Type VIII.	
3619	63·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, tortoise.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Terpsichore, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards r., holding lyre in l. hand, and plectrum in r. [Pl. xlv. 20.]
3620	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, flower on stalk.[2]	Similar.

[1] The reverse of this denarius forms a hybrid with the obverse of that of Q. Pomponius Rufus (see above, p. 407; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 42).

[2] The obverse die of Type IV. has been used in this case and in that of no. 3622.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3621	61·3	*Æ* ·8	Similar; behind head, tortoise.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA Q · POMPONI
3622	59·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar; behind head, flower on stalk.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 21.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3623	30·9	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, lyre-key.[1]	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type IX.	
3624	64·0	*Æ* ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, sandal (*calceus*).	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Thalia, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing l., resting l. elbow on pedestal,[2] and holding mask in outstretched r. hand. **[Pl. xlv. 22.]**
3625	57·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA
3626	55·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA (Cracherode Coll.)
3627	51·6	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type X.	
3628	63·3	*Æ* ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, similar to no. 3606; behind, star.[3]	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Urania, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards l., and touching, with wand in her r. hand, globe resting on tripod. (Cracherode Coll.)
3629	60·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA **[Pl. xlv. 23.]**

[1] This coin has been plated; the obverse is that of Type II.

[2] On a variety Thalia is represented with a pedum or shepherd's crook in her l. hand (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 365, no. 21).

[3] The star varies in having six to nine points.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3630	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA
3631	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3632	54·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 66; A.U.C. 688[1]

M . PISO M . F . FRVGI

(MARCUS CALPURNIUS PISO MARCI FILIUS FRUGI[2])

Denarius

Type I.

3633	61·3	Æ ·8	Terminal bust of Mercury r., draped, head bound with winged diadem; before, cup with two handles (*calix*); behind, wreath with fillet.	M · PISO · M · F above FRVGI Patera, against which rests sacrificial knife (*secespita*) in sheath; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
3634	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head and above wreath, star.	Similar; knife and sheath, smaller. **[Pl. xlv. 24.]**
3635	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The only coins attributed to this year are those which bear the name of M. Piso M. f. Frugi. This attribution is not based on any historical evidence, but only on similarity of fabric and on the occurrence of the same symbols, the wreath with fillet and the two-handled cup, of precisely the same forms as on the following coins of M. Lepidus. These analogies are sufficient to show that the two issues were almost, if not quite, contemporary.

Specimens of this coinage were present in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard, but were not met with in those of Compito, Cadriano and San Cesario.

[2] Of this moneyer nothing certain appears to be known beyond his association with the mint. Babelon (vol. i., p. 298) places this issue at *circ.* B.C. 69, and suggests that the moneyer was the consul of B.C. 61, whose name was M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus; but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 523) does not agree with this identification, as he thinks that these coins could not have been struck before B.C. 49 on account of their absence from the Cadriano hoard. M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus belonged originally to the Calpurnia gens, but changed his name from M. Calpurnius M. f. Piso Frugi on his adoption by M. Pupius. The attribution of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 66 renders it possible to identify the moneyer, not with the consul of B.C. 61, but with his son, who was praetor B.C. 44, and who was praised by Cicero for his opposition to Antony.

No very satisfactory explanation of the types of these coins has been given, and it appears quite to have escaped the notice of Mommsen and Babelon that the head on the obverse of the coins of Type I. does not wear a simple diadem, but one ornamented with a wing. This

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3636	62·8	Æ ·75	Full length terminal figure, Terminus, facing, draped; on r., cup with two handles (*calix*); on l., wreath with fillet.	Similar.
3637	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 65; A.U.C. 689[1]

M. LEPIDVS

(MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS)

Denarius

Type I.

3638	60·8	Æ ·75	Female head (Roma?) r., wearing diadem and earring of single drop; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck.	M·LEPIDVS (in exergue). Equestrian statue r. of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus bearing trophy; a bulla depends from his neck.
3639	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 2.]** (de Salis Coll.)

---

would identify the bust with Hermes or Mercury in his capacity of guardian of the streets, whilst the obverse of Type II. shows a figure of Terminus, the guardian of boundaries and frontiers. The two-handled cup, the wreath, the patera, and the knife are all objects connected with the worship of Terminus as celebrated at the feasts called *Terminalia*, when neighbours met, garlands were placed on his statues, a lamb or a sucking-pig was slain, and *liba* were offered. These fêtes are described by Ovid—

Te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant;
Binaque serta tibi, binaque liba ferunt.
* * * *
Spargitur et caeso communis Terminus agno;
Nec queritur, lactans cum sibi porca datur.

Fast. ii. 643 f.

Though not stated on the coins it is possible that when he struck this money M. Piso Frugi was one of the curule aediles, in which capacity he would have charge of the streets and boundaries of Rome, and also of the celebration of the *Terminalia*. In that case the issue would have been a special one.

[1] To this year Count de Salis has only attributed the coins bearing the moneyer's name, M. Lepidus. In fabric and excellence of workmanship they approach nearest to the coinages

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
3640	58·0	*R* ·75	Female head (Roma?) r., laureate, and wearing diadem; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; before, simpulum; behind, wreath with fillet.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3641	59·7	*R* ·7	Similar; before head, instead of simpulum, cup with two handles (*calix*).	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 4.]** (Nott)

of Q. Pomponius Musa (see p. 441) and of M. Piso M. f. Frugi (see p. 446), and the resemblance in form of the symbols, the wreath with fillet and the two-handled cup, on the coins of the latter and on those of M. Lepidus is so striking that it is evident that the two issues could only have been separated by a short interval.

This moneyer is usually identified with the triumvir Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the colleague of Antony and Octavius. He was the younger son of M. Aemilius Lepidus, who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 81, and consul B.C. 78; his elder brother being L. Aemilius Paullus, one of whose early public acts was the accusation of Catiline in B.C. 63. The triumvir is first mentioned in B.C. 52, when the Senate appointed him interrex after the death of Clodius, for the purpose of holding the comitia, so that even at that time he must have passed the period of youth. His principal dates are: praetor B.C. 49; magister equitum B.C. 46, 45, and 44; consul with Julius Caesar B.C. 46; pontifex maximus in succession to Julius Caesar B.C. 44; and triumvir with Antony and Octavius B.C. 43, when he received Spain and Narbonese Gaul as his province (see COINAGE OF GAUL, B.C. 43—42). On the re-division of the provinces in B.C. 42, Lepidus received Africa, but he did not proceed there till B.C. 40 (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, B.C. 40—36). In B.C. 36 Octavius deprived Lepidus of his triumvirate, and he retired to Circeii under strict surveillance, where he died at an advanced age in B.C. 13.

The types of the coins of M. Lepidus struck *circ.* B.C. 65 refer to events connected with the histories of two of his ancestors who bore the same name as himself. The reverses of Types I. and I. var. *a* and *b* record the early deeds of M. Aemilius Lepidus, consul B.C. 187, who is said to have served in the army when still a youth, and at the age of fifteen to have killed an enemy and saved the life of a citizen. Valerius Maximus (III., i. 1) thus describes the circumstance:—*Aemilius Lepidus puer etiam tum progressus in aciem hostem interemit, civem servavit; cujus tam memorabilis operis index est in Capitolio statua bullata et incincta pretexta senatus consulto posita.* The equestrian figure on the coins may be the statue referred to by Valerius Maximus. The head on the obverse may be intended for that of Roma, as a similar portrait with the legend ROMA occurs on coins of an earlier member of the Aemilia gens, Manius Aemilius Lepidus, which are classed to ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 91 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 118, no. 7). The wreath, the simpulum, and the two-handled cup recall the duties of M. Aemilius Lepidus as pontifex maximus. The reverse of Type II. relates to the same ancestor of the moneyer, who was one of the three ambassadors sent by the Romans in B.C. 201 to the Egyptian court to administer the affairs of the kingdom for the infant sovereign, Ptolemy V. Though Lepidus was the youngest of the ambassadors, he seems to have enjoyed the most power and influence, and accordingly, ancient writers speak of him alone as the *tutor* of the Egyptian king. It was not till twenty years later, B.C. 180, that he was elected pontifex maximus. The head of Alexandria on the obverse in connection with the reverse type needs no explanation, and it is only necessary to draw attention to the duplication of the consonant, XS for X, in the legend ALEXSANDREA, which occurs on some specimens. Similar forms of orthography have been met with in the names of C. Egnatius Maxsumus (see above, p. 399) and of L. Axsius Naso (see above, p. 409). Type III. records the restoration of the *Basilica Aemilia* by the father of the moneyer, M. Aemilius Lepidus, during his consulship B.C. 78. In restoring this temple, which appears to have received its name at this time, Lepidus further embellished it by adding shields or portraits of his ancestors as shown in the view of it on the coins. This circumstance is mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, XXXV., 3, 13):—*M. Aemilius collega in consulatu Quintii Lutatii, non in basilica modo Aemilia, verum et domi suæ [clipeos] posuit* (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 126, 127). The obverse shows the head of the vestal virgin Aemilia, who, on one occasion, when the sacred fire was extinguished, prayed to the goddess Vesta for her assistance, and miraculously rekindled it by throwing one of her most beautiful garments upon the extinct embers (Val. Max., I., i. 7).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type I. var. *b*	
3642	63·5	Æ ·7	Female head (Roma?) r., wearing diadem and earring of single drop; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; similar to no. 3638.	M · LEPIDVS · AN · XV · PR · H · O · C · S (*Annorum quindecem progressus hostem occidit, civem servavit*) around Equestrian statue r., bearing trophy, and wearing bulla, &c., similar to no. 3638. **[Pl. xlvi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3643	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; the head is also laureate.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 6.]**
3644	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, palm-branch.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 7.]**
3645	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3646	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, wreath; before, simpulum.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 8.]** (Nott)
3647	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, cup with two handles (*calix*).	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.	
3648	61·5	Æ ·7	Head of Alexandria r., turreted, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; below, ALEXANDREA	M · LEPIDVS — TVTOR · REG · S · C · PONF · MAX (*Tutor regis, senatus consulto, pontifex maximus*) around Togate figure, Marcus Lepidus, standing towards l., and placing wreath on head of youth, Ptolemy V., standing front in Greek dress, and holding sceptre in r. hand. **[Pl. xlvi. 9.]** (Nott)
3649	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; legend reading ALEXSANDREA	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 10.]**

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 18) mentions a hybrid in the National Museum at Budapest, consisting of this obverse type, and of the reverse of the denarius of Q. Cassius (see below, p. 482, no. 3871).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
3650	57·7	Æ ·75	Head of the vestal virgin, Aemilia, r., laureate and veiled.	M · LEPIDVS — AIMILIA REF S · C (*Aimilia refecta, senatus consulto*) around Lateral view of the Basilica Aemilia with circular shields attached to the columns. **[Pl. xlvi. 11.]** (Nott)
3651	64·2	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, wreath; before, simpulum.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3652	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3653	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Circ. B.C. 64; A.U.C. 690	
			C . PISO L . F . FRVGI	
			(CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO LUCII FILIUS FRUGI[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3654	63·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., in high relief, bound with fillet; hair long and in ringlets; behind, symbol, thyrsus.	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, spear-head. **[Pl. xlvi. 13.]** (Nott)

[1] This type was restored by Trajan.

[2] Caius Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi, whose coinage is attributed to *circ.* B.C. 64, was a son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who was praetor B.C. 74, and also held the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 88 (see above, p. 251). At an early age, in B.C. 67, the younger Piso was betrothed to Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, whom he married four years later, in B.C. 63, and in B.C. 58 he was appointed quaestor. This would give us an approximate date for his appointment as moneyer. During his quaestorship he used every effort to obtain the recall of his father-in-law from banishment, but as he died in the summer of the following year at the early age of thirty he did not live to see the accomplishment of his exertions. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 485), and Babelon (vol. i , p. 299) assigned this coinage to *circ.* B.C. 61.

C. Piso adopted for the types of his coins, which consisted of denarii only, those used by his father, having the head of Apollo on the obverse, and a naked horseman on the reverse, an allusion to the establishment of the *Ludi Apollinares* as an annual festival by his ancestor, L. Calpurnius Piso (see above, p. 251). The laureate head of Apollo, with its thick and closely-falling ringlets, is practically the same in both issues, except that in the later one it is in higher relief, whilst that wearing a diadem is a copy of the head as seen on some of the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa, struck three years previously (see above, p 441, no. 3602). In one instance (see below, p. 468, no. 3815)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3655	53·1	AR ·7	Similar; behind head of Apollo r., with fillet, number and fraction, I : Ł	Similar; C · PISO L · F · FRV; below horseman, symbol, fish. **[Pl. xlvi. 14.]** (Nott)
3656	53·0	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3657	56·0	AR ·75	Similar; number and fraction, IX :	Similar; above horseman, symbol, spear-head.

Apollo is represented laureate with a bow and quiver attached to his shoulders. As on the coins of the elder Piso the horseman bears a palm-branch, a lighted torch, or a whip; but to these several varieties are added; *e.g.*, the rider being without either of these attributes, sometimes winged, or wearing a conical-shaped cap (*pileus*), or a hat with a broad brim (*causia*). Like his father, C. Piso used a number of signs to mark his dies, consisting of symbols, letters, numbers (Greek and Roman), and fractional signs, i.e. fractions of the *as*. The symbols are of a very varied character, and in the letters may be noticed a revival of the old forms, Λ, Ⱥ, or Ⱥ for A. The numbers do not appear to have followed any sequence, but rather to have been chosen haphazard. For 50,000 we have the sign ; for 10,000, ; for 5,000, ; for 50, ⊥ or ⏚; and for 10, ⊀, the mark of value of the denarius. The fractions and fractional signs are based upon a division of the unit, *as*, into twelfths, *unciae*; the former being denoted by the sign I; the latter by • or —; and the half *as* or semis by S: thus I = one *as*; S : • = $\frac{1}{12}$; and S ℈. Fractions below the uncia are represented by the forms Ł or Σ = $\frac{1}{24}$ or semuncia; Ↄ = $\frac{1}{48}$ or sicilicus; ƨ = $\frac{1}{72}$ or sextula; ʊ = $\frac{1}{144}$ or dimidia sextula; and Ǝ or ⅄ = $\frac{1}{288}$ or scriptulum. All these fractions have special names, and the following table, showing the duodecimal system, is compiled from Prof. James C. Egbert's work on the *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions*, pp. 76, 77.

TABLE.

	As	*Unciae*		*As*	*Unciae*
As	1	12 I	Sextans	$\frac{1}{6}$	2 :
Deunx	$\frac{11}{12}$	11 S : : •	Sextunx	$\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Ł• or Σ•
Dextans	$\frac{5}{6}$	10 S : :	Uncia	$\frac{1}{12}$	1 •, —, O, ∪, or ∾
Dodrans	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 S : •	Semuncia	$\frac{1}{24}$	½ Ł, Σ, or Є
Bes	$\frac{2}{3}$	8 S :	Binae Sextulae or Duella	$\frac{1}{36}$	⅓ ƨƨ
Septunx	$\frac{7}{12}$	7 S•	Sicilicus	$\frac{1}{48}$	¼ Ↄ
Semis	½	6 S	Sextula	$\frac{1}{72}$	⅙ ƨ
Quincunx	$\frac{5}{12}$	5 : : •	Dimidia Sextula	$\frac{1}{144}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ ʊ
Triens	$\frac{1}{3}$	4 : :	Scriptulum	$\frac{1}{288}$	$\frac{1}{24}$ Ǝ or ⅄
Quadrans	$\frac{1}{4}$	3 : •	Siliqua	$\frac{1}{1728}$	$\frac{1}{144}$

There are many combinations of these fractions, sometimes with numerals, as: XI•Ł, IX :, III : :, I :, I : Ł, S•Ł, •ƨ, •⅄, &c. The fractions as shown on the coins seem to serve no further purpose than that of mere mint-marks, like symbols, letters, or numbers. From their varied nature and positions they cannot have any reference to the weight, alloy, or current value of the piece. The curious ligature Ↄ which is sometimes found attached to the Greek numeral, as Ⱥ, Ⱨ, Ⱪ, is possibly the sign for the *sicilicus*.

It is difficult to say under what system these marks were selected or used; but to arrive at some classification the mark on the reverse of the coin has been adopted to form the basis of the arrangement; the order being: first, symbols, then letters, then numbers, and lastly, fractional signs. Thus we get: *rev.* symbol, *obv.* symbol; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* letter; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* number; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* fractional sign; or, *rev.* letter, *obv.* symbol; *rev.* letter, *obv.* letter, &c. All these signs may have been repeated in the case of each variation or change of type, but the series in the National Collection is not sufficiently complete to show whether this was actually the case.

There are two important circumstances to be noticed in connection with this issue, viz., that after this time the types of the denarius are no longer in high relief, and the use of mint-marks is practically abandoned. The lessening of the relief was a return to former usage, probably as rendering the coins more convenient for daily use, and less liable to detrition, and possibly because the low relief gave less labour in the actual striking of the coin. When mint-marks are used the extent of the issues can be easily estimated; but when these are abandoned the only criterion is the degree of rarity of the coins themselves.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3658	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, lizard.	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO L F FRVG; below, horseman, letter Λ
3659	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, snake.	Similar; same letter.
3660	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ram's head.	Similar; C·ΓISO L·F·FRV; letter Ǝ[1] (Nott)
			With Roman letter on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3661	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter Γ	Similar to no. 3654; C ΓISO L F FRVG; below horseman, letter Ω (Nott)
			With number and fractional sign or fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3662	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, I:	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter Λ (Nott)
3663	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; fraction, S: : •	Similar; letter H (Nott)
3664	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction, Σ•	Similar; letter I (Nott)
3665	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; same fraction.	Similar; letter И (Cracherode Coll.)
3666	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number and fraction, I: •	Similar; letter O
3667	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3668	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3669	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number and fraction, III: :	Similar; letter T

[1] This might be the sign for the *scriptulum*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
3670	56·7	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, serpent.	Similar to no. 3654; C·PISO L·F·FRV; below horseman, number XV
			With number on obverse and sign and number on reverse	
3671	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number ↓XXI	Similar to no. 3654; C·PISO LFFRV; below horseman, sign and number ✱[1]XVI
3672	63·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓ (= 50,000).	Similar; same sign and number. **[Pl. xlvi. 15.]**
3673	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and sign and number on reverse	
3674	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, I∃	Similar to no. 3654; C·PISO LFFRV; below horseman, sign and number, ✱XVI (Nott)
			Type I. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3675	62·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, lituus.	C PISO L F FR below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*); above, symbol, pedum (?). **[Pl. xlvi. 16.]**
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3676	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter P	Similar to no. 3675; C PISO L F FR; above horseman, symbol, pedum (?).

[1] This is the sign of the denarius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3677	60·0	*AR* ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number CXXI	Similar to no. 3675; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, symbol, falx. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3678	59·5	*AR* ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, arrow.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, arrow-head.
3679	62·7	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3680	59·7	*AR* ·75	Similar; symbol, key.	Similar; symbol, bird flying upwards (?). (Nott)
3681	59·5	*AR* ·75	Similar; uncertain symbol, bracket (?) (⅂).	Similar; symbol, falx. [Pl. xlvi. 17.] (Nott)
3682	61·9	*AR* ·65	Similar; uncertain symbol, bracket (?) (⅃).	Similar; symbol, mace. (Nott)
3683	60·6	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, lyre.	Similar; symbol, simpulum. (Nott)
3684	59·4	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, two-pronged hoe (*bidens*).	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook. (Nott)
3685	55·7	*AR* ·75	Similar; symbol, ram's head.	Similar; symbol, staff with single hook. (Nott)
3686	64·7	*AR* ·7	Similar; symbol, falx.	Similar; symbol, trident. (Cracherode Coll.)
3687	59·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; below horseman, symbol, anchor. (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3688	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, serpent.	Similar; symbol, staff with hook. (Nott)
3689	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; C · PISO · L · F · FRV; symbol, staff.
3690	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, tweezers (?).
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3691	64·0	Æ ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number DXX	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, club. (Nott)
3692	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXXI	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.
3693	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number CCX	Similar; symbol, mallet.
3694	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↂ (i.e. Greek numeral Ϟ and Ↄ).	Similar; symbol, pedum (?). **[Pl. xlvi. 18.]**
3695	43·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; number C⊥X	Similar; symbol, spike or caltrop.
3696	62·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↁ (= 50,000).	Similar; symbol, whip with triple thong.
3697	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number CX⊥V	Similar; symbol, whip with double thong (?). (Nott)
3698	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↁ (= 5,000).	Similar; similar symbol. **[Pl. xlvi. 19.]** (Nott)
3699	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥X	Similar; C·PISO L·F·FRV; below horseman, symbol, pedum (?). (Blacas Coll.)
3700	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVI	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, torch. (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3701	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, III: :	Similar to no. 3678; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; below horseman, symbol, anchor.
3702	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number and fraction, I∃	Similar; C·PISO L·F FRV; symbol, leaf (?). (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3703	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, bulla (?).	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter Λ
3704	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet surmounted by star.	Similar; same letter.
3705	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, double falx (?).	Similar; letter H
3706	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, mallet.	Similar; letter Q (Blacas Coll.)
3707	57·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3708	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar; letter ᔕ (Nott)
3709	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; letter V (de Salis Coll.)
3710	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; below horseman, letter Ↄ (Nott)
3711	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, leaf.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; letter ꟻ
3712	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
3713	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letter H
3714	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, whip.	Similar; letter O (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and letter on reverse	
3715	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number CXLV	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter Λ
3716	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⋔ (= 10,000).	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; letter Λ
3717	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number ƀ (i.e. Greek numeral B and ↄ).	Similar; letter J
3718	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊿ (= 50,000).	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter Λ (Nott)
			With fractional sign or number and fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3719	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, XIIS	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter J
3720	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction, ∃	Similar; letter O (de Salis Coll.)
3721	62·2	Æ ·65	Similar; number and fraction, I:ȿ	Similar; letter T **[Pl. xlvi. 20.]**
3722	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction, •∃	Similar; letter X (Blacas Coll.)
			With number on obverse	
3723	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number ⊥XXI	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FR; no mint-mark.
			With symbol on obverse and number or sign on reverse	
3724	52·5	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, strigil and oil-jar suspended to hooks.	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FR; above horseman, number IΛ (=VI) (Blacas Coll.)
3725	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; C·PISO·L·F·FRV; below horseman, number or sign, ✱

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
3726	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, IƎ	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, number IΛ (=VI) (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3727	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, caduceus.	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, ƨ
			With number on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3728	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number XVI	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FR[V]; below horseman, fraction, ⚋
3729	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number ϦH (i.e. Greek numeral H and ↄ)	Similar; above horseman, fraction, • [Pl. xlvi. 21.] (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
3730	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, fraction, S: :	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRVG; below horseman, fraction, ••
3731	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction, ƨ	Similar; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, •; below, ••
3732	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type I. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3733	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, caduceus surmounted by ring.	C ΓISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, trumpet (*carnyx*). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3734	58·5	AR ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number XXIX	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, lituus.
			With Greek number on obverse and letter on reverse	
3735	61·6	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number Α (i.e. Greek numeral A and ↄ)	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO ·L F FRVG; below horseman, letter ⅂ (L) **[Pl. xlvi. 22.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and number and fractional sign on reverse	
3736	65·2	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, key.	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, number and fraction, I•I (Nott)
3737	59·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			With fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
3738	59·0	AR ·65	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, fraction, ∾ (=∽ and ↄ)	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, — (Nott)
3739	62·2	AR ·75	Similar; fraction, ∃	Similar; fraction, ∪ (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3740	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, number CCL	C · PISO · L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; above, symbol, lituus. **[Pl. xlvi. 23.]** (Nott)
3741	61·4	AR ·75	Similar; number DXX	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3742	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, IS	Similar to no. 3740; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, symbol, uncertain.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3743	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, club.	Similar to no. 3740; C PISO L F FRVG; below horseman, letter F (Nott)
3744	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, mallet (?).	Similar; letter P
3745	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chisel.	Similar; C · PISO · L · F · FRVG; letter S (Nott)
3746	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar; same letter.
3747	59·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *e*	
			With symbol on obverse	
3748	58·1	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, wing.	C·PISO L·F FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*), and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; no mint-mark. **[Pl. xlvi. 24.]** (Nott)
			Type I. var. *f*	
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3749	54·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, wreath; before head, countermark, L	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding whip in l. hand; below, letter H **[Pl. xlvii. 1.]**

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3750	49·0	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, key.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping l., and bearing lighted torch in r. hand; above, symbol, lizard.
3751	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; below horseman, symbol, rudder. (Nott)
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3752	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter Λ	Similar to no. 3750; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, symbol, arrow.
3753	61·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3754	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, XI•Ɔ	Similar to no. 3750; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, symbol, rudder. **[Pl. xlvii. 2.]** (Nott)
			Type II. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3755	50·7	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, fibula (?).	C PISO·L F FRVGI below Naked winged horseman galloping l., and holding whip in r. hand;[1] above, symbol, bird flying. (Nott)
			With Greek number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3756	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number Ƶ (i.e. Greek numeral Z and Ↄ)	Similar to no. 3755; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, lighted torch. (Blacas Coll.)
3757	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number ϑ (i.e. Greek numeral Θ and Ↄ)	Similar; same symbol. **[Pl. xlvii. 3.]**

[1] The whip has sometimes a double thong.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3758	55·5	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. in high relief, bound with fillet; hair long and in ringlets; behind, symbol, caduceus.	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, arrow-head.
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3759	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, symbol, crescent (?).	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L · F · FRV; below horseman, letter Ι (Nott)
3760	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; letter Σ[1] (Nott)
			With fractional sign or number and fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
3761	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, fraction, S·Ł	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, number V [Pl. xlvii. 4.] (Nott)
3762	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction, ·Ł	Similar; number VI
3763	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number and fraction, Ι·Ł	Similar; number XV (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3764	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, symbol, bell.	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, Ƨ (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This may be a fractional sign (*semuncia*), in which case the sign on the previous coin would be that of the *as*, and not a letter.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3765	64·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, fraction, S : •	C ΠISO · L · F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; below, letter H
3766	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar, fraction, S :	Similar; same letter.
3767	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlvii. 5.]
			With number or fractional sign on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3768	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, number I	Similar to no. 3765; C ΠISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, —
3769	57·5	Æ ·65	Similar; same number.	Similar; above horseman, fraction, • •; below, • (Blacas Coll.)
3770	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction, :	Similar; below horseman, fraction, 2
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3771	57·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, symbol, mallet (?).	C ΠISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; below, letter Π [Pl. xlvii. 6.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3772	62·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, symbol, arrow-head.	C · ΠISO L · F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; above, symbol, serpent with crested head (?). [Pl. xlvii. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *d*	
			With fractional sign on obverse	
3773	55·5	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, fraction, ∃	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked winged horseman galloping l.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*), and bearing lighted torch in r. hand; no mint-mark.
			Type IV.	
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3774	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r. in high relief, laureate; hair long, and in ringlets; behind, letter Φ	C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and wearing conical shaped cap; above, symbol, sword with curved blade. **[Pl. xlvii. 8.]** (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3775	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, eagle.	C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, whip with triple thong. (Nott)
			With number or sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3776	62·0	Æ ·65	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., number or sign, ✱	Similar to no. 3775; C PIS· (*sic*) L·F·FRVGI; above horseman, symbol, club.
3777	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3778	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., fraction, •ƨ	Similar to no. 3775; C·PISO L·F FRV; above horseman, symbol, trumpet (?). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3779	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, olive-branch.	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO· L·F·FRVG; above horseman, letter M **[Pl. xlvii. 9.]** (Nott)
3780	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar; C · ΠISO · L · F · FRVGI; letter Ξ (Nott)
3781	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar; C ΠISO L F FRVG; letter Π (Nott)
3782	56·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tablet inscribed, V	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
3783	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; letter X
			With Roman or Greek letter on obverse and reverse	
3784	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter R	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO L F FRVG; above horseman, letter Γ (Blacas Coll.)
3785	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Π	Similar; letter Δ **[Pl. xlvii. 10.]**
			With symbol on obverse and sign on reverse	
3786	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, camel (?).	Similar to no. 3775; C ΠISO L F FRVG; above horseman, sign ✳ (Blacas Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3787	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, caduceus.	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO L·F FRVG; above horseman, fraction S• (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3788	60·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, fibula.	C · PISO · L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, fish. (Blacas Coll.)
3789	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar; same symbol. [Pl. xlvii. 11.] (Nott)
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3790	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., number I	Similar to no. 3788; C·PISO L·F·FRVGI; above horseman, symbol, staff with double hook. (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3791	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, scorpion with butterfly in its claws.	Similar to no. 3788; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter T (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3792	62·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, oak-branch.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding whip[1] in r. hand; above, symbol, basket with strap.
3793	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, apex.	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; symbol, grasshopper.
3794	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crane.	Similar; symbol, lituus.
3795	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; symbol, lizard.

[1] The whip has sometimes a double thong.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3796	62·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, olive-branch.	Similar; same symbol. [Pl. xlvii. 12.]
3797	55·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow.	Similar; symbol, spear.
3798	61·1	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar; symbol, staff with hook. (Nott)
3799	61·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, camel.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, strigil.
3800	59·3	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae with fillet.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3801	62·1	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar; C · PISO · L · F · FRVG; symbol, torque. (Nott)
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3802	61·5	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter Π	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, symbol, lituus. (Nott)
3803	60·3	AR ·75	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; symbol, lizard.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3804	61·9	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, lizard.	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO·L·F·FRVG; above horseman, letter A (Nott)
3805	62·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar; same letter.
3806	61·6	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, tongs.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; letter Λ (Nott)
3807	60·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, headdress of Isis.	Similar; C · PISO L · F · FRVGI; letter I
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3808	59·3	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, butterfly.	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, fraction, 2 (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3809	50·3	*Æ* ·8	Similar; symbol, caduceus encircled by serpent.	Similar; same fraction. (Nott)
3810	61·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, human foot.	Similar; fraction, S (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3811	58·6	*Æ* ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, number I	C · PISO · L F · FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding lighted torch in l. hand; above, symbol, star. **[Pl. xlvii. 13.]**
			Type IV. var. *e*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3812	59·8	*Æ* ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, butterfly.	C · PISO L · F · FRVG below Naked winged horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, scorpion. **[Pl. xlvii. 14.]** (Nott)
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3813	57·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter Υ	Similar to no. 3812; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, symbol, scorpion.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3814	62·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, olive-branch.	Similar to no. 3812; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, letter F
			Type V.	
			With symbol on reverse	
3815	48·6	*Æ* ·7 (*plated*)	Bust of Apollo l., laureate and draped; hair long, and in ringlets; behind, shoulders, bow and quiver.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping l., and holding lighted torch in r. hand; below, symbol, rudder. **[Pl. xlvii. 15.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 63; A.U.C. 691[1]	
			C . SERFIL . C . F	
			(CAIUS SERVEILIUS CAII FILIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3816	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Flora r., bound with wreath of flowers, wearing necklace of pendants, and earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; string of pearls at back of head; before, FLORA . PRIMVS (*Floralia primus* [*fecit*]); behind, lituus.	C·SERFIL C·F in exergue and field. Two warriors armed with shields, standing facing each other; in their r. hands they hold their swords, the hilts of which are touching; the boss of the shield of the warrior on the r. is ornamented with a star of *five* points.[3] **[Pl. xlvii. 16.]**

[1] The issues struck by C. Serveilius C. f. and M. Nonius Sufenas, and classed to this year, appear to be both of a somewhat special nature. The types of the coins of the former relate to the *Floralia* or *Ludi Florales*; those of the latter to the *Ludi Victoriae*. The presence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) on the coins of Sufenas (see below, p. 470) shows that at least that issue was a special one.

From this time to the end of this Period, *circ.* B.C. 50, there is a marked improvement in the style of the coins, which appear to have been struck with much care. The dies were very skilfully and carefully executed, the types are in low relief, and throughout there is a great similarity of work, which alone would be evidence of the contemporaneity of the coins. It is, perhaps, the finest period of art as displayed on coins of the Roman Republic. To the treatment of the female head, a very frequent obverse type, much care in execution was devoted, and though the heads may represent different divinities, there is throughout a similarity of design, e.g. in the arrangement of the hair, in the forms of the necklace and of the diadem, and in the shape of the earring, the last being usually like a cross. Frequently, too, in the case of male heads, attempts were made at portraiture, but as the portraits were not of contemporary men, but of ancestors of the moneyers whose deeds are recorded, they must be considered as traditional only. True portraiture does not begin till B.C. 44, the first portrait being that of Julius Caesar.

[2] Caius Serveilius C. f. appears to be unknown except from his coins, but the augur's staff on the obverse would lead us to suppose that he was a descendant of M. Serveilius Pulex Geminus, the consul of B.C. 202, who was elected augur in B.C. 211, and exercised that office for about forty years; he may also have been a son of C. Serveilius, who held the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 93 (see above, p. 179).

[3] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 519) explains the obverse type as referring to the institution of the *Floralia* or *Ludi Florales* on the occasion of the dedication of the temple to Flora, in the Circus Maximus, B.C. 240, by the aediles L. and M. Publicius Malleolus. In B.C. 173 the festival was made an annual one, and as it was under the direction of the aediles of the time it is quite possible that, though we are unacquainted with their names, one of them was an ancestor of the moneyer. The warriors on the reverse may represent the Dioscuri, as those divinities are shown on earlier coins of the Servilia gens (see coins of C. Serveilius M. f., Babelon, vol. ii., p. 444), but the type is more probably a reference to the numerous single combats fought by M. Servilius Pulex Geminus (see above, p. 179), the two warriors being shown measuring their swords before a duel. This view is somewhat confirmed by a denarius of this issue in the possession of M. W. Froehner (*Ann. de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, t. xiv., 1890, p. 234), which came from the Riccio collection, and on which the swords of the warriors are represented crossed (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 75).

In general style and treatment the head of Flora on the denarii of C. Serveilius may be compared with those of Diana and Venus on the coins of Faustus Cornelius Sulla and C. Considius Nonianus (see below, pp. 471, 473), and with that of Leuconoë on those of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see below, p. 477, no. 3845).

The denarii of C. Serveilius were restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3817	56·9	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; the shield of the r. hand warrior is ornamented with a star of *six* points.
3818	63·5	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; the shield is ornamented with a large star of *eight* points. (Nott)
3819	58·9	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

SVFENAS

([MARCUS NONIUS] SUFENAS[1])

Denarius

3820	62·2	AR ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded, hair long; before, SVFENAS; behind, harpa and conical stone (*baetylus*) and S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	SEX·NONI PR·L·V·P·F (*Sextus Nonius praetor ludos Victoriae primus fecit*) in exergue and field. Roma, bare-headed and draped, seated l. on pile of arms, holding spear in r. hand, and sword in l.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her, and holds palm-branch.[2] **[Pl. xlvii. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)

---

[1] This moneyer was probably Marcus Nonius Sufenas, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 56, and who with his colleagues, C. Cato and Procillius, supported the candidatures of Pompey and Crassus for the consulship. In B.C. 50, Sufenas was appointed propraetor in Asia, and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined Pompey, was appointed one of his generals, and was present at the battle of Pharsalia. The head of Saturn on the obverse, and the letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*), render it not improbable that Sufenas struck these coins during his quaestorship, which may have occurred *circ.* B.C. 63 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 255).

[2] This reverse type is in honour of Sextus Nonius, possibly the father of the moneyer, who, as praetor urbanus, inaugurated in B.C. 81 the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* in honour of Sulla's victory at the Colline Gate. The type of Roma crowned by Victory renders the interpretation of the letters L.V as *Ludos Victoriae*, as supported by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 487), more probable than *Ludos Votivos*, as proposed by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 262). These coins may have been issued on the occasion of the holding of the *Ludi Victoriae* in B.C. 63. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 256) describes Roma as wearing a helmet, but all the coins in the National Collection show her bare-headed. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 25) says that on all specimens known to him Roma is without a helmet.

The small conical-shaped object behind the head of Saturn is somewhat uncertain. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) describes it as probably a vase for money or a cap; Babelon (vol. ii., p. 256), as probably a vase for money. We would, however, suggest that it may be intended to represent the conical stone, *baetylus*, which Rhea gave Cronos (Saturn) to swallow in place of the infant Zeus; or in connection with the harpa it might relate to the unmanning of Uranus by his son Cronos. The object on the coin resembles much more a conical stone than a vase or a cap.

The obverse of the denarius of Sufenas forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see below, p. 476, no. 3841; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3821	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3822	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3823	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 62; A.U.C. 692[1]

FAVSTVS

(FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA[2])

Denarius

Type I.

3824	59·7	Æ ·75	Bust of Diana r., draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls and pendants; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; above, crescent; behind, lituus; before, FAVSTVS	Sulla, togate, seated l. on a raised seat; before him kneels Bocchus, king of Mauretania, offering an olive-branch; behind is seen Jugurtha, king of Numidia, with long beard, also kneeling; his hands tied behind him; above, on r., FELIX **[Pl. xlvii. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3825	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins assigned to this year are those struck by Faustus Cornelius Sulla and C. Considius Nonianus, those of the latter being of a special issue. The history of the former is well-known, and in consequence we are able to fix with some degree of certainty the date of his office as a moneyer, but of C. Considius Nonianus our information is limited to that supplied by his coins. The similarity of the obverse type of the coins of Nonianus, and of those of Faustus with the head of Diana, is so striking that the two issues must have been nearly contemporaneous, and the dies for the two series must have been made by the same engraver. Attention has already been drawn to the similarity of workmanship between the coins of the moneyers of this year and those of C. Serveilius and P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see above, p. 469).

[2] Faustus Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator, born B.C. 89, was at his father's death, B.C. 78, placed under the guardianship of L. Lucullus. Accompanying Pompey into Asia B.C. 63, he was present at the taking of Jerusalem, which occurred in that year. In B.C. 60, he exhibited the gladiatorial games enjoined by his father's will; was quaestor urbanus B.C. 54, having been elected augur shortly before; rebuilt the *Curia Hostilia* B.C. 52; and was appointed propraetor in Mauretania B.C. 49, by Pompey, whose daughter he had married. He was present at the battle of Pharsalia, and, having subsequently joined the leaders of the Pompeian party in Africa, was taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus B.C. 46, and upon his arrival in Caesar's camp was murdered in a tumult. These dates enable us to fix approximately that of the coins, the issue of which took place shortly before or after Faustus's journey to Jerusalem. Babelon proposes B.C. 64; Count de Salis, B.C. 62. Faustus again struck coins during his tenure of office as quaestor in B.C. 54 (see below, p. 489).

The types of the coins of Faustus are in honour of his father. The bust of Diana on Type I., and the goddess in a chariot on Type II., refer to the special cult of that divinity by Sulla during his residence at Ephesus in Asia Minor, and during his dictatorship (Vell. Paterc., *Hist. rom.*, ii. 25); and the lituus to the functions discharged by him when he filled the office

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3826	64·7	Æ ·8	Diademed bust of young Hercules r., with slight beard, wearing lion's skin; behind, FEELIX	FAVSTVS below Diana in biga r., horses galloping; she holds lituus in r. hand, and reins in l.; above her head, crescent; above and below horses, two stars. (de Salis Coll.)
3827	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; no crescent above head of Diana. **[Pl. xlvii. 19.]**
3828	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; crescent above head of Diana, and one star only under horses. **[Pl. xlvii. 20.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3829	48·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.

of augur. The reverse of Type I. illustrates one of the earliest and most remarkable events in the life of Sulla, the submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and his surrender to Sulla of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, B.C. 106. This event was displayed on a gold tablet subsequently sent by Bocchus to be erected in the Capitol. Valerius Maximus (viii. 14, 4) tells us that Sulla was so proud of his share in this success that he had the scene engraved on his seal-ring: *L. Sulla . . . Jvgurthae a Bocchо rege ad Marium perducti totam sibi laudem tam cupide adseruit, ut annulo, quo signatorio utebatur, insculptam illam traditionem haberet.* Plutarch (*Sulla*, 3) also relates that "Sulla let his ambition carry him so far as to give orders for a signet to be engraved with a representation of this adventure, which he constantly used in sealing his letters. The device was Bocchus delivering up Jugurtha, and Sulla receiving him." It is possible therefore that we have on these coins an accurate representation of the scene displayed on the gold tablet sent by Bocchus, and reproduced on Sulla's ring. The diademed head on the obverse of Type II. has been variously identified as representing Jugurtha (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 485) or Bocchus (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, vol. iii., p. 36), or Hercules Callinicus (Cavedoni, *Nuovi Studi*, p. 18, and *Ripostigli*, p. 75). We may dismiss at once Müller's identification of the head as Bocchus, since it is not at all probable that Faustus would desire to represent in such a prominent position one who had acted with so little faith to his father, and it cannot well be the portrait of Jugurtha, who is shown on the coins as an old man with a long shaggy beard. We must therefore accept Cavedoni's view, and identify the portrait as that of the young African Hercules, or Hercules Callinicus, which Faustus might have placed on his coins as a record of his father's campaign in Africa, and also of the circumstance that his parent dedicated to that divinity a tenth of his substance, marking the occasion by a magnificent entertainment to the Roman people (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 35). The representation of Hercules as a youth, and wearing a diadem, is somewhat unusual, but instances are met with on early coins of Italy, and especially on those struck in Campania (Babelon, vol. i., p. 13, no. 8). Sig. Camillo Serafini has discussed fully the identification of this head in connection with these coins, and is strongly in favour of Cavedoni's opinion (*Bull. del. comm. arch. com. di Roma*, 1897, pp. 23 f.). It may also be mentioned in connection with the coins of Faustus that it was on the occasion of his splendid triumph in B.C. 81 for victories over Mithridates that Sulla claimed for himself the title of *Felix*, as he attributed his successes in life to the happy favour of the gods (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). In their adulation the Senate erected a gilt equestrian statue to Sulla, bearing the inscription, *Cornelio Sullae Imperatori Felici*. It was probably in reference to this title that he gave his twin son and daughter the names of *Faustus* and *Fausta*. The duplication of the vowel in the moneyer's name, as *Feelix* for *Felix*, occurs in only two other instances on Republican coins, viz., in those of C. Numonius Vaala (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 264, 265, nos. 1-3), and C. Veibius Vaarus (*Ib.*, vol. ii., p. 44, no. 88).

Both types of the coins of Faustus were restored by Trajan. The obverse of Type I. is found as a hybrid with the reverse of the denarius of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 425, no. 64; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CONSIDI. NONIANI	
			(CAII CONSIDII NONIANI[1])	
			Denarius	
3830	61·5	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus Erycina r., laureate and draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls and pendants; hair collected behind into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; behind, C·CON SIDI·NONIANI; before, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Temple on the summit of a mountain, surrounded by a rampart with gateway in centre, and tower at each side;[2] above the gateway, ERVC (*Erucina*). **[Pl. xlvii. 21.]**
3831	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Nott)
3832	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; plain band at back of head of Venus.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The absence of any mention in history of this moneyer, and of any particular reference in the type, renders it impossible to account for this special issue of coins (see the letters S. C), or to explain satisfactorily the association of the type with the family of the moneyer. It may, however, be supposed that he was closely related to, if not a brother of M. Considius Nonianus, who was praetor B.C. 52, is mentioned B.C. 49, as the intended successor of Julius Caesar in the province of Nearer Gaul, and assisted Pompey in conducting his preparations at Capua. Babelon (vol. i., p. 376) suggests that C. Considius Nonianus was a colleague of M. Nonius Sufenas, whose coins Count de Salis has attributed to the previous year. The name of C. Considius Nonianus is in the genitive case.

[2] The worship of Venus Erycina at Rome was derived from Eryx in Sicily, where the goddess had a famous temple which was said to have been built by the hero Eryx, a son of Aphrodite and king Butes, and of which a view is shown on the reverse of the coin. Her cult was introduced in Rome about the beginning of the Second Punic War, and in B.C. 181 a temple was built to her outside the Porta Collatina. It is not improbable that an ancestor of the moneyer was in some way connected with the building of this temple or, as Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests, with the restoration of the temple at Eryx itself.

The great similarity of the obverse type and fabric between the coins of C. Considius Nonianus and Faustus Cornelius Sulla has been noticed (see p. 471).

The obverse of the denarius of C. Considius Nonianus forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of L. Flaminius Chilo (Babelon, vol. i., p. 496, no. 2; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41). Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 48) also mentions a plated denarius of this issue with some of the letters in the moneyer's name reversed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 61; A.U.C. 693[1]	
			CALDVS	
			(CAIUS COELIUS CALDUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3833	61·3	*AR* ·8	Head r., bare, of the consul, Caius Coelius Caldus; before, C · COEL · CALDVS; below, COS (*Consul*); behind, tablet inscribed L · D (*Libero : Damno*).	Head of Sol r., radiate, hair long; before, CALDVS · III · VIR, and circular shield; behind, oblong shield ornamented with thunderbolt. **[Pl. xlvii. 22.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3834	60·1	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3835	59·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; above shield behind head, S (*Sol?*).
3836	58·9	*AR* ·75	Similar; before head, countermark, ☧ (*Vespasianus?*); behind, annulet.	Similar.

[1] The coins attributed to this year are of two issues: one ordinary, of Caius Coelius Caldus, who styles himself a triumvir (i.e. of the mint); the other special, of Publius Plautius Hypsaeus, as indicated by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*).

[2] The parentage of the moneyer Caius Coelius Caldus is suggested by the types and legends of his coins. He was the son of L. Coelius Caldus, one of the *septemviri Epulones;* the nephew of C. Coelius Caldus, who was imperator, augur, and decemvir (*sacris faciundis*), and of whom we have already had coins (see above, p. 212); and a grandson of C. Coelius Caldus, who was consul B.C. 94, and the most influential member of his family during the period of the Republic. Of the moneyer's official career it is only recorded that in B.C. 50 he was appointed quaestor in Cilicia, which was then under the administration of Cicero, and that during the latter's absence he was left in charge of the province, though not fit for such a post either by his age or his character. The fabric of his coins, and the nature of their types, which record recent events connected with his father's, uncle's, and grandfather's careers, render it very probable that he filled the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 61.

The fine head on the obverse of all the coins of Caldus is that of his grandfather, who was the first member of his family to obtain any high offices of state. During his tribuneship in B.C. 107, he introduced a *lex tabellaria*, which ordered that in courts of justice in cases of high treason votes should be given by means of tablets. One of these tablets inscribed L . D (*Libero : Damno*) is shown behind his head. The standards and the trumpet and spear refer to his conquests in Spain, which province he received after his consulship in B.C. 94. The figure of a boar was the symbol of the town of Clunia in Spain, where probably Caldus obtained some successes (Heiss, *Mon. ant. Esp.*, pl. xxix., nos. 7-8). The types of the reverse are somewhat difficult to explain. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 319-322) having interpreted the letter S as the initial of *Sol*, saw in the head of the sun a reference to some victory in the East; but there is no historical evidence that the consul of B.C. 94 ever served in the East. Vaillant (*Num. ant. fam. rom.*, t. i., p. 292) thought that it might be an allusion to the cognomen

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3837	64·1	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head of Caius Coelius Caldus, standard (*vexillum*) inscribed HIS (*Hispania*); before, another standard in the form of a boar.	A lofty *lectisternium* surmounted by a seated figure, and having at each end a military trophy; the front is inscribed L · CALDVS VII · VR · EPV (*Lucius Caldus Septemvir Epulo*); on l., reading downwards, C · CALDVS, and on r., also reading downwards, IMP · A · X (*Imperator, Augur, Decemvir*); below, CALVS · III·VIR (i.e. the moneyer's name). **[Pl. xlvii. 23.]**
3838	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; the standard is inscribed H S only; the pole to which it is attached dividing the letters.	Similar; reading AV for A (*Augur*).
3839	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; the positions of the standards are reversed; that with HIS being before the head; that with the boar behind.[1]	Similar; reading A (*Augur*). **[Pl. xlvii. 24.]**
3840	63·9	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, a military trumpet and a spear.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 1.]**

Caldus, i.e. *Calidus*, "Quod Sol in *coelo* videatur et *caldus* sit," and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 176) attempted to corroborate this interpretation by the following passage from Varro (*de Ling. Lat.*): *Comitiis cum sole caldo ego et Q. Ascius senator tribulis suffragium tulissemus.* The *lectisternium* on Type II. refers to the office of *Epulo Jovis*, which was held by the moneyer's father. The *Epulones* were first created in B.C. 196 to attend to the *epulum Jovis*, and the banquets in honour of the other gods, a duty which had originally been performed by the Pontifices. They formed a *collegium*, which was one of the four great religious corporations at Rome. The number of *Epulones* was originally three; Sulla increased them to seven, *Septemviri Epulones*, and Julius Caesar to ten, but the title of the college was not changed. They were reduced to their original number, three, by Augustus. The ceremony of the *lectisternium*, which comprised a sumptuous banquet offered to the gods, at which their statues were brought and placed upon couches, was first celebrated at Rome in B.C. 399, when the city was visited by a pestilence (Babelon, vol. i., p. 371). The *epulum Jovis in Capitolio* took place on the 13th Sept. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 506) identifies the figure on the *lectisternium* as one of the *Epulones* preparing the feast, but it is more probably a statue of one of the gods, in whose honour the *lectisternium* was held. It is only from the legends on Type II. that we know that the uncle of the moneyer, C. Coelius Caldus, had been appointed *Imperator*, and held the office of augur and decemvir (*sacris faciundis*).

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 374, nos. 10, 12) figures varieties with this obverse, and with that of the next coin, having a different disposition of the legends on the reverse; those down the field being transposed. He also describes a specimen of Type I. without the legend COS on the obverse (*op. cit.*, p. 372, no. 6).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Γ . ΥΓSAE	
			(PUBLIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3841	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Neptune r., bearded; before, **Γ · ΥΓSAE · S · C** (*Senatus consulto*); behind, trident.	Jupiter in quadriga l., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds reins in l.; below, and on r., **C · ΥΓSAE · COS CEΓIT ΓRIV** (*Caius Ypsaeus consul Privernum cepit*). **[Pl. xlviii. 2.]**
3842	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3843	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; below horses' feet, scorpion.
3844	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 3.]**

[1] The history of this moneyer is sufficiently known to enable us to fix with some degree of certainty the year in which the above coins were issued. At some time before B.C. 60, Publius Plautius Hypsaeus was appointed quaestor to Cn. Pompey during his campaign in Asia. Returning to Rome he became, in B.C. 58, curule aedile, having M. Aemilius Scaurus as his colleague. In B.C. 54 he was elected a tribune of the plebs, and subsequently became a candidate for the consulship, having the support of P. Clodius and his gladiators. Hypsaeus took an active part in the tumults which ensued, and during which P. Clodius was slain, but failed to obtain the honour he desired, and was banished.

Of Hypsaeus there are two series of coins: that described above, and that which bears also the name of M. Aemilius Scaurus, and was issued during their joint aedileship in B.C. 58 (see below, p. 483). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 489-492) was of opinion that both series were issued in B.C. 58, but Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 210) thought that there was a slight interval between them, on account of the difference in the spelling of the moneyer's name, **ΥΓSAE** and **HYΓSAE**, and of a great diversity in style and fabric. Count de Salis appears to have shared this opinion with Cavedoni. The precise date of Hypsaeus's appointment as quaestor to Pompey is not known, but Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 491) places it at about B.C. 64; but it is very possible that it may have been a little later, and that his term of office had not expired when he returned to Rome in B.C. 61 with Pompey, who in that year received a triumph. These coins may therefore have been issued on that occasion by Hypsaeus in his capacity as quaestor, and under a special order of the Senate.

As the Hypsaei traced their descent from Neptune and his daughter Leuconoë, the heads of those divinities form the obverse types of the denarii (*Leuconoë Neptuni filia ex Themisto Hypsei filia*, Hyginus, *Fab.* 157; Cavedoni, *Nuovi Studi*, p. 21). The reverse type commemorates the capture of Privernum by an ancestor of the moneyer, C. Plautius Decianus Hypsaeus, during his consulship in B.C. 329, for which on his return to Rome he received a triumph. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 321), however, suggests that the type "records the military exploits of the consul C. Plautius Venno Hypsaeus, who took Privernum in B.C. 341, and thus broke up the

No.	Weight.	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3845	63·1	Æ ·7	Bust of Leuconoë r., draped, her head bound with triple band; her hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; she wears earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls; before, Ꝑ · YPSAE · S · C; behind, dolphin.	Similar to no. 3841. **[Pl. xlviii. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3846	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3847	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3848	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead; no pearls at back of head; single necklace of pearls, and S · C behind bust.	Similar.
3849	63·8	Æ ·7	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead; pearls at back of head.	Similar; below horses' feet scorpion.
3850	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead; no pearls at back of head; necklace of pendants, and S · C before bust.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 5.]**

confederation of the Volscian cities against Rome, for which success he received the honour of a triumph"; but Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) remarks that, as the triumphal lists do not include the name of C. Plautius Venno, the triumph recorded on the coins may be that of C. Plautius Decianus. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 276) thought that the reverse type was a representation of Ζεὺς ὕψιστος, an allusion to the cognomen of the moneyer. The absence of the aspirate in the moneyer's name at so late a date is unusual. This appears to be the only occurrence of the form *Ypsaeus* in connection with a member of the Plautia gens. The name seems to be derived from the Greek word ὕψος. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 197) further suggests that as the scorpion was the zodiacal sign of the city of Commagene, it is not impossible that the moneyer Hypsaeus exercised some command in the army of Pompey when he invaded that country in B.C. 65—64 (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Galatia*, &c., p. xlv.). As, however, the scorpion does not occur on coins of Commagene till imperial times, it may represent the district in general. In either case the symbol would confirm the supposition that these coins were struck on the return of Hypsaeus and on the occasion of Pompey's triumph. The similarity in fabric and in the forms of the female heads on the coins of Hypsaeus and of C. Serveilius has been noticed (see p. 469), and the same resemblance is met with in the head of Neptune on Type I., and in that of Saturn on the coins of M. Nonius Sufenas (see p. 470).

There are hybrids consisting of the reverse of Type I. without the scorpion and the obverses of the denarii of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see p. 471, no. 3824) and of M. Nonius Sufenas (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40). Denarii of this type, with and without the scorpion, bear the countermark of Vespasian (*op. cit.*, 1876, p. 365).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 60; A.U.C. 694[1]	
			Ρ . FONTEIVS Ρ . F . CAΡITO (PUBLIUS FONTEIUS PUBLII FILIUS CAPITO)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3851	63·2	*R* ·75	Bust of Mars r., draped and helmeted, and with slight beard; behind, trophy; around, Ρ · FONTEIVS · Ρ · F · CAΡ ITO · III · VIR	Warrior on horseback galloping r., thrusting his spear at an enemy in Gaulish helmet, who holds sword and oval shield, and is about to slay a third combatant, unarmed; below, on r. is a crested helmet and an oval shield; above, M · FON · TR · MIL (*Manius Fonteius tribunus militum*).
3852	62·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 6.]**
3853	59·9	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3854	57·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3855	55·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins attributed to B.C. 60 are of one moneyer only, Publius Fonteius P. f. Capito, who was a triumvir of the mint, and, according to Count de Salis's view, was the only member of the triumvirate to exercise the privileges of the office. He has been identified with P. Fonteius, whom P. Clodius Pulcher chose for his adoptive father, when, in order to qualify himself for the tribunate of the plebs, he passed at the end of B.C. 60 from the patrician house of the Claudii to the plebeian Fonteii (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 509). It is said that at the time, Fonteius, though married and having three children, was scarcely twenty years of age, whilst Clodius was thirty-five. This identification of the moneyer is quite uncertain, but we may gather from his coins that he was probably a nephew of Manius Fonteius, whose military exploits during his government of Narbonese Gaul, between B.C. 76-73, are recorded in Type I. of the denarius. Manius Fonteius himself struck coins as quaestor some years before (see above, p. 322). Type II. is not so easily explained. The member of the Didia gens to whom reference is made was T. Didius, who was consul B.C. 98, and subsequently obtained the proconsulship of Spain, and at the end of the war against the Celtiberians was awarded a triumph at Rome, and given the title of *Imperator*. Though there is no historical record, it would appear from the above coins that on his return from Spain in B.C 93, Didius restored or embellished the *Villa Publica* in the Campus Martius. The moneyer was probably related by marriage to the Didia gens, and the good feeling between the two families is emphasized by the bust of Concordia on the obverse.

Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) attributes the issue of this coinage to *circ.* B.C. 54, but as Count de Salis considered that it was struck a few years earlier, he evidently did not identify the moneyer with the P. Fonteius above mentioned. The finds do not assist in determining the precise date of this issue, but the great similarity of treatment and style of the head of Concordia on Type II., and that of Vesta on the coins of Q. Cassius, which are classed to B.C. 58, is very noticeable (see below, p. 482, no. 3871). Babelon (vol. i., p. 455) remarks on the resemblance between the head of Concordia on these coins and on those of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus (see above, p. 418), and also on the analogy of the representation of the *Villa Publica* to that of the *Basilica Aemilia* on the coins of M. Aemilius Lepidus (see above, p. 450).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3856	61·7	Æ ·7	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; before, CONCORDIA; behind and above, Ꝑ · FONTEIVS · CAPITO · III · VIR ·	The Villa Publica; a building consisting of two storeys, each with a row of columns; the lower columns are surmounted by arches; the upper ones support a sloping roof; around, T · DIDI · IMP · VIL · PVB (*Titus Didius imperator villam publicam (refecit)*). **[Pl. xlviii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3857	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3858	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3859	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3860	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; moneyer's name, Ꝑ · FONTEIVS · CAPITO · III · VIR ·	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 59; A.U.C. 695[1]

BRVTVS

(QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)

Denarius

			Type I.	
3861	63·5	Æ ·8	Head of Libertas r., hair rolled back, and collected into a knot behind, and falling over her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; she wears earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; behind, LIBERTAS	BRVTVS (in exergue). The consul, Lucius Junius Brutus, walking l., between two lictors, and preceded by an accensus. **[Pl. xlviii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3862	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3863	49·2	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] For this year we have again only one issue, which belongs to the ordinary coinage of the mint. The moneyer was Quintus Caepio Brutus, better known in history as M. Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, and a son of M. Junius Brutus and Servilia, sister of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3864	62·8	Æ ·75	Head r., bearded, of Lucius Junius Brutus, the Ancient; behind, BRVTVS	Head r., bearded, of Caius Servilius Ahala; behind, AHALA
3865	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3866	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 9.]**
3867	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

Q. Servilius Caepio. Born B.C. 85, Brutus, on the death of his father, was adopted by his uncle, and hence in public documents, in inscriptions, and on coins, he is usually called Q. Caepio Brutus, or only Brutus or Caepio Brutus. In one instance on coins Brutus takes his birth-name, Marcus (Junius) Brutus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 117, no. 43). His adoption into the Servilia gens took place before B.C. 59, as in that year he was denounced as an accomplice in a conspiracy against Pompey's life, in consequence of which, at the persuasion of Julius Caesar, he retired in the following year with Cato to Cyprus, and later on to Cilicia. From that time till about B.C. 49 he took no part in public affairs, but in that year, whilst professing strong democratic views, he joined the aristocratic party under the leadership of Pompey, and fought against Caesar at Dyrrhachium. After the battle of Pharsalia he was pardoned by Caesar; became governor of Cisalpine Gaul B.C. 46; praetor urbanus B.C. 44, and though promised by Caesar the governorship of Macedonia, joined the conspiracy against him. Pardoned by the Senate, Brutus in the same year proceeded to Macedonia to take up the governorship; was opposed by C. Antonius, the brother of M. Antony, whom he took prisoner and put to death; assumed the title of imperator B.C. 43, and having joined his forces with those of Cassius at Sardis B.C. 42, was defeated by Octavius and Antony at Philippi. He perished by his own hand.

From the above data, and from the evidence of finds, it is possible to fix the date of the above issue. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 114) says that Cohen and other numismatists are wrong in classing the above coins to *circ.* B.C. 58, as it was not till after the murder of Caesar that Brutus struck money, and could glorify himself as the descendant of the assassin of kings. This statement is not borne out either by the style or fabric of the coins, and is against the direct evidence of finds. In style the coins resemble very closely others of the period to which they are attributed, the head of Libertas being treated similarly to that of the same divinity on the following coins of Q. Cassius, and we know that the issue must have taken place before B.C. 44, as specimens occurred in no less than five finds, viz., Cadriano, San Cesario, Carbonara (II.), Villola, and Collecchio, all of which were buried before that date (see Tables of Finds). These coins were therefore struck by Brutus as an ordinary officer of the mint, and probably about B.C. 59, as he left Rome in the following year, and, as we have said, took no further part in public affairs till B.C. 49. The coins struck by Brutus, and his legates and others, after the murder of Caesar, B.C. 43—42, were not issued at Rome, and are therefore attributed to the East under those dates. As Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has assigned these coins to a date subsequent to the death of Julius Caesar, he considers that they were struck in Macedonia; the type of reverse being similar to that of the gold pieces issued by Brutus in Thrace, and reading ΚΟΣΩΝ (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Thrace*, p. 208).

The types of the coins of Brutus, whilst illustrating his strong republican views, are records of his ancestry. Type I. is intended to recall the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome by Lucius Junius Brutus, who was consul B.C. 509, and who was the first to bear the cognomen Brutus. Type II. whilst tracing the descent of Brutus from the consul of B.C. 509, points also to his connection through his mother with the Servilia gens, which claimed as an ancestor C. Servilius Ahala, who in B.C. 439, when master of the horse, slew Spurius Maelius on the ground that he was plotting against the state. This act is mentioned by later writers as an example of ancient heroism, and is frequently referred to by Cicero in terms of the highest admiration (*in Catil.*, i. 1; *pro Mil.* 3; *Cato*, 16).

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of Type II. and of the reverse of the denarius of Q. Pompeius Rufus with head of Sulla (see below, p. 484, no. 3883; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 516). The denarius of Type I. was restored by Trajan.

The gold coin (*aureus*) of Type II. in the Vienna collection described and figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 126, no. 106, and p. 185, no. 49, pl. ii. 18) cannot be genuine, as the issue of gold money at the Roman mint was not revived till B.C. 49. Dr. Friedrich Kenner was also of opinion that it is unquestionably false (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 167).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 58; A.U.C. 696[1]	
			Q. CASSIVS	
			(QUINTUS CASSIUS [LONGINUS][2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3868	65·0	*R* ·75	Young male head (Bonus Eventus?) r., with flowing hair; behind, sceptre.	Q · CASSIVS below Eagle with extended wings, standing r. on thunderbolt between a lituus and a sacrificial ewer with handle (*capis*).
3869	63·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 10.]**
3870	59·1	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinage of this year consists of two issues, an ordinary and a special one: the former struck by the moneyer Quintus Cassius; the latter by the curule aediles, Marcus Aemilius Scaurus and Publius Plautius Hypsaeus. As it is recorded that Scaurus and Hypsaeus were curule aediles in B.C. 58, the date of their issue is certain, but that of Q. Cassius can only be determined by fabric and by similarity of types to contemporaneous coinages.

[2] This moneyer was probably Quintus Cassius Longinus, who was quaestor to Pompey in Spain B.C. 54, when his conduct was marked by cruelty and rapacity. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 49, in conjunction with Mark Antony, with whom he opposed the aristocratic measures of the Senate, and, in consequence, having been driven out of the senate-house by the consuls, he took refuge in Caesar's camp. He commanded in the war in Spain against the partisans of Pompey; in Africa against Juba, king of Mauretania; and again in Spain, where he narrowly escaped a conspiracy formed against him at Corduba. Pursued by the quaestor M. Marcellus Aeserninus, he took refuge in the town of Ulia, and later on at Malaca, where he embarked, but his ship sank and he perished. He evidently filled the office of moneyer a few years before that of quaestor, and the similarity of the head of Vesta on Type II. to that of Concordia on coins of P. Fonteius (see p. 479), and of the head of Libertas to that of the same divinity on the coins of Q. Caepio Brutus (*loc. cit.*), shows that all these issues belong to about the same time.

The types of the coins of Cassius record events connected with his family. Of Type I., no satisfactory explanation has so far been suggested, but as the subject of the reverse resembles so very closely that of the coins of Perseus, king of Macedon, it is very possible that it refers to Q. Cassius Longinus, the consul of B.C. 164, who as praetor urbanus in B.C. 167 conducted that conquered monarch to Alba. Though not recorded, it is probable, from the lituus and the one-handled jug, that he held also the office of augur.

Type II., with the head of Vesta on the obverse and her temple on the reverse, relates to the investigation held in B.C. 113, and over which L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla presided, to inquire into certain cases of incest, because the pontiffs were thought to have improperly acquitted two of the vestal virgins, Licinia and Marcia, while they condemned one, Aemilia. Longinus condemned not only Licinia and Marcia, but also several other persons. The curule chair within the temple represents the seat of the judge. On one side is seen the urn for

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3871	61·2	Æ ·7	Head of Vesta r., veiled, wearing diadem, and earring of single drop in shape of cross; before, VEST;[1] behind, Q · CASSIVS	The temple of Vesta, circular, surmounted by figure holding sceptre and patera, and flanked by ante-fixes; within the temple, curule chair; on l., urn with two handles, and on r., tabella inscribed, A C (*Absolvo : Condemno*). **[Pl. xlviii. 11.]**
3872	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type III.	
3873	65·5	Æ ·75	Head of Libertas r.; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling down her neck; others in hair above forehead; she wears earring of single drop in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; behind, LIBERT; before, Q · CASSIVS	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3874	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3875	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar.

receiving the votes, and on the other, the *tabella* or voting tablet, inscribed with the letters A . C. (*Absolvo : Condemno*), which were used at the trial. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 504) says that the urn and the voting tablet do not allude, as usually supposed, to the *Lex Cassia* which was passed in B.C. 137, and which introduced the ballot in the *Judicia Populi*; because, in the comitia, the tablets were placed in a cista, and not in an urn, as shown on a later coin of the Cassia gens (see p. 494), and were inscribed with the letters A V (*Antiquo* and *Vti rogas*). They represent rather the *sitella* and the *sorticula* which were employed at the *quaestiones*, and which had been used in the trial of the vestal virgins. The head of Libertas on Type III. may illustrate generally the efforts of the Cassia gens for the preservation of the public liberties.

[1] A variety of this type reads VESTA for VEST (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 83). Another example in the Fontana collection reading IOCVS for VEST is probably a barbarous copy (Fontana, *Descriz.*, pl. i 10).

There are restorations by Trajan of the last two types.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . SCAVR : Ꝑ . HYPSAEVS	
			(MARCUS AEMILIUS SCAURUS: PUBLIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Series I.	
3876	62·0	Æ ·7	King Aretas kneeling r., holding in extended r. hand an olive-branch, to which is attached a fillet, and with l., camel, with saddle, by the bridle; above, M · SCAVR (*Marcus Scaurus*); at sides, EX S C (*Ex senatus consulto*); in exergue, AED CVR (*aedilis curulis*).	Jupiter in quadriga l., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds reins in l.; above, Ꝑ HYPSAEVS AED CVR (*Publius Hypsaeus aedilis curulis*); below and on r., C · HYPSAE COS Ꝑ REIVER CAPT (*Caius Hypsaeus, consul; Preivernum captum*). (Cracherode Coll.)
3877	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; reading CAPTVM for CAPT [Pl. xlviii. 13.]

[1] As it is recorded that the curule aedileship of Marcus Aemilius Scaurus and Publius Plautius Hypsaeus took place in B.C. 58, this is one of the few instances at this period when we are able to fix from historical evidence the precise date of the issue of a particular coinage (Cicero, *pro Sest.*, liv. 116; Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 21).

Of Publius Plautius Hypsaeus some particulars have already been given, as he struck coins a few years earlier, in B.C. 61 (see above, p. 476), and in the present issue he only repeats, with slight modifications, the reverse type of his earlier pieces, giving his cognomen as "Hypsaeus" for "Ypsaeus," and the name of Preivernum with EI for I to denote the long vowel. In the person of his colleague, Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, we meet with one of the most noted men of the time. Son of M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul B.C. 115, and stepson of Sulla, he served as quaestor to Pompey in the third Mithridatic war; was appointed by him governor of Syria; and in B.C. 64 entered Judaea to settle the disputes between the brothers Hyrcanus and Aristobulus. After that he repressed the incursions of the Nabathean Arabians, compelling their king, Aretas, to submit and pay a fine of 300 talents to Pompey. On his return to Rome in B.C. 58, he was elected curule aedile, having Publius Plautius Hypsaeus as his colleague, and in his year of office celebrated the public games with a splendour never previously witnessed in the capital. It was to meet the expenses of this celebration that the Senate granted to Scaurus and his colleague permission to strike coins in their own names. In B.C. 56 Scaurus was praetor, and in the following year he was appointed governor of Sardinia. Returning to Rome, he was a candidate for the consulship in B.C. 54, but failed, as he was accused of *ambitus* in that year, and again in B.C. 52; on the second occasion being found guilty, and exiled. On the coins the name of Scaurus is placed on the obverse, and that of Hypsaeus on the reverse. The type used by Hypsaeus, as already mentioned, was copied from the reverse of the coins which he issued a few years before, in B.C. 61; whilst Scaurus records the submission of King Aretas. This is the first instance in which a moneyer commemorates on his coins an event connected with his own history.

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 186) has remarked that the saddle of the camel is varied in form. In one form he could recognize the *ephippium* or the *centunculum*, a war-saddle from which the Arabs discharged their arrows against their enemies (Appian, *de Reb. Syr.*, c. xxxii.); in the other, the *sagma cameli* or pack-saddle, from which the camels were called *sagmarii* and *onerarii*. On the specimens in the British Museum the only difference in the saddle is that on some specimens it has a double belly-band instead of a single one.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
3878	58·0	Æ ·7	King Aretas kneeling r., with camel at his side, &c.; similar to no. 3876; above, M SCAVR; AED CVR; at sides, EX S C; in exergue, REX ARETAS	Jupiter in quadriga l., hurling thunderbolt, &c.; similar to no. 3876; below horses' feet, scorpion; above, P · HYPSAEVS; AED CVR; below and on r., C HYPSAE COS PREIVER CAPTV
3879	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, P HYPAEVS [Pl. xlviii. 14.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3880	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legends reading, P · HYPSAE and C HYPSAEOS PREIVE · (Nott)
3881	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, C · HYPSAE COS PREIVE CAPT[1]
3882	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 57; A.U.C. 697[2]	
			Q . POMPEI . RVF	
			(QUINTUS POMPEIUS RUFUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3883	62·0	Æ ·75	Head r., bare, of the consul, Quintus Pompeius Rufus; behind, RVFVS · COS; before, Q . POM · RVFI	Head r., bare, of Sulla; before, SVLLA · COS [Pl. xlviii. 15.]
3884	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] A further variety reads PREIVI and CAPTVM. There is a restoration of the denarius of this series by Trajan.

Hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of Series I. reading AID for AED and CAPTV, and of the obverse of that of Series II. are in the Berlin and Haeberlin collections (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 16).

[2] Quintus Pompeius Rufus, whose coins only are attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 57, was an ordinary moneyer of the mint. His coins of Type I. are similar in style and fabric to those of Q. Caepio Brutus with heads of Brutus and Ahala (see above, p. 480); whilst those of Type II. may be compared in this respect with the preceding issue of M. Scaurus and P. Hypsaeus.

Q. Pompeius Rufus was the son of Q. Pompeius Rufus and Cornelia, daughter of Sulla, and grandson of Q. Pompeius Rufus, who was consul with Sulla B.C. 88. Elected tribune of the plebs B.C. 52, he became the great partisan of Pompey, and took an active part in the prosecution of Milo for the murder of Clodius. At the termination of his office as tribune he was himself accused of violating the law *De Vi*, in the passing of which he had taken an active part, was condemned, and died at Bauli in Campania.

The types of his coins do not need much explanation. In Type I. we have the portraits

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3885	62·0	Æ ·75	A curule chair between an arrow on the l. and a laurel-branch on the r.; above, Q·ΡOMΡEI·Q·F / RVFVS; below, on tablet, COS	A curule chair between a lituus on the l. and a wreath on the r.; above, SVLLA·COS; below, on tablet, Q·ΡOMΡEI·RVF
3886	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3887	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3888	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3889	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 16.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 56; A.U.C. 698[1]	
			ΡHILIΡΡVS	
			([LUCIUS MARCIUS] PHILIPPUS)	
			Denarius	
3890	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Ancus Marcius r., diademed; below, ANCVS; behind, lituus.	Equestrian statue r., on an arcade of five arches, within which is the inscription, AQVA MR (*Aqua Marcia*); behind the statue, ΡHILIΡΡVS; and under it, a flower. (Nott)

of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, and the curule chairs, the arrow and the branch, and the lituus and the wreath in Type II., are emblematic not only of the offices they filled, but also of their careers.

The reverse of Type I. forms a hybrid with the obverse of the denarius of Q. Caepio Brutus with the head of Brutus, the Ancient (see above, p. 480; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41).

[1] The only coins classed to this year by Count de Salis are those which bear the name of Philippus, whose identification is somewhat uncertain. The coins undoubtedly belong to the period to which they are assigned, but whether they were actually struck in this particular year is somewhat conjectural. Examples occurred in the Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards.

The moneyer may be L. Marcius L. f. L. n. Philippus, the son of L. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus, who was praetor B.C. 60, and consul B.C. 56. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 49, and praetor B.C. 44. If the attribution of these coins to B.C. 56 is correct, he would have held the office of moneyer during the year of his father's consulship. The coins could not have been struck by the consul himself.

The Marcia gens claimed descent from Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, who is said to have been the first to bring water to Rome by means of an aqueduct (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxi. 3). The lituus may refer to the priestly offices and ceremonies instituted by the early kings of Rome. The equestrian statue on the reverse is that of Q. Marcius Rex, who, when praetor B.C. 144, was commissioned by the Senate to repair the old aqueducts and to build one which would give a supply of water to the Capitol. This aqueduct is known as the *Aqua Marcia*, and in order that Q. Marcius Rex might complete it his imperium was prolonged for another year. In commemoration of the great benefit derived from this new water supply, the Senate

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3891	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3892	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3893	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, AQVA MRC
3894	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3895	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; arcade of seven arches, and legend reading, AQVA MRC[1] **[Pl. xlviii. 18.]**

Circ. B.C. 55; A.U.C. 699[2]

L. FVRI CN. F. BROCCHI

(LUCII FURII CNAEI FILII BROCCHI[3])

Denarius

3896	62·6	Æ ·75	Bust of Ceres r., draped, and wearing wreath of corn; before, grain of barley; behind, ear of wheat; below, BROCCHI; above, divided by head, III VIR	A curule chair between two fasces with axes; above, L·FVRI CN·F **[Pl. xlviii. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

---

placed an equestrian statue of Marcius on the aqueduct (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 513). Longpérier (*Œuvres*, t. ii., pp. 235, 236) has identified the flower beneath the horse as the *Martialis*, a punning allusion to the name Marcia. It is related that Juno became pregnant of Mars by touching this flower, of which the secret was told her by Flora (Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 258).

[1] Another variety reads AQVA MRCI. There is a restoration by Trajan of the denarius of this issue (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 197).

[2] As in B.C. 58, and on several previous occasions, there appear to have been two issues in B.C. 55; one struck by an ordinary moneyer of the mint, L. Furius Brocchus; the other, of P. Crassus, being a special issue, as shown by the inscription S.C (*Senatus consulto*).

[3] Lucius Furius Cn. f. Brocchus was a triumvir of the mint, and, according to Count de Salis, he may have been the only member of the triumvirate who issued coins during his year of office. He is only known from his coins. His father's praenomen was Cnaeus, and Valerius Maximus (vi., i. 13) mentions a Cnaeus Furius Brocchus who was severely punished for a criminal offence. The cognomen *Brocchus* was originally applied to a man with prominent teeth.

As so little is known of L. Furius Brocchus it is difficult to explain the types of his denarii. The curule chair between the two fasces would appear to be an allusion to the duties of the plebeian aediles, and the head of Ceres recalls the special function of those officers, who had charge of the storehouses and granaries of corn for the provisioning of Rome (Babelon, vol. i., p. 527). Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1852, p. 60) has recognized in the types the subject of the anecdote of the freedman, C. Furius Cresimus, related by Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, xviii. 6, 41). Cresimus, who occupied himself with agriculture, produced crops far more luxuriant than his neighbours, who thereupon accused him, through jealousy, of having poisoned their fields. When he was summoned by the curule aedile, Spurius Albinus, to answer the charge against him, he appeared in the forum surrounded by his implements of labour, his fine teams of cattle, and his family, consisting of robust youths, and cried out in defence:—"*Veneficia mea, Quirites, haec sunt, nec possum vobis ostendere aut in forum adducere lucubrationes meas vigiliasque et sudores.*"

For similarity of work and fabric the reverse type of the coins of Brocchus may be compared with Type II. of the coins of Q. Pompeius Rufus (see above, p. 485). The accent on

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3897	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3898	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3899	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; lock of hair falling down the neck.	Similar.
3900	51·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend, L · FVRI / CN · F

Ꝑ . CRASSVS M . F

(PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS MARCI FILIUS[1])

Denarius

3901	66·4	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus r., draped, laureate, and wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot with locks falling down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	A warrior standing towards l., holding spear in l. hand, and horse by the bridle with r.; at his feet, shield and trophy; around, Ꝑ · CRASSVS · M · F **[Pl. xlviii. 20.]**
3902	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; drapery, slight.	Similar.
3903	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

---

the letter V in the moneyer's name supplies another instance of accentuation as found on inscriptions of that time. It has already been noticed as occurring in the name of "Musa" on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, pp. 441-2). It should also be mentioned that this is one of the few instances in which the moneyer's name is in the genitive, not nominative case.

A forgery of this denarius, probably ancient, in the British Museum, has the obverse type repeated on the reverse.

[1] This moneyer was the second son of M. Licinius Crassus Dives, the triumvir, who was slain at Sinnaca, near Carrhae in Mesopotamia, in the war against the Parthians B.C. 53. The moneyer was quaestor B.C. 59; Caesar's legate in Gaul B.C. 58, and on his return to Rome in B.C. 55, he brought with him a troop of 1,000 Gaulish horsemen, which he had enrolled for service against the Parthians. He was also killed at Sinnaca.

Babelon (vol. ii., p 133) considers that Crassus struck these coins under a special senatorial order, *ex senatus consulto*, during his quaestorship, and that the warrior and his horse on the reverse relate to the censorships of his father, B.C. 65, and of his grandfather, P. Licinius Crassus, B.C. 89, since the public inspection of the horses of the *Equites* was one of the duties of the censors. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 512) gives the issue to B.C. 59 or B.C. 55—54. Count de Salis, in attributing these coins to B.C. 55, evidently connected the type with the actual raising by Crassus of the troop of 1,000 Gaulish horsemen which he conducted to Rome. In that case Crassus would have received a special permission to issue these coins to defray the expenses of the levy. The commemoration by moneyers of recent events on their coins has been noticed on several previous occasions. In B.C. 62, Faustus Cornelius Sulla records an event of his father's life; in B.C. 58, M. Scaurus depicts an event connected with his own life; and in B.C. 55, if Count de Salis's classification is accepted, Crassus illustrates the actual circumstance which led to the issue of his coins.

The head of Venus on the obverse may have been intended as a compliment to Julius Caesar, who claimed descent from that divinity, and under whom Crassus had served in Gaul.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 3) describes a plated example of this issue, formerly in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the head of Venus on the reverse as well as on the obverse, but not of precisely the same design. It has scratched on it the letters in Oscan characters ΠΑΠΙV.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3904	52·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3905	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; more drapery, and necklace of pendants.	Similar.
3906	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 54; A.U.C. 700[1]

SER . SVLP

(SERVIUS SULPICIUS [GALBA][2])

Denarius

3907	61·7	Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, SER . ; before, SVLP	A naval trophy,[3] on the r. of which stands a naked captive, his hands tied behind him; on his head is a petasus, above which appears the point of a spear; on the l. of the trophy is another figure, clothed, and also wearing a petasus. (de Salis Coll.)
3908	47·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 21.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] We may conclude from the absence of any special mark that Servius Sulpicius held the office of an ordinary moneyer of the mint. This would therefore give us for the year B.C. 54 one ordinary issue and two special ones; the latter being struck by the quaestor, Faustus Cornelius Sulla, and by the curule aediles, Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius. As to the character of the types of the coins attributed to this year, it may be noticed that whilst the ordinary moneyer continues to record an event of somewhat remote time, the extraordinary ones depict scenes of more recent dates, and two of them, A. Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius, events connected with their own careers.

[2] This moneyer has been identified by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 519) with Servius Sulpicius Galba, the great grandfather of the emperor Galba, who, having served in Gaul B.C. 58, was praetor urbanus B.C. 54, and an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship B.C. 49. According to Suetonius (*Galba*, 3) he was one of the conspirators against the life of Julius Caesar. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 473) would assign this issue to *circ.* B.C. 64. In classifying, however, the above coins to B.C. 54, Count de Salis must have attributed them to some other member of the family; for if Servius Sulpicius had struck them in his capacity of praetor urbanus, some indication such as S . C (*Senatus consulto*) or PR . VRB (*Praetor urbis*) would have been placed on them, as in the case of the other issues classed to this year. The moneyer may have been his son, who was devoted to literary pursuits, and never rose to a higher office in the state than the praetorship (Suetonius, *loc. cit.*). These coins of Servius Sulpicius are rare, but their presence in the Cadriano hoard shows that they must have been struck before B.C. 49.

[3] Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 180) offers an ingenious explanation of the reverse type as relating to the expedition of the ancestor of the moneyer, P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus, proconsul in Greece B.C. 209—208, against the island of Aegina, in the course of the war with the Aetolians and Philip V. of Macedon. The trophy would refer to the destruction of the enemy's fleet, and the prisoner to the captives who were sold *sub hasta*, and repurchased by their fellow-citizens, the latter being represented by the draped figure on the left of the trophy. The head of Apollo on the obverse still needs explanation; but the cult of that divinity may have received special attention from the Sulpicia gens.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3909	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Venus r., draped, laureate, and wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; string of pearls at back of head; behind, sceptre and S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Three military trophies side by side between one-handled jug (*capis*) on l., and lituus on r.; in exergue, monogram, (FAVSTVS) **[Pl. xlviii. 22.]**
3910	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3911	55·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] Of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator Sulla, some particulars have been given under the date B.C. 62 (see above, p. 471) when he filled the office of an ordinary moneyer at the mint. The coins now described were struck during his quaestorship in B.C. 54, for some of the types record events which took place after B.C. 62, and so recent as B.C. 55, and they must have been issued before B.C. 49, as specimens were met with in the Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards (see Tables of Finds). The types of the coins of this issue are in honour of Pompey, the father-in-law of Faustus. The head of Venus alludes to the consecration of the temple of Venus Victrix by Pompey in B.C. 55; the three trophies to the three triumphs which were accorded him, and on account of which he received the title of *αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ τριτον*; and the one-handled jug and the lituus to his office as augur. This last subject Pompey is said to have had engraved on his seal (Dion Cass., xlii. 18). On Type II. the head of Hercules recalls the circumstance that Pompey when still young had, like that hero, his protector, extended his conquests over the world. At a later date, his watchword at Pharsalus was *Hercules invictus* (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 76). The three lower wreaths arranged around the globe allude to the three triumphal wreaths which were granted to Pompey for his victories in three continents, and which seem to be a paraphrase of the passage in Cicero (*pro Balbo*, vi. 16—*Cujus tres triumphi testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri*); and in the aplustre and the ear of corn a reference is seen to the appointment of Pompey in B.C. 57, as *Praefectus Annonae*, which gave him the control of the supply of corn to Rome for five years (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 422, 423; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 492, 493). It is not improbable that these coins were specially struck for some extraordinary expenditure connected with that appointment. Lastly, the jewelled wreath above the globe is the large golden chaplet which was conferred on Pompey by the Roman people in B.C. 63, and which he was authorized to wear at great public functions (Vell. Paterc., ii. 40).

It is not known who was the colleague of Faustus in the quaestorship, but Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that it may have been M. Valerius Messalla, whose coins are attributed by Count de Salis to the next year (B.C. 53). The striking resemblance between the head of Venus on the coins of Faustus, and that of the same divinity on those of P. Licinius Crassus (see p. 487), shows that the two series were struck within a short time of each other, and that the dies were probably made by the same engravers.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of Faustus (Type I.) and of the reverse of that of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see above, p. 476, no. 3841; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3912	59·4	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin, paws knotted below his chin; behind, monogram, and S·C	A terrestrial globe, on which land and sea appear to be indicated, placed within four wreaths, the lower one flanked by an aplustre and an ear of corn; the upper one is jewelled, and tied with a broad fillet. **[Pl. xlviii. 23.]**
3913	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3914	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; without monogram of moneyer.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 1.]**
3915	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			A·ΓLAVTIVS (AULUS PLAUTIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
3916	62·1	Æ ·7	Head of Cybele r.,[2] turreted, wearing earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, A·ΓLAVTIVS; behind, AED·CVR·S·C (*Aedilis Curulis; Senatus consulto*).	Bearded figure, Bacchius, in Eastern dress, kneeling r., with camel at his side; he holds in extended r. hand an olive-branch, and bridle of camel in l.; in exergue, BACCHIVS; on r. IVDAEVS (Woodhouse Coll.)
3917	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3918	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 2.]**
3919	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius were curule aediles in B.C. 54, and received the order from the Senate to strike these coins. They had previously been colleagues as tribunes of the people in B.C. 56, and as the Plautia and Plancia gentes were closely connected by marriage, the two curule aediles were probably related to each other. Aulus Plautius was subsequently praetor urbanus in B.C. 51, and propraetor in Bithynia and Pontus, where he died in B.C 48 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 494).

[2] The head of Cybele, as on the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see p. 439), may refer to the Megalesian games which were under the direction of the curule aediles, and on the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CN . PLANCIVS (CNAEUS PLANCIUS[1]) Denarius	
3920	57·0	Æ ·75	Female head r., Diana[2] Planciana (?), wearing petasus, earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair in long locks; before, CN· PLANCIVS; behind, AED·CVR·S·C (*Aedilis Curulis; Senatus consulto*).	The Cretan goat standing r.; behind, bow and quiver. **[Pl. xlix. 3.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
3921	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3922	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

celebration of which these coins were probably struck. The reverse type is adapted from the coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, issued a few years previously, in B.C. 58 (see p. 483), and the event to which it refers bears some analogy to the submission of King Aretas, and may have occurred during the campaign of Pompey in Asia, in which Plautius took part as a commander. It relates to the subjection of Judaea, but as the name of Bacchius is not known in history as connected with that event, the Duc de Luynes (*Rev. Num.*, 1858, p. 284) has suggested that this may be the Jewish name of Aristobulus. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 495) does not admit this explanation, for he says the title of *Rex* does not accompany the name, and also because Aristobulus made his submission to Pompey and not to Plautius. Babelon (*Rev. Belge*, 1891, p. 21) would interpret the legend as "the priest of the Jewish Bacchus," i.e. the high priest of the temple of Jerusalem, who was no other than Aristobulus himself. In this manner the type would refer to the actual surrender of Aristobulus to Pompey. At all events it seems to relate to a circumstance connected with the career of Plautius in Judaea, and it is quite possible that Bacchius may have held a high command in the army of his sovereign, or may have been a petty Syrian prince, and that he actually did make his submission to the Roman general Plautius. This would be another instance of a moneyer recording a personal event on his coins.

[1] Cnaeus Plancius, the colleague as curule aedile of Aulus Plautius, B.C. 54, first served in Africa under the propraetor A. Torquatus; subsequently, in B.C. 68, under the proconsul Q. Metellus in Crete; and next, in B.C. 62, as military tribune in the army of C. Antonius in Macedonia, in which province he was quaestor in B.C. 58, under the propraetor L. Appuleius. It was there that the friendship began between Plancius and Cicero when the latter was in exile. Plancius was tribune of the plebs B.C. 56, and in B.C. 55 in the second consulship of Pompey and Crassus, he became a candidate for the curule aedileship, but was not elected till the following year. He had, as we have seen, Aulus Plautius as his colleague. It was then that he struck the above coins. Before entering office Plancius was accused by Q. Metellus Creticus of electoral corruption (*sodalitium*), but being defended by Cicero (*pro Plancio*) was acquitted. He subsequently espoused the cause of the Pompeian party, and after the triumph of Caesar lived in exile in Corcyra. He is the only member of the Plancia gens of whom coins are known.

[2] Plancius followed the example of his colleague Plautius, and selected types for his coins which illustrate events connected with his own career. The head on the obverse may be that of Diana Planciana, a divinity mentioned in an inscription published by Orelli (*Inscrip.*, no. 2880; *C.I.L.*, vi., no. 2210), who, wearing the petasus, would commemorate the military command of Plancius in Macedonia. A similar representation of the Genius of Macedonia is seen on later coins of C. Antonius struck in the East *circ.* B.C. 44—43 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 206, no. 148). The type of the Cretan goat was, no doubt, chosen by Plancius to illustrate his connection with that island. This species of goat peculiar to Crete is represented on its coins, as well as similar forms of the bow and quiver (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 316, 317).

These denarii sometimes bear the countermark of Vespasian.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 53; A.U.C. 701[1]	
			L . VINICI	
			(LUCIUS VINICIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3923	61·3	*R* ·75	Head of Concordia r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, CON CORDIAE	Victory flying r., and bearing over her shoulder a palm-branch, to which four wreaths are attached; before her, L · VINICI (Nott)
3924	58·5	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3925	62·0	*R* ·75	Similar; necklace of pendants and legend, CONCORDIAI	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 4.]**
3926	49·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinage attributed to B.C. 53 is similar to that of the preceding year, there being an ordinary issue by Lucius Vinicius, and a special one by M. Valerius Messalla. The inscription on the reverse of the coins of the latter supplies us with the date of their issue, as they appear to have been struck in the year of the consulship of M. Valerius Messalla (B.C. 53), who may have been the father of the moneyer. For style and treatment, the head of Concordia on the coins of Vinicius may be compared with that of Ceres on those of C. Memmius (see below, p. 495), and that of Salus on those of Mn. Acilius (see below, p. 496).

[2] Lucius Vinicius was probably a son of the tribune of the same name, B.C. 51, who put his veto upon a *senatus-consultum* directed against Caesar. The son was consul suffectus B C. 33, but nothing appears to be known of his later career. He was, probably, the father of the moneyer of the same name who held office under Augustus *circ.* B.C 16 (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 552). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 551), who assigns the above issue to *circ.* B.C. 58, has identified the moneyer with the tribune of B.C. 51.

The obverse and reverse types of his coins relate to events, then somewhat recent. The Victory with a palm-branch decorated with four wreaths can only refer to the victories and rewards granted to Pompey, and already illustrated on the coins of Faustus Sulla (see above, p. 490), while the head of Concordia is a reference either to the triumvirate of Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, B.C. 59, or to the good feeling still existing between those generals. Crassus was not slain till some time later in B.C. 53 (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 214).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			MESSA_ . F	
			([MARCUS VALERIUS] MESSALLA FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
3927	64·8	Æ ·75	Bust, undraped, of Roma, turned from the spectator, head r., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather; hair long; over l. shoulder, spear; before head, MESSA_ · F	Curule chair between the letters S · C · (*Senatus consulto*); below, sceptre with royal diadem; above, PATRE · COS (*Patre consule*).
3928	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 5.]**

[1] From the inscription on the reverse we learn that these coins were issued during the consulship of Messalla. About this period there were three members of the Valeria gens with the cognomen Messalla who were consuls: M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla, B.C. 61; M. Valerius Messalla, B.C. 53; and M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus, B.C. 31. As the coins could not have been struck so late as B.C. 31, they belong either to B.C. 61 or to B.C. 53. Their absence from the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario finds, and all of later date down to B.C. 37, except in the case of that of Arbanatz, leaves the question doubtful; but Count de Salis and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 402 f.) both attributed them to B.C. 53. The presence of the letters S . C shows that the coins belong to a special issue, and were not therefore struck by an ordinary moneyer of the mint.

There is some question as to the identification of the moneyer. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) says that the consul of B.C. 63 had no sons old enough to hold office in that year, and that we do not know the name of the son of the consul of B.C. 53. Others, however, have identified him as M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, the historian and grammarian, who was himself consul B.C. 31. The date of his birth is uncertain. According to Eusebius (Hieron., *in Euseb. Chron. Olymp.*, 180, 2) he was born in B.C. 59, in the same year as Livy the historian; but the date assigned by Scaliger (*ad loc. Euseb.*) for his birth, *circ.* B.C. 70, seems preferable, since Messalla had gained some reputation for eloquence before the breaking out of the Civil war in B.C. 43, and also because at the time of his death in the middle of the reign of Augustus, B.C. 3—A.D. 3, he is said to have attained the age of 77 or 72 years. He could, therefore, well have struck these coins in B.C. 53, and probably as quaestor.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 513) thinks that the curule chair on the reverse shows that Messalla was quaestor with Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see above, p. 489), and that he struck money by order of the Senate; the sceptre recalling the circumstance that one of his ancestors, P. Valerius Publicola, assisted in banishing the kings from Rome, and was consul with Brutus during the first year of the Republic. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 496) sees in the curule chair and the sceptre below a reference to the kings who had submitted "to the Roman consul." This could only be to Pompey, who, in B.C. 61, was accorded a triumph at Rome, on which occasion the procession was headed by soldiers carrying tablets specifying the nations and the kings whom he had conquered. This explanation would rather suggest that the coins may have been struck on that occasion, as the triumph took place in the year that M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla was consul, but, nevertheless, Mommsen himself attributes the issue to B.C. 53. The fabric and style of the coins would suit either date.

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 139; *Nuovi Studi*, p. 26) has recognized in the obverse type the head of young Mars, which would be appropriate if the coins were struck in B.C. 61; but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 514) identifies it with the goddess Roma, a not unusual obverse type for money issued by the quaestores urbani or the aediles under the authority of the Senate.

The great rarity of these denarii may in some degree account for their absence in nearly all the finds of this and the next Period.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 52; A.U.C. 702[1]	
			LONGIN	
			([LUCIUS CASSIUS] LONGINUS)	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
3929	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Vesta l.,[2] veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, cup with two upright handles (*kylix*); before, letter A	A male togate figure standing to l., and dropping a tablet inscribed V (*Uti rogas*) into a cista; behind figure, LONGIN · IIIV **[Pl. xlix. 6.]**
3930	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V
3931	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN IIIV (Cracherode Coll.)
3932	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · IIIV (Woodhouse Coll.)
3933	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V
3934	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · IIIV
3935	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN IIIV
3936	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ƨ	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V

[1] The only coins attributed to this year by Count de Salis are those which bear the moneyer's name, Longinus, who was a triumvir of the mint, and is usually identified as Lucius Cassius Longinus, the younger brother of C. Cassius, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. Longinus was one of the accusers of Cn. Plancius, the curule aedile in B.C. 54 (see above, p. 491), and of M. Saufeius in B.C. 52 for his share in the murder of Clodius. He joined the party of Caesar; was sent as legate by him to Thessaly B.C. 48; was tribune of the plebs B.C. 44, but took no part in the murder of Caesar; after which he espoused the side of Octavius in opposition to Antony, to whom, however, he was reconciled after the battle of Philippi, B.C. 41. Babelon (vol. i., p. 331) places the issue at *circ.* B.C. 54. As it was in that year that Longinus brought the accusation against Cn. Plancius, and in B.C. 52 against Saufeius, this moneyer may have been his son, who was made governor of Syria in B.C. 43 by his uncle C. Cassius, when the latter departed to unite his forces with those of Brutus. He fell in the battle of Philippi in the following year. These are the latest coins that occurred in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard. They were present also in the other hoards, the burials of which are attributed to this Period.

[2] The obverse type of the head of Vesta has already been explained as referring to the trial of the vestal virgins in B.C. 113 (see above, coins of Q. Cassius, pp. 481, 482). In this instance the reverse type commemorates the passing of the *Lex Cassia tabellaria* which was proposed in B.C. 137 by L. Cassius Ravilla, and which extended to the comitia the right of voting by ballot in the *Judicia Populi*, that form of voting having been adopted two years previously in the election of magistrates under the *Lex Gabinia*. The tablets used were inscribed A (*Antiquo*) and V (*Vti rogas*), and in this instance were placed in a cista and not in an urn (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 504).

Babelon (vol i., p. 333, no. 13) figures a variety with the head of Vesta turned to the right, and not to the left. He describes it as plated, and gives the moneyer's name, LONGIN III and the mint-letter S. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num*, 1877, p. 47) mentions two specimens in the Gotha

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 51; A.U.C. 703[1]	
			C . MEMMI . C . F	
			(CAIUS MEMMIUS CAII FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3937	61·0	*R* ·75	Head of Ceres r., with wreath of corn, and earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; before, C · MEMMI · C · F	A naked captive, his hands tied behind, kneeling r., on r. knee, at the foot of a trophy of arms with a Greek shield; in the field, C · MEMMIVS IMPERATOR **[Pl. xlix. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3938	60·5	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3939	59·9	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

Cabinet and in the Jungfer collection in Berlin, on which the name of the moneyer and the mint-letter C are transposed. They are both plated coins.

This revival of mint-marks in the form of letters is quite exceptional. These letters appear to extend throughout the alphabet.

[1] Count de Salis has classed only one issue to this year, that of C. Memmius, who appears to have been an ordinary officer of the mint. Before considering the identification of Memmius attention should be drawn to the strong similarity in fabric and in the obverse types of his coins and those of L. Vinicius (see above, p. 492) and also those of Mn. Acilius (see below, p. 496), especially in connection with the heads of Ceres, Concordia, and Salus. The precise similarity of treatment of these heads on the respective issues shows that these three moneyers must have struck their coins within a short period of each other.

The C. Memmius who struck the above coins is usually identified as the son of Caius Memmius L. f. Gemellus, who married Fausta, the daughter of Sulla; was tribune of the plebs B.C. 66; praetor B.C. 58; and propraetor in the following year in Bithynia, when he appears to have assumed the title of *imperator*, as we learn from the above coins. His son is said to have been tribune of the plebs in B.C. 54, and he is also identified with the consul-suffectus of B.C. 34. If, however, the above coins are rightly attributed to B.C. 51, and the moneyer is correctly identified as the son of C. Memmius Gemellus, it is evident that he was not the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 54, as he could not have filled the office of moneyer of the mint after holding that of tribune. We have already noticed that there is much confusion in the identification of the earlier members of the Memmia gens (see above, pp. 204, 307) owing to the similarity of their praenomina, and this appears to be the case in this instance. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 218) whilst identifying the reverse design of Type I. as recording the imperatorship of the moneyer's father, yet ascribes the issue of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 60, which was three years before that event occurred. It is therefore clear either that this moneyer was not the son of C. Memmius Gemellus and Fausta, or, if so, that he has been confused with another member of the Memmia gens who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 54. From the evidence of the coins we are disposed to consider that the moneyer was the son of C. Memmius Gemellus, and that the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 54 was another member of the family.

The reverse of Type I. is a record of the assumption of the title of *imperator* by the moneyer's attributed father, and the head of Ceres and the seated figure of that divinity on Type

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3940	61·2	Æ ·8	Head of Quirinus (Romulus) r., laureate, hair long, beard in formal ringlets; behind, QVIRINVS; before, C · MEMMI · C · F	Ceres seated r., holding ears of corn in r. hand, and torch in l.; at her feet, serpent; around, MEMMIVS · AED · CER IALIA·ΓREIMVS·FECIT[1] **[Pl. xlix. 8.]**
3941	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; legend concentric with the edge of the coin.	Similar.
3942	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 50; A.U.C. 704[2]

M . ACILIVS

(MANIUS ACILIUS [GLABRIO][3])

Denarius

3943	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Salus r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; behind, SALVTIS, reading downwards.	Figure of Valetudo, draped, standing l., resting l. arm on column, and holding serpent with r. hand; around, M · ACILIVS · III · VIR · VALEV (*Valetudinis*). **[Pl. xlix. 9.]** (Nott)

II. relate to the institution at Rome of the *Ludi Cereales*; but as the date of the inauguration of these games is somewhat uncertain, it is not possible to identify the member of the Memmia gens, who, as aedile, superintended their first celebration. According to Livy (xxx. 39) the *Cerealia* first appear as fully established in Rome in B.C. 202; so Memmius's aedileship was anterior to that date. The head of Quirinus (Romulus) refers to the ancient origin of the Memmia gens, which claimed to be descended through Romulus from the Trojan Menestheus.

[1] In this inscription we have in the word ΓREIMVS another instance of the late survival of the ancient form EI for I to denote the long vowel (see also coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, pp. 483, 484).

There are restorations of Type II. by Trajan.

[2] Again we have only one issue, the moneyer of which signs himself as "triumvir" of the mint. Count de Salis has not assigned to this year any other issue. The similarity of the head of Salus to that of Concordia on the coins of L. Vinicius (see above, p. 492) and to that of Ceres on the preceding issue has already been noticed, and, in this respect, this type may be compared with the coinages classed to the next year, B.C. 49. The coins of Mn. Acilius are the latest that occurred in the Cadriano and San Cesario hoards, both of which appear to have been buried about the same time, i.e., at the end of B.C. 50 or early in the following year.

[3] At the time of the issue of these coins there were several members of the Acilia gens with the praenomen Manius, but this moneyer is usually identified with Manius Acilius Glabrio, one of Caesar's lieutenants, and the son of Mn. Acilius Glabrio, consul B.C. 67, and Aemilia, daughter of M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Sulla, in B.C. 82, compelled him to divorce. Born in the house of Cn. Pompey B.C. 81, who had married his mother after her divorce, Acilius espoused the cause of Caesar; served for him in Sicily B.C. 46, and two years later, when preparations were being made for the Parthian wars, he was sent forward to Greece, and succeeded P. Sulpicius Rufus in the government of Achaia. From this time there is no

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3944	61·4	Æ ·85	Similar; SALVTIS reading upwards.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3945	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the knot of hair is ornamented with jewels.	Similar.
3946	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; jewels also in the hair above the forehead.	Similar; the tail of the serpent encircles the column.

further record of him. Besides the above coins which were issued at Rome, Acilius struck bronze money during his service in Sicily, on which he bears the title of quaestor; and also at Agrigentum; and later on at Corinth, when governor of Achaia (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 106-107, nos. 9-11). These coins are remarkable illustrations of the career of Acilius in Rome, Sicily, and Greece.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 498) has suggested the following explanation of the type of the denarius of Acilius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxix. i. 6) relates that a Peloponnesian named Archagathus, a practitioner of medicine, was the first person who made it a distinct profession in Rome, where he came during the consulship of L. Aemilius and M. Livius in B.C. 219. Having received the right of citizenship, he was given a shop at the public expense in the cross-way or street *Acilia* (*in compito Acilio*). In consequence the Acilia gens claimed to have introduced the first physician into Rome, and, moreover, traced the etymology of its name to the Greek word ἀκέομαι (to heal). As Salus and Valetudo are practically synonymous divinities, it would appear that the same divinity is figured on the obverse and on the reverse of the coins, but under different names. There was a famous statue by Niceratus of Salus in the temple of Concord at Rome, which represented the goddess feeding a serpent which she holds (Babelon, vol. i., p. 105). The figure on the coins may be a reproduction of that statue.

There are several hybrids of these coins (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 35, 41, 43). The obverse occurs with the reverse of the denarius of P. Furius Crassipes (see above, p. 332), and the reverse with the obverse of the denarius of P. Clodius M. f. (Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 15), and with the obverse of the quinarius of C. Egnatuleius C. f. (see above, p. 164).

PERIOD XIII.

Circ. B.C. 49—44; A.U.C. 705—710

THIS Period is the most important epoch in the history of the Roman Republican coinage since the institution of the silver money in B.C. 268. It extends from the year in which Julius Caesar arrived in Rome after his Gallic campaign, and compelled Pompey to take flight to the East, till his death in B.C. 44. The chief historical events which bear upon the coinage of this time are: 1. the Civil war between Caesar and Pompey B.C. 49—48, which ended in the defeat of the latter at the battle of Pharsalus, and his death; 2. the Alexandrine war B.C. 48—47; 3. the war in Africa and the defeat of the Pompeians at Thapsus B.C. 47—46; 4. the war in Spain and the battle of Munda B.C. 45; and, 5. the death of Caesar and the temporary break-up of his party B.C. 44.

These years witnessed several important changes in the coinage of the State:—

1. The revival of the gold money; none of which had been struck at Rome since the middle of the third century B.C. (see above, p. 12).
2. The re-issue of the quinarius and sestertius in silver.
3. An attempt to revive the bronze money.
4. The increase in the college of moneyers from three to four members.
5. The resumption of the military coinages outside Italy.

The gold coinage, which consisted of the aureus (*nummus aureus*) and half-aureus (*quinarius aureus*), was revived by Julius Caesar on his arrival in Rome, in B.C. 49, for a special purpose (see below, p. 505); the first pieces being struck in his own name only. During Caesar's lifetime all the gold coins were of an exceptional nature, and their issue was committed to special officers of the State, and not to the ordinary moneyers of the mint, whose powers were still limited to the coinage of silver only. Immediately after his death the Senate reasserted their right, but the gold money of the year B.C. 44 still continued to be a special issue (see below, p. 552). After B.C. 44, as we shall see, the right of striking gold coins was delegated to the ordinary moneyers. The new gold coinage instituted by Julius Caesar now became continuous, and was struck not only at Rome, but also in the provinces, where mints for issuing money of the Roman standard were re-established. The weight of the aureus varied somewhat in the earlier stages of its issue. Those struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49 were minted at 38 to the Roman lb.; those subsequent to B.C. 49 to *circ.* B.C. 37 at 40 to the lb., and those from that date at 42 to the lb.

The revival of the quinarius and the sestertius was again only temporary, and the issue of these denominations at the Roman mint does not appear to have extended beyond B.C. 44; from which circumstance it may be inferred that they were only struck on special occasions and for some particular purpose. They are, however, occasionally met with in the coinages of the provincial mints after that date.

An attempt to revive the bronze money during B.C. 45—44 does not appear to have been attended with success (see below, p. 538), and we have to wait nearly another thirty years, till B.C. 15, before it is permanently re-established.

The college of moneyers who controlled the mint at Rome had hitherto, as we have often had occasion to mention, consisted of three members, who thus formed a triumvirate. In B.C. 44 Caesar increased the number to four, who were designated *quatuorviri*. This increase in the college does not appear to have been due to any changes either in the issues of the coinages or in the working of the mint, but it is only another instance of the policy of Caesar of augmenting the number of officers who composed the lesser magistracies. This reform instituted by Caesar remained in force till B.C. 36, when for a considerable time the names of the moneyers are no longer placed on the coins. There is no evidence that any change was made in the *personnel* of the mint after that year, but when the moneyers' names recur at a later date, *circ.* B.C. 16, their number is again reduced to three, though on two occasions (B.C. 4, 3) four appear to have been appointed.

One of the most important circumstances connected with the coinage at this time is the revival of the military issues outside Italy. It has been shown (see above, p. 317) that the attempt to relieve in this manner the strain on the central mint at Rome was first made *circ.* B.C. 82, and that coinages in gold and silver after the Roman standard were issued in Gaul, Spain, and the East, but this innovation was only of short duration. The first to resuscitate these military issues was Julius Caesar, who, after his campaigns in Gaul (B.C. 50—49) struck denarii in his name only, and having for their types on the obverse an elephant, and on the reverse the emblems of the pontificate (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). When Caesar arrived in Rome in B.C. 49 he continued, apparently without authority, to strike money in his own name. The example set by him in Gaul was quickly followed by the chief partisans of Pompey; so that in B.C. 49 there are denarii issued by the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, at first in Sicily (Babelon, vol. i., p. 425, no. 64), and then in the East (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 426, nos. 65-68); by the praetor C. Coponius, also in the East (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 381, nos. 1, 2); and by the proquaestors of Pompey, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro in Spain (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 343, nos. 7, 8). The practice, now well established, of issuing these military coinages at first in silver, and later in gold and bronze, was so extensively carried out, that during the remaining years of the Republic, and even after the accession of Augustus to imperial power, they constitute the chief currency of the State outside Italy. Caesar himself struck coins in Spain, the East, and Africa, between B.C. 49—44, in which districts his armies were stationed, and where he carried on active campaigns. Besides these there were special issues of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in Spain, of the proconsul Aulus Allienus in Sicily, of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and Marcus Porcius Cato in Africa, and of others (see TABLES OF FINDS). During B.C. 46—44 Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey struck bronze money of the Roman standard and types as well as silver in Spain. After the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, the chief coinages of the provinces were issued in their names, and in the respective districts which they had assigned to themselves. These coins,

and also those of other generals, are attributed to Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca, under which districts they are separately classified and described.

At this point we have only indicated the lines on which the coinages of this Period struck in Rome and the provinces have been classified. In dealing with the issues of later years a more detailed account will be given of those struck in the provinces, in consequence of their increased number, historical importance, and occurrence in finds.

Denominations and Types.—The denominations struck during this Period at the Roman mint are—in gold, the aureus and the half-aureus; in silver, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius; and in bronze, the as of the semuncial standard.

The element of change which occurred in the case of the denominations is also met with in the types. Hitherto, with some occasional exceptions, the types have referred to events connected with the more or less remote history of the moneyers' families. From this time current events are often recorded, which very materially assist in ascertaining the chronological sequence of the issues. The traditions of the moneyers' families, however, still find a conspicuous place in the designs of the coins. Of recent events Julius Caesar records his campaigns in Gaul, the East, Africa, and Spain, and on special occasions they are illustrated by the ordinary moneyers of the mint. From these materials it is possible to construct a triumvirate of the mint for two years, B.C. 46 and 45, and a quatuorvirate for B.C. 44. During the other years of this Period it would seem that, as before, only certain members of the college of moneyers placed their names on the coinage, if it be assumed that the appointment of the triumvirate was annual.

The greatest innovation in regard to the types was the introduction of portraits of living persons, an innovation which caused the coinage of this Period to lose its general character and to become personal. This change was first occasioned by the express command of the Senate, who, in B.C. 44, ordered that the portrait of Julius Caesar should be placed on the coinage. It was an honour never before accorded to a Roman citizen; but when once introduced it soon became so general that from that time we have a series of portraits of those who filled the highest positions in the State, and of others.

There is little to be noticed in respect of the forms of the moneyers' names. In a few instances greater variety occurs, the same moneyer giving either his *praenomen* and *nomen*, or his *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, and in others only his *nomen* or *cognomen*. Some also, as before, employed the genitive case instead of the nominative, and one, C. Cossutius Maridianus (B.C. 44), added after his name the official description of his duties in the form of initials, A · A · A · F · F = *Aere, Argento, Auro, Flando, Feriundo.* In the inscriptions the closed P for Ꝑ occasionally occurs.

Classification.—After the disorganization caused by the events of B.C. 49, the officers of the mint at Rome appear to have resumed their usual duties. The only exceptional issues after that date are those of Julius Caesar and the *praefecti Urbi.* Added to the important evidence afforded by the coins themselves in their types and fabric, we have still that of finds to guide us for

chronology. Those which were buried during B.C. 49—44 were unearthed at Carbonara (Prov. di Bari), San Niccolò di Villola (Prov. di Bologna), Collecchio (Prov. di Modena), and Liria (Prov. di Valencia). Thus three were discovered in Italy, and the fourth in Spain.

The *Carbonara II.* hoard was found in August, 1903, during excavations for the foundations of a house. Some years before, in 1882, a similar find of Republican coins had taken place in the same locality, but as that one contained pieces of a later date it will be mentioned in our next Period. To distinguish between the two finds, that of 1882 is designated as Carbonara I., and that of 1903 as Carbonara II. The latter consisted of about 450 silver coins of the Republic, which were sold clandestinely; but of these, 426 were recovered, and were deposited in the Museo Archeologico at Taranto. They have been described by Sig. Q. Quagliati (*Scavi*, 1904, pp. 53 f.). Of this number there were 43 quinarii, issued under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, of the coinages of the Egnatuleia, Cloulia, Vettia; Porcia, Titia, Rubria, and Cornelia families. The remaining 383 pieces were denarii, 15 of which were of the early period without moneyers' names, and one with a moneyer's symbol only; the rest with moneyers' names represented 88 issues. The latest pieces struck at the Roman mint are those of Mn. Acilius (B.C. 50); of Q. Sicinius and C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 49), and of L. Hostilius Saserna (B.C. 48). Of the provincial issues there were denarii of Julius Caesar (*elephant* and *pontifical implements*), struck in Gaul (B.C. 50—49); and of Q. Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint (see p. 503), and C. Coponius, the praetor and partisan of Pompey, who in B.C. 49 commanded the fleet at Rhodes. These last were struck in the East. The date of the burial of this hoard must therefore be placed at some time during B.C. 48. Sig. Quagliati having adopted Babelon's attribution of the coins of M. Junius Brutus with the head of Libertas and the consul Brutus with the lictors (see above, p. 479) to a period after the death of Caesar, has in consequence assigned the burial of the hoard to a later date, i.e. B.C. 43—42. This is clearly too late, as shown by the evidence of other finds, and by the absence of coins of all the other issues which took place after B.C. 48 to B.C. 44.

The *San Niccolò di Villola* hoard discovered in 1817 consisted of about 1,000 Republican silver coins. This place is situated near Cadriano, where, as we have already seen, another considerable hoard had been discovered, the burial of which was of a slightly earlier date (see above, p. 414). Prof. Filippo Schiassi, in his work, *Del ritrovamento di Medaglie Consolari e di famiglie fatto a Cadriano nel Bolognese, l'anno* 1811, ed. sec., Bologna, 1820, noted in his account of the Cadriano find such pieces as were present in that of Villola, but were absent at Cadriano. It is unfortunate that Prof. Schiassi did not give a complete description of both hoards. The information supplied, however, shows that the Villola hoard was of a slightly later date. Amongst the more recent coins which were not present at Cadriano, and which were struck at the Roman mint, were those of L. Plautius Plancus (B.C. 47); of L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46); and of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus (B.C. 45). Of the provincial issues the following later ones were represented: *Spain*—Pompey, in the names of his proquaestors, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 343, nos. 7, 8) of

B.C. 49; and Julius Caesar (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11) of B.C. 45; the *East*—Julius Caesar (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10) of B.C. 48; and *Africa*—Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio (*ib.*, vol. i., pp. 278, 280, nos. 47, 51); M. Porcius Cato (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 375, no. 10) of B.C. 47—46; and Julius Caesar (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 16) of B.C. 46. From these it will be seen that the dates of the latest coins of provincial issues correspond to those of the coins of the Roman mint. The burial of the Villola hoard must therefore have happened either during B.C. 45 or early in B.C. 44. This is also the date assigned to it by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 34), who notes that there were no coins of the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.

The *Collecchio* hoard, which consisted originally of about 1,000 Republican denarii, was discovered in 1815. This place is near Spilamberto, about twelve miles south of Modena. Of these coins, Cavedoni, in 1828, examined and described about 500 pieces which were in the possession of various persons or in the Este collection (*Ripostigli*, p. 34). It will be seen from the Tables of Finds that the burial of this hoard must have taken place about the same time as that of Villola, the only late piece not present being that of Julius Caesar struck in Spain B.C. 45 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11), but, on the other hand, there were coins of M. Poblicius, the legate of Cnaeus Pompey (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 335, no. 10), which are attributed by Count de Salis to the same locality, and to B.C. 46—45. Cavedoni (*loc. cit.*) thought that on account of the presence of the denarius of Lollius Palikanus, the Collecchio hoard was hidden slightly after that of Villola; but Count de Salis has assigned that issue to B.C. 47. The Collecchio hoard was therefore buried about B.C. 45.

The *Liria* hoard was one of the most important of those found in Spain which have been recorded. This town is situated in the province of Valencia. The hoard, discovered in 1806, consisted of about 2,000 denarii, which were catalogued, at the request of the Academy of Madrid, by Don Giuseppe Canga Argüelles, who, though not a numismatist, appears to have accomplished his task with great care. Mommsen (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, pp. 69 f.) besides stating particulars of the whole find with others also discovered in Spain supplies a special list of the coins which were issued between B.C. 49—43, and which alone were 186 in number. There were not many pieces of the early period, but the Spanish issues from the time of Sulla and the war with Sertorius were present in considerable numbers. The latest pieces of the Roman mint were those of L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46); of T. Carisius, C. Considius Paetus, and L. Valerius Acisculus (B.C. 45), and of P. Sepullius Macer (B.C. 44). The coins of the last two moneyers had not occurred in any previously mentioned hoard. Of the provincial issues there were coins struck in Africa by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, M. Porcius Cato, and Julius Caesar, as in the Villola hoard. All the Spanish issues were represented down to the time of Sextus Pompey (B.C. 45—44), whilst of those of the East the latest pieces were of Julius Caesar (B.C. 48), as in the Villola and Collecchio finds. The burial of this hoard took place some time during B.C. 44, and was, no doubt, due to the military movements under Sextus Pompey or under Caesar's general, C. Asinius Pollio.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705[1]	
			Q. SICINIVS	
			(QUINTUS SICINIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3947	62·5	*R* ·75	Head of Fortuna r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; before, FORT (*Fortuna*); behind, Ꝑ·R (*Populi Romani*).	III·VIR Q·SICINIVS (in the field). A winged caduceus and a palm-branch, bound with fillet, in saltire; above, wreath with fillet. **[Pl. xlix. 10.]**
3948	59·9	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3949	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The coinage struck at Rome during this year is of two groups: one issued before the arrival of Julius Caesar and the flight of Pompey; the other after Caesar's arrival at the beginning of March. To the former group belong the issues of Quintus Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint, and of Cnaeus Nerius, the quaestor urbanus; and to the latter, the coinages in gold and silver bearing the name of Julius Caesar only, and those of his two moneyers, D. Albinus Brutus and C. Vibius Pansa. Besides the practical establishment of a gold currency, this year also witnessed the revival of the quinarius, which had not been struck since B.C. 85 (see above, coins of Mn. Fonteius, p. 323, and L. Julius Bursio, p. 332).

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, and he is the only member of his family who filled that office. It is possible, however, that he was related to L. Sicinius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 76, and who was the first to attack the law of Sulla relating to the powers of his office, and that he may have been the person who is mentioned by Cicero, but only by his gentile name Sicinius (*ad Att.*, v. 4, 3). From his coins we are, however, able to glean some particulars of his life during his year of office as moneyer. From them it would seem that early in B.C. 49 Sicinius was appointed a triumvir of the mint by the party of Pompey, which was then in power, but who his colleagues may have been we do not know, as their names are not met with on the coinage of that time. On the arrival of Caesar, Sicinius left Rome, evidently in the company of C. Coponius, who was one of the praetors at the breaking out of the Civil war, and who, having espoused the side of Pompey, followed him into Greece, and had command of the Rhodian ships conjointly with C. Marcellus; for we find Sicinius during the same year issuing coins in the East in his own name and in that of C. Coponius. On those which are classed to the East by Count de Salis, Sicinius still styles himself "triumvir." After this time we do not again meet with the name of Sicinius, but these data enable us to fix the year of his appointment as a moneyer at the Roman mint.

The types chosen by Sicinius for his coins struck at Rome were in honour of Pompey, the chief of his party. The palm-branch refers to Pompey's numerous victories in all parts of the Roman state; the caduceus to the restoration of commerce after the destruction of the fleets of the pirates; and the wreath to the golden chaplet which was conferred on him by the citizens of Rome, and which he was commanded to wear at all great functions (see above, p. 489). These great deeds were effected by the special favour of the goddess Fortuna, whose head therefore is the subject of the obverse type.

In support of the attribution of these coins to B.C. 49, attention should be drawn to the similarity in treatment and style of the head of Fortuna to those of other divinities portrayed

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			NERI	
			(CNAEUS NERIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
3950	62·5	AR ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded;[2] behind, harpa; before, NERI · Q · VRB (*Nerius quaestor urbanus*).	L · LENT C · MARC COS (*Lucius Lentulus, Caius Marcellus, consules*) in the field. The legionary eagle (*aquila*) between two standards; one inscribed, H (*Hastati*), the other, P (*Principes*); the whole within radiate circle.
3951	60·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3952	60·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

in the preceding issues, especially in the form of the earring, which is in the shape of a cross, and in the decoration of the hair above the forehead with jewels as on the coins of Mn. Acilius (see p. 497, no. 3946). It may also be noticed that the coins of this issue were amongst the most recently struck which were met with in the Carbonara II. hoard.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.* 1897, p. 76) mentions hybrids in his own collection, in the Gotha Cabinet, and in the Bignami collection now in the Capitoline Museum, with the reverse of the above denarius and with the obverse of that struck by Sicinius for Coponius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 459, no. 1). He also mentions a variety of the above denarius in the Berlin collection which shows only one lock of hair on the neck of Fortuna.

[1] The history of Cnaeus Nerius during the year B.C. 49, so far as it is connected with the coinage, is very similar to that of Q. Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint. His name is first met with in B.C. 56, when he accused P. Sestius of bribery (Cicero, *ad Q. Fr.*, ii. 3, 5). In B.C. 49 he was appointed quaestor urbanus by the Pompeian party during the consulships of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, and in virtue of his office, and under special conditions, struck the above coins. On the approach of Julius Caesar to the capital, Nerius fled with the consuls, first to Sicily, and thence to Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), and to Asia Minor; the journey being marked by issues of coins which bear the names of the consuls, but not that of the moneyer, except in one instance where it is indicated by the letter Q = quaestor (see coins attributed to SICILY and the EAST under date B.C. 49; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 254, no. 2). After Pharsalus Nerius fled to Egypt, where he was captured, and being imprisoned died shortly afterwards. The date of the issue of the above coins may therefore be fixed between January and March of B.C. 49. Cn. Nerius is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known.

[2] The head of Saturn refers to the temple of that divinity at Rome which was under the special charge of the quaestores urbani, as it contained the public treasury; and the standards on the reverse to the Roman army, its legions and the companies of the *Hastati* and the *Principes*, to which the Pompeian party looked specially for support. This reverse type is evidently copied from the denarii of C. Valerius Flaccus, which were struck by him in Gaul in B.C. 82 (see coins attributed to GAUL, and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 513, no. 12). The occurrence of the names of the consuls for the year is exceptional, but in unsettled times such as prevailed then at Rome they served to show on whose authority the quaestor urbanus struck these coins. This issue was no doubt intended for military purposes.

A variety reads on the obverse Q only, instead of Q · VRB (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 254).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR[1])	
			Aureus	
3953	133·1	*N* ·85	Head of Pietas r., wearing wreath of oak-leaves, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; jewel above her ear; hair collected into a knot behind, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in locks down her neck; behind, ⊥II (=52).	Trophy of Gallic arms, consisting of an oval shield and a carnyx; the trunk draped and surmounted by a helmet with horns; on r., an axe surmounted by an animal's head; at base of trophy, CAE SAR (Wigan Coll.)
3954	131·2	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] These coins in gold and silver were struck by Julius Caesar at Rome in B.C. 49, soon after his arrival there after the flight of Pompey. There can be no question that they were issued for special distribution to the army, through whose support Caesar had now almost obtained supreme authority in the State, and which had so faithfully served under him during his long and arduous campaign in Gaul. The issue of these gold coins by Caesar in his own name had a precedent in the case of Sulla, who also, in B.C. 82, in his own name only or conjointly with his proquaestors, had caused similar pieces to be struck for the use of the victorious troops which had served under him in the East. These coins of Sulla, like his denarii, appear to have been issued outside Italy, and are therefore classed with the coinage of the EAST (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, nos. 28, 29; vol. ii., pp. 177-179, nos. 3-10; and coins attributed to the EAST, B.C. 82). Another coincidence is that in each instance the gold and the silver coins are of the same types. In the history of the Roman coinage these gold pieces of Caesar are of far greater importance than those of Sulla; for in the former we have the establishment for the first time since the foundation of the Roman Republic of a gold currency, which was to become permanent, and which continued till the downfall of the Roman Empire. The attempt to introduce a gold coinage at the Roman mint not long after the institution of a silver currency was, as we have shown, only sporadic, and had no lasting effect (see above, p. 13). The gold coins struck by Caesar were issued at 38 to the Roman pound, and were current for 100 sesterces, i.e. 25 denarii. The value of gold appears to have fallen at this time on account of the large quantity which Caesar obtained in Gaul, where he had rifled the temples of the gods which were filled with rich offerings. By this means gold became so plentiful that it was exchanged through Italy and the provinces for 3,000 sesterces to the pound (Suetonius, *Caesar*, liv.). This booty, together with the bullion which Caesar took from the public treasury, provided him with the means of awarding to each foot soldier of his legions the sum of 2,000 sesterces, which he received at the beginning of the Civil war, and, in addition, he promised 300 sesterces to every citizen. Plutarch (*Caesar*, 35) and Appian (*de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 41) give interesting accounts of Caesar's forcing his way into the public treasury in opposition to the protests of the tribune, L. Caecilius Metellus. Though these gold coins of Caesar were probably struck in great quantity, they are now of extreme rarity. This may be due to the circumstance that in subsequent issues of this Period the standard was reduced to 40 to the pound, which no doubt occasioned the withdrawal of the heavier pieces from circulation.

Orosius (*Hist.*, vi. 15) states the amount of gold seized by Caesar at 4,135 lbs. = about 170,000*l.*; the Roman pound of gold = 40 aurei or about 42*l.*, and nearly 90,000 lbs. of silver. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 17) gives the amount in ingots: *C. Caesar primo introitu urbis civili bello suo ex aerario protulit laterum aureorum* $\overline{\text{XV}}$, *argenteorum* $\overline{\text{XXX}}$ *et in numerato* HS$\overline{|\text{CCC}|}$ (= 15,000 gold-, 30,000 silver-bars, and thirty millions of sesterces). It seems, however, that this estimate of the amount of treasure existing in the temple of Saturn was much exaggerated.

Besides the aureus in gold Caesar struck also the denarius and the quinarius in silver, and in the same year we meet with the revival of the sestertius. The revival of these two silver coins of smaller denominations than the denarius was not merely temporary, though not lasting, as they are not infrequently met with in issues of the following years. They were intended, no doubt, to provide a small currency, the dearth of which must have caused considerable inconvenience, especially as there was also a scarcity of bronze money, none having been minted for over thirty years. These were not the first coins that Caesar had struck in his own name, for he had already issued denarii of a similar character, for the payment of his soldiery during his Gallic wars (see above, p. 499).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3955	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3956	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; hair above forehead of Pietas, decorated with jewels.	Similar.
3957	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 13.]**
3958	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
3959	52·0	Æ ·8	Similar; no jewel above ear of Pietas; and knot of hair also not jewelled.	Trophy of Gallic arms, similar to no. 3953; before it is seated r. a captive, Vercingetorix,[1] with large head turned to r., and long beard, his hands tied behind him; in the field, and divided by trophy, CAE SAR **[Pl. xlix. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)

The type of reverse chosen by Julius Caesar for both his gold and silver coins was one which would commend itself to his troops, as it is a record of the nine years' struggle in Gaul, in which they had earned great success, and which had culminated in the capture of Vercingetorix, the celebrated chieftain of the Arverni, who had carried on the war with ability, and who himself is represented on some of the denarii seated or kneeling at the foot of a trophy. The identification of the head on the obverse is somewhat uncertain. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 6) describes it as that of Venus, the divinity specially honoured by the Julia gens, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 17, nos. 25-28) and others would see in it a representation of Pietas, the personification of faithful attachment, love, and veneration among the Romans. A similar female head with the accompanying legend PIETAS occurs on the coins of Decimus Brutus (see p. 508). In style and general treatment this head may be compared to those of other divinities which appear on coins struck during the preceding years, especially in connection with the ornamentation of the hair at the back and above the forehead.

The explanation of the letters or numbers ⊥II, TII, or IIT on the obverses of both the gold and silver money has also proved a difficulty. Eckhel (*loc. cit.*) interprets them as the initials of "I*mperator* IT*erum*," a title which Caesar did not, however, receive till B.C. 45, the date to which Eckhel would assign the coins. Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 356) reads LII (= 52), and thinks that this number refers to the successful engagements which Caesar had fought during his active career, but this view seems too subtle and fanciful; and that expressed by Count de Salis (*Rev. arch.*, 1866, p. 20) that they mark Caesar's age, thus placing his birth at B.C. 102, seems a more probable solution, since they would bring to the knowledge of the Roman people that in the next year (B.C. 48) he would be entitled to hold the consulship for the second time. His first consulship was in B.C. 59, and the *Lex annalis*, which at this time was strictly adhered to, enjoined an interval of eleven years before he could be appointed to the same office again. Drumann (*Gesch. Roms*, 2 ed., p. 126) gives the year B.C. 100 as that of the birth of Caesar. He would thus have completed his fifty-first year in July, B.C. 49, and from that date would enter on his fifty-second year. If the coins were not struck before July, B.C. 49, the number ⊥II might still indicate Caesar's age. A further suggestion has been made by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 499), who thought that the number indicated Caesar's age at the time of the battle of Pharsalus. A few years later Mark Antony indicated his own ages, XL and XLI, on coins struck by him at Lugdunum (*Babelon*, vol. i., p. 169; see also Madden, *Num. Chron.*, 1865, pp. 5 f.). The problem of these letters or numbers has evidently not been satisfactorily solved.

[1] After Vercingetorix fell into Caesar's hands, at the capture of Alesia, he was kept in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var.	
3960	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the captive, with small head and not bearded, is kneeling r., but his head is turned to l., and looking upwards. **[Pl. xlix. 15.]**
			Quinarius[1]	
3961	29·3	Æ ·6	Head of Pietas r., veiled; behind, simpulum and ⊥II	Trophy of arms, consisting of a round shield and a short broad sword; the trunk draped and surmounted by a helmet with horns; on l., a wreath; on r., an oval shield; at base, CAE SAR **[Pl. xlix. 16.]** (Nott)
			ALBINVS BRVTI F	
			(DECIMUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS BRUTI FILIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3962	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet.	Two Gaulish trumpets (*carnyces*) in saltire; in the upper angle, an oval shield; in the lower one, a round shield; at the sides, ALBINVS BRVTI · F **[Pl. xlix. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3963	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

chains, and subsequently taken to Rome, where he adorned the triumph of his conqueror in B.C. 46, and was then strangled in the subterranean dungeon in the Mamertine prison. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 54) says that he has only met with three specimens of this denarius: that in the British Museum, and those in the Vienna and Haeberlin collections. A fourth example is in the D'Ailly collection, Paris.

[1] From these coins we are able to fix the absolute date of the revival of the quinarius, the issue of which had been in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 85. Caesar does not appear to have struck the sestertius, although this denomination also made its reappearance during this year (see below coins of C. Vibius Pansa, p. 511).

[2] Decimus Junius Brutus, who was one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, and who struck coins separately and jointly with C. Vibius Pansa, was of the Junia gens, but, being adopted by Aulus Postumius Albinus, the consul of B.C. 99, he joined to his own name that of his adoptive father. He must not be confounded with the more celebrated M. Junius Brutus. He served in Gaul under Caesar, receiving a special command against Vercingetorix in B.C. 52,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3964	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Pietas r., wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck; behind, PIETAS	Two right hands, joined, holding winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS · BRVTI · F [Pl. xlix. 18.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3965	59·8	AR ·75	Similar; hair above forehead of Pietas decorated with jewels.	Similar. (Nott)

and two years later returned to Rome, when he married Paulla Valeria. At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49, he was recalled to active service, and later, perhaps in the same year, was placed by Caesar over the fleet which was to besiege Massilia. After this he had the command of Further Gaul, and did not return to Rome till B.C. 45, when, though receiving special marks of favour from Caesar, who promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul with the praetorship for B.C. 44, and the consulship for B.C. 42, he joined in the conspiracy against his benefactor. After Caesar's death Decimus Brutus took up the governorship of Cisalpine Gaul, but being besieged by Antony in Mutina, was relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, who both perished in an engagement before the city. Being outlawed as one of Caesar's murderers under the provisions of the *Lex Pedia*, Brutus, deserted by his soldiers, attempted to escape into Macedonia, but he was overtaken near Aquileia, and was slain by order of Antony, B.C. 43.

These data, taken in conjunction with those of the career of C. Vibius Pansa given below (see p. 509), enable us to solve the question when these coins and those of Pansa were struck. The only occasions when Brutus and Pansa could have met at Rome after B.C. 50 were in B.C. 49, on the arrival of Caesar; in B.C. 48, when Brutus may have returned for a short time from Gaul; and in B.C. 44, at the time of Caesar's murder. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 548) was at first of opinion that these coins were struck after Caesar's death, and about the time of the siege of Mutina, i.e. in B.C. 44 or 43, but the evidence of the Ossolaro find (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 155) compelled him to modify this view, and to date their issue before Caesar's death, and, in consequence, he fixes on the year B.C. 48, when Pansa may have been praetor, and Brutus may have returned to Rome after the siege of Massilia, but there is no historical evidence that either of these events occurred. Count de Salis, on the other hand, attributes the coins to B.C. 49, and concludes that they were struck under Caesar's orders soon or immediately after his arrival in Rome, and that he appointed for that purpose two of his most trustworthy adherents. It was a special coinage issued for a special purpose, as will be noted in explaining the types. To place this issue as Babelon has done (vol. ii., p. 353) to the time of the siege of Mutina in B.C. 43 cannot be right, as Brutus was inside the city, and Pansa, who was consul, was attempting to relieve him. It will also be seen from the Tables of Finds that the coins of C. Vibius Pansa were amongst the latest in the Carbonara II. hoard, the burial of which could not have occurred later than B.C. 48.

In Type I. the head of Mars and the trumpets and shields are a record of the campaign in Gaul, in which Decimus Brutus had taken such an active part. The shields there shown are of precisely the same forms as those which occur on the trophies on the coins struck by Caesar himself. The head of Pietas and the clasped hands on the reverse of Type II. denote the good feeling which existed between Caesar and the citizens of Rome, and in the caduceus may be seen a reference to the special distributions of corn which took place in B.C. 49, as Caesar had practically to feed the population of the capital, since all the revenues of the East were in the hands of Pompey. It was probably to meet this special outlay that these coins were struck. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 384) thinks that two joined hands holding the caduceus were the special emblems of the Senate. The reverse of Type III. is of the same import, whilst the head of the consul, Aulus Postumius Albinus, on the obverse has special reference to the moneyer's adoptive father, a precedent for which is to be found frequently on the coinages of previous years.

Babelon (*loc. cit.*) notes that the word BRVTI in Type III. has an accent denoting a long vowel on the letter V, as in the case of MVSA on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, p. 442), and of Furius on the coins of L. Furius Brocchus (see above, p. 487); but he has mistaken for an accent a dot or pellet, probably caused by the point of a compass in connection with the making of the dies. It occurs also in the centre of the reverse of coins of Type I. of Decimus Brutus and on others of C. Vibius Pansa (see pl. xlix., nos. 17, 22). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 61, 62) questions whether the pellet or dot is an accent, or whether it may only be a point to centre the die.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.	
3966	57·0	*AR* ·7	Head of the consul, Aulus Postumius Albinus r., bare; around, A·POSTVMIVS·COS	Within wreath of corn, tied above, ALBINVS BRVTI·F **[Pl. xlix. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3967	64·0	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ALBINV BRVTI·F (Nott)
3968	62·1	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 20.]** (Nott)
3969	60·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3970	59·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3971	59·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3972	55·6	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ALBIN BRVTI·F **[Pl. xlix. 21.]**

C. VIBIVS C.F.C.N. PANSA

(CAIUS VIBIUS CAII FILIUS CAII NEPOS PANSA[1])

Denarius

Type I.

3973	63·9	*AR* ·8	Head of young Bacchus r., wearing wreath of ivy, tied with fillet; hair falling in two locks down his neck; behind, PANSA	Ceres, wearing wreath of corn, in biga r., drawn by two serpents; she holds reins in r. hand, and lighted torch in l.; below, and on r., C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N, reading outwards. **[Pl. xlix. 22.]**
3974	58·9	*AR* ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3975	57·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name reading inwards. **[Pl. l. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Caius Vibius Pansa, who struck coins separately and also jointly with Decimus Junius Brutus, was the son of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa, who held the post of moneyer some years

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3976	62·7	Æ ·7	Head of young Bacchus r., &c.; similar to no. 3973.	Ceres wearing wreath of corn, and draped, walking r., and bearing a lighted torch in each hand; before her, a plough; behind, C · VIBIVS · C · F · C · N
3977	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
3978	59·9	Æ ·8	Mask of Pan r., bearded; below, ΓANSA	Jupiter Axurus seated l., laureate, and naked to the waist; he holds patera in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; before, IOVIS · AXVR · ; behind, C · VIBIVS · C · F · C · N [Pl. 1. 3.] (Cracherode Coll.)

previously, and whose coins are described under date B.C. 87 (see above, p. 289). The younger Pansa, a faithful adherent of Caesar, was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 51. He does not appear to have been employed by Caesar in any important military command during the Civil war, but was made governor of Bithynia and Pontus in B.C. 47, when he struck coins at Apamea and Nicaea (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Pontus*, &c., pp. 110, 153). Returning to Rome in B.C. 46, he was appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul in B.C. 45, but was again at Rome about the time of Caesar's death. He was elected consul with A. Hirtius in B.C. 43, and fell in the same year before the town of Mutina in the attempt to relieve Decimus Brutus, who was besieged there by Mark Antony.

The date and circumstances under which Pansa struck these coins have already been discussed (see above, p. 508), but there is nothing to show in what capacity he and Decimus Brutus were invested with the right of issuing money, whether as praetors or otherwise. There is one special feature connected with this coinage of Pansa, which is the renewal of the issue of the sestertius in silver. As we have seen, this coin was first revived by the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in B.C. 89, but its issue only lasted for a short time. This second revival was, however, more permanent, and for some years to come we shall meet with examples, though mostly of great rarity. As in the case of the quinarius this denomination was, no doubt, again brought into use to relieve the dearth of small money.

The types of Bacchus, Ceres, and Pan were practically copied from the coins of Pansa's father, in which instance some explanations have been given. The representation of Jupiter Anxurus or Axurus suggests that the Vibia gens, the early history of which is but little known, originally dwelt at Anxur (Tarracina), a city of Latium, which was situated on the Tyrrhenian Sea about sixty-two miles from Rome. In that place there was a special cult of Jupiter, whose temple was situated on the highest point of the city, and who was represented as a youth, handsome in features, and of perfect form; a representation suggested by the type of the coins. The head of Libertas and Roma seated on a pile of shields in Type IV. refer to the deliverance of Rome by Caesar from the hands of the aristocratic party under Pompey, and to the recent war in Gaul; and the bust of Mercury, the tortoise and the caduceus on the sestertius to the special distribution of corn which occurred at Rome during this year.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3979	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3980	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind mask of Pan, pedum.	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3981	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3982	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the mask is ornamented with berries.	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 5.]**
			Type IV.	
3983	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Libertas r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair collected into a knot, and falling down her neck; behind, LIBERTAS	Roma, crowned by Victory, seated towards r. on heap of Gaulish shields, and looking back; she wears crested helmet and tunic, which leaves the r. breast bare, and is armed with a short sword (*parazonium*); her r. hand holds a sceptre, and her l. foot rests on a globe, near which is a cuirass; behind, C · PANSA · C · F · C · N **[Pl. 1. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3984	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; knot of hair decorated with jewels.	Similar.
3985	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Sestertius[1]	
3986	13·8	Æ ·4	Bust of Mercury r., draped; head bound with laurel-wreath, to which is attached a wing.	Tortoise, upwards; on r., caduceus; on l., C · PANSA **[Pl. 1. 7.]** (Nott)

[1] There appear to be only two specimens recorded of this rare sestertius; the other one was in the Borghesi collection, and is figured by Avellino, *Giorn. Num.*, vol. i., 1808, pl. iv., no. 17. The above specimen, as stated, was obtained from the Nott collection; the Borghesi coin passed into the Sarti collection in Rome, but has since been acquired by Dr. Haeberlin (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 100; 1900, p. 88).

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 547, no. 21) described the head on the obverse as that of Mercury wearing a winged petasus, but there is no sign of a petasus. It wears a winged laurel wreath and is similar to that of the genius on the quinarius of L. Julius Bursio (see above, p. 332). Mercury is here represented as the inventor of the lyre and the protector of commerce.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . ΓANSA: ALBINVS BRVTI F	
			(CAIUS VIBIUS PANSA: DECIMUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS BRUTI FILIUS)	
			Denarius[1]	
3987	54·1	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., bearded; plain band edged with berries at back; below, C · ΓANSA; similar to no. 3978.	Two right hands, joined, holding winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS · BRVTI · F; similar to no. 3964.
3988	51·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 8.] (Nott)
			Circ. B.C. 48; A.U.C. 706[2]	
			L . HOSTILIVS SASERNA	
			(LUCIUS HOSTILIUS SASERNA[3])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3989	60·8	Æ ·7	Female head, Pietas (?) r., wearing wreath of oak-leaves, diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; jewel above her ear; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck.	Victory walking r., draped, bearing winged caduceus and trophy of Gallic arms and palm-branches; around, L · HOSTILIVS SASERNA [Pl. 1. 9.]

[1] In this joint coinage of Pansa and Brutus the reverse design is a close copy of Type II. of the denarius of the latter; but that of the obverse slightly differs from Type III. of the denarius of the former, the praenomen being added, and the mask of Pan slightly varied in having a plain band edged with berries confining the hair. These differences show that these coins are not hybrids.

[2] The coins attributed to this year appear to be of two series, special and ordinary; the former issued by Lucius Hostilius Saserna; the latter by Aulus Licinius Nerva as a member of the triumvirate of the mint.

[3] Of this moneyer there appears to be no record beyond what we learn from his coins. P. Saserna and his brother, whose praenomen is not given (Hirtius, *de Bell. Afr.*, 57§) served under Julius Caesar in the African war, B.C. 46; and one of them is mentioned by Cicero (*Phil.* xiii. 13; *ad Attic.*, xv. 2) as a friend of Antony and Octavius. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 226) identifies L. Hostilius Saserna with the brother of P. Saserna. It is possible that the moneyer was related to these commanders, but it is only from coins that we learn that Saserna was a cognomen of the Hostilia gens. These coins appear to

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3990	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead and in knot at back.	Similar.
3991	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; without diadem and jewels above forehead and in knot.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3992	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; with jewels above forehead and in knot.	Similar.
3993	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, SASERN for SASERNA
			Type II.	
3994	63·6	Æ ·7	Male head of Gaul, Vercingetorix, r., with long pointed beard, and hair flowing back; a chain around his neck; behind, a long shield pointed at the ends.	Naked warrior in biga r., horses galloping; he is turned from the horses, and holding shield on l. arm, hurls spear with r. hand; the horses are driven by a naked charioteer, who is seated in front of the car; above, L · HOSTILIVS; below, SASERN (Cracherode Coll.)
3995	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 10.]

have been struck on some special occasion as their types all seem to relate to recent events in Gaul, and are not personal to the moneyer himself.

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 226) has recognized in the male and female heads on Types II. and III. those of *Pavor* and *Pallor*, to whom Tullus Hostilius, an ancestor of the moneyer, had dedicated a temple in memory of the victory of the Romans over the Veii; but it seems more probable that all the types of this issue relate to more recent events, viz., to the war in Gaul and to Julius Caesar himself. In Type I. the female head on the obverse is precisely similar to that on the coins struck in the previous year by Julius Caesar, and the Victory on the reverse can only refer to the Gaulish war, and the caduceus which she holds to the largesses which followed Caesar's entry into Rome. In Type II. we have representations of Vercingetorix; the portrait on the obverse being similar to that of the figure seated at the foot of the trophy of Gaulish arms on coins of the previous year (see above, p. 503, no. 3959), whilst the reverse depicts him in his valiant struggle against the Romans. In Type III. we may see in the head with dishevelled hair the portrait of Gallia, who is represented not unlike Hispania on previous coins of A. Postumius Albinus (see above, p. 352), and the figure of Diana may relate to the recent siege of Massilia by the generals of Caesar, as the cult of that divinity was specially honoured there; the principal temples being dedicated to the Ephesian Artemis and to Apollo Delphinios (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 8). It is evident therefore that, as none of the types relate to the moneyer himself, this issue was a special one.

The types of these coins of L. Hostilius Saserna have been discussed at various times: by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 549-552); by Fröhner (*Kritische Analekten, Philologus*, Suppl., Band v., 1884, p. 84); by Saglio (*Rev. num. franç.*, vol. ix., 1891, pp. 7-16); by Mowat (*ib.*, pp. 270-282); and by Blanchet (*Congrès internat. de Num. de Bruxelles*, 1891, *Mém.*, pp. 105-106). These writers mostly agree in identifying the heads on Types II. and III. with those of a male and female Gaul, but Babelon (*loc. cit.*) associates the former with Vercingetorix, and the latter with Gallia. The reverse type of Diana was, however, considered to be generally representative of the worship of that divinity at Rome and in Italy, but it has not hitherto been identified as connected with Massilia as suggested above.

The coins of L. Hostilius Saserna appear to have been the latest in point of date in the Carbonara II. hoard (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
3996	64·1	Æ ·75	Head of Gallia r., hair long and dishevelled; behind, Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*).	Diana standing, facing, in long flowing robes, laureate, and with long hair falling down her shoulders; she holds spear in l. hand, and with r. grasps a stag by the horns; around, L · HOSTILIVS SASERNA (Townley Coll.)
3997	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3998	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 11.] (Nott)
			A . LICINI . NERVA (AULUS LICINIUS NERVA[2])	
			Denarius	
3999	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Fides r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in locks down her neck; before, FIDES; behind, NERVA	Horseman galloping r., looking back, and dragging, by the hair of his head, a naked captive, who holds sword and shield; below, A · LICINI; in field, III VIR

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 553) figures a variety with the carnyx before as well as behind the head of Gallia, and with the inscription on the reverse blundered. He also illustrates (vol. i., p. 552, no. 3) another variety which has for reverse type three togate figures passing to r. over a bridge, and below, HOSTI, and explains it as depicting a voting scene similar to that on the coins of P. Licinius Nerva (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 129, no. 7). As both these varieties are of rude fabric, and the inscriptions are blundered in each case, they are probably barbarous imitations of the time.

Another variety mentioned by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 141) has SASERNA for SASERN on Type II.; and on Type III the countermark of Vespasian, IMP CAES, occurs. The head of Pietas is very similar to that of Fides on the following coins of A. Licinius Nerva (Type I.), except that the latter wears a laurel-wreath.

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, from the types of which it may be assumed that he was a descendant of Aulus Licinius Nerva, who was praetor B.C. 143, and governor of Macedonia in the following year. From the legends we also learn that he was a member of the triumvirate of the mint, but as Count de Salis has not associated with his coinage any other issues of ordinary moneyers, he evidently was of opinion that he alone of the triumvirate actually exercised the right. It is not impossible that he may have been a colleague of L. Plautius Plancus and M. Lollius Palikanus, whose coins are attributed to the following year, but in that case there would not have been any ordinary issue of money for the present year, which is not in accordance with Count de Salis's view of the working of the mint at Rome. None of these coins nor any of the following issues were in the Carbonara II. hoard.

Like the types of the ordinary moneyers of this date, those of the coins of A. Licinius Nerva record events connected with the early history of his family. The reverse types of the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4000	58·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; III · · VIR · [Pl. 1. 12.] (Nott)
4001	58·3	*AR* ·75	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4002	59·4	*AR* ·7	Similar; behind head of Fides, A · LICINIVS	Similar; below horseman, NERVA; behind and above, III · VIR [Pl. 1. 13.] (Townley Coll.)

Quinarius

	28·4	*AR* ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet; hair long; behind, NERVA	Victory walking r., bearing wreath and palm-branch; before her, A · LICINI

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 137, no. 25.]

Sestertius

Type I.

4003	13·1	*AR* ·5	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, NERVA	Similar. [Pl. 1. 14.] (Nott)

horseman on the denarii, and Victory with wreath and palm-branch on the quinarii, would therefore appear to illustrate the successes of Aulus Licinius Nerva in Macedonia in B.C. 142 over Andriscus, who, claiming to be a natural son of Perseus, had usurped the throne of Macedonia. The horseman appears to be one-armed, i.e. his left one missing. The motive for using the head of Fides for the obverse type of the denarius has not been satisfactorily explained, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 136) suggests that perhaps one of the ancestors of the moneyer may have been a priest of that divinity, who under the empire is designated *Fides Publica*. It may be a representation rather of the *Fides Exercitus* or *Fides Militum*. The head of Apollo and the horseman on the sestertius of Type II. are an allusion to the *Ludi Apollinares*, which, in B.C. 208, when P. Licinius Varus was praetor, were made permanent and fixed for July 13 in consequence of a pestilence (Livy, xxvii. 23). The sestertius of Type I. is composed of the obverse of Type II. and the reverse of the quinarius.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 3, 4) mentions varieties, in the Vienna and Haeberlin collections, of the denarius like no. 3999, reading A . LICINIVS and A . LICINIV; and of the quinarius, in the Paris and Haeberlin collections, reading A . LICINIV. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 136, no. 23) also figures a denarius like no. 3999 with a different disposition of the legend on the reverse.

The illustration of the sestertius of Type II. (see next page) is from the example in the Palagi collection in the Museo Civico at Bologna. It was formerly in the Nott collection, which was sold in London in 1842 (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 62).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
		Æ ·5	Similar.	A · LICINI below Horseman galloping r., holding whip.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pl. iv., no. 88.]

Circ. B.C. 47; A.U.C. 707[1]

L . ΡLAVTIVS ΡLANCVS

(LUCIUS PLAUTIUS PLANCUS[2])

Denarius

4004	63·7	Æ ·75	Mask of Medusa, head facing; on each side of the face a coiled serpent; below, L · ΡLAVTIVS	Aurora, draped and winged, and with palm-branch, encircled with wreath, in l. hand, flying r., and conducting the four horses of the Sun; below, ΡLANCVS (Nott)

[1] The attribution of the coins of L. Plautius Plancus and Lollius Palikanus to B.C. 47 rests mainly on their style and fabric, and on the evidence of finds. No specimen of either issue occurred in the Carbonara II. hoard, but coins of Plancus were met with in those discovered at Villola and Collecchio, and of Palikanus in the latter only. Their absence from the Liria hoard is somewhat unaccountable. In the Santa Anna find there were nineteen specimens of the coinage of Plancus. These moneyers appear to have been ordinary officers of the mint, and the types of their coins refer to events connected with the history of their families, and not to contemporary ones, as in the case of the extraordinary moneyers. It has been suggested above that A. Licinius Nerva may have been the third member of the triumvirate, but this view does not appear to have been shared by Count de Salis.

[2] Lucius Plautius Plancus was of the Munatia gens and a brother of L. Munatius Plancus (see below, p. 537), T. Munatius Plancus, and Cn. Munatius Plancus. He was adopted by a L. Plautius, and therefore took his praenomen as well as nomen, but retained his original cognomen. Before his adoption his praenomen was Caius. Nothing appears to be known of him in history beyond that he was included in the proscription of the triumvirs B.C. 43, and having taken refuge in the neighbourhood of Salernum, was discovered and put to death. His brother Lucius Munatius, who was a *praefectus Urbi* in B.C. 45 (see his coins of that date), was a party to his proscription.

The types of the mask of Medusa and of Aurora with the horses of the Sun have been explained by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., pp. 276 f.) as referring to an event connected with the moneyer's family, told by Ovid (*Fasti*, vi. 651 f.)., who relates that during the censorship of C. Plautius Venox and Ap. Claudius Caecus, B.C. 312, the latter quarrelled with the *tibicines*, who retired to Tibur. As the people resented their loss, the other censor, Plautius, caused them to be placed in waggons at night when they were intoxicated, and conveyed back to Rome, where they arrived early in the morning, and in order that they should not be recognized their faces were covered with scenic masks. The chariot of Aurora is an allusion to the early arrival of the *tibicines*, and the mask to the concealment of their faces. In commemoration of this event the fêtes called *Quinquatrus Minusculae* were celebrated yearly at Rome on the 13th June, at which those who took part in them wore masks.

Though Eckhel's explanation may appear fantastic, we are unable to accept that of Panofka (*Zur Erklärung des Plinius*, pp. 14 f.), who would see in the reverse type a representation of the picture of Nicomachus, which Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxv. 10, 36) relates that Plancus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4005	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 15.]
4006	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar; head smaller.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 16.] (Blacas Coll.)
4007	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4008	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΓLANCV (Cracherode Coll.)
4009	61·1	Æ ·85	Similar; head larger as on no. 4004; no serpents at sides of face.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΓLANCVS [Pl. 1. 17.] (Nott)
4010	55·0	Æ ·75	Incuse of reverse type.	Similar.

ΓALIKANVS

([LOLLIUS] PALIKANUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

4011	62·6	Æ ·8	Head of Libertas r., wearing diadem composed of pearls, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; behind, LIBERTATIS	View of the Rostra in the Forum surmounted by a sella; the Rostra consist of a platform supported by an arcade; each column being ornamented with a ship's beak (*rostrum*); above, ΓALIKANVS [Pl. 1. 18.] (Nott)

placed in the Capitol, showing *Victoria quadrigam in sublime rapiens*. L. Munatius Plancus, the *imperator*, who placed the picture there, did not go to Greece, where probably he obtained it, till some years after the above coins were struck (see below, p. 537). Also, at this time none of the moneyers record contemporary events connected with their families.

The aurei of similar type to the denarius figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 326, no. 16) are forgeries. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 291) states that four specimens, three of which are in the Vienna cabinet, were found in 1713 at Siebenbürgen, in Transylvania, with other coins also in gold, and chiefly of imperial types. One, with a male head and the legend IMP. SPONSIANI, had for reverse type two men standing near a column and the legend C. AVG, a copy of the denarius of C. Minucius Augurinus struck *circ.* B.C. 150—125 (see above, p. 135; and Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. vii., p. 340). The others were of Gordian III. and Philip I., all being of barbarous fabric. The fact that the gold pieces of Plautius varied in weight from about 106 to 234 grs., that one piece shows a mixture of republican and imperial types, and that these and the later pieces in the hoard were separated by a period of over three centuries, is sufficient evidence of their spuriousness. This view was held by Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, t. v., p. 184), and is shared by Dr. Kenner, of Vienna, and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 41, 42).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but from the types of his coins it is possible that he was a son of M. Lollius Palicanus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 71, and a candidate for the consulship B.C. 67. He has been somewhat doubtfully identified with M. Lollius M. f., who

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4012	59·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4013	57·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; knot of hair at back of head, decorated with jewels.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΡΛLIkANVS (Nott)
			Type II.	
4014	55·8	*Æ* ·8	Head of Honos r., laureate, hair long; behind, HON ORIS	Curule chair between two ears of corn; above, ΡALIkANVS
4015	62·7	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΡΛLIkANVS **[Pl. 1. 19.]** (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4016	23·6	*Æ* ·5	Head of Felicitas r., diademed, and wearing earring and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck; behind, FELICITATIS	ΡALIkANI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. **[Pl. 1. 20.]**
			Sestertius	
4017	12·0	*Æ* ·5	Urn without handles.	A voting tablet with ring attached to the upper end (*tessera ansata*); around, ΡALIkANVS **[Pl. 1. 21.]** (Bank Coll.)

was consul B.C. 21; held various commands under Augustus, and in B.C. 2 accompanied Caius Caesar to the East, where he shortly afterwards died. It would seem more probable that he was the L. Lollius who struck bronze coins which are attributed to Cyrenaica, and which bear the legends ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ or L. LOLLIVS, and which have for types, head of Jupiter Ammon and curule chair, head of Diana and camel, or head of Diana and stag, &c. (see Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. i., pp. 154-156). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 397 f.) thinks that the Lollius who struck these coins was one of the legates of Pompey during the war against the pirates, and that their date of issue was about B.C. 67—66. The style of those with the bust of Diana and a stag seems to belong to a somewhat later date, more to the same period as the above issue. The member of the Lollia gens who some time later struck coins also for Cyrenaica with his own name ΡALIK. ΡR and that of Augustus, may possibly be the consul of B.C. 21 (Müller, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 167). They are certainly of a later date than those which bear the name of L. Lollius. The date of issue of the above denarii with ΡALIKANVS is ascertainable from the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds).

The types of the coins of Palikanus (or Palicanus) are somewhat difficult to explain. Those with the heads of Libertas, Honos, and Felicitas, and the representation of the Rostra, the voting urn and the tablet, may relate to the vigorous and successful exertions of the tribune, M. Lollius Palicanus, during his year of office to obtain for the tribunes the restoration of those powers and privileges of which they had been deprived by Sulla, and the curule chair to his candidature for the consulship, when the consul Piso, who presided at the comitia, refused to announce his name should he be elected. If the curule chair does actually refer to this circumstance, this would be an additional reason for assigning the coins of L. Lollius struck at Cyrene to a date later than B.C. 67—66, as contemporary events were not at that period recorded on coins.

A variety of the denarius of Type I. in the Berlin collection reads ΡALIkANI, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 46; A.U.C. 708[1]	
			L. PAPIVS CELSVS	
			(LUCIUS PAPIUS CELSUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4018	63·6	*R* ·7	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin, tied in front.	A she-wolf r., bearing in her mouth a brand which she is about to place on a brazier, near it stands an eagle fanning the flames with its wings; in exergue, L·PAPIVS; above, CEL SVS·III·VIR·
4019	63·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 22.]
4020	61·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4021	60·1	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4022	59·2	*R* ·65	Similar.	Similar.

another of the quinarius, PALIKANVS. The letters S. C which are sometimes given on representations of the sestertius do not occur on any of the few specimens known. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit*, 1897, p. 6) says he has only met with three specimens of the sestertius; one in the Museo Olivieri in Pesaro; one in the Paris Cabinet; and the third in the British Museum. There was also an example in the Jarry collection sold in Paris in 1878. It is interesting to note that this moneyer struck both the quinarius and the sestertius, which are now becoming more general (see issues of the following years).

[1] The coinage of this year is again of two classes, ordinary and special. The former was issued by L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius C. f. Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus, who appear to have formed a mint-triumvirate, and who each strike denarii of more than one type. Some of the types relate to their own family history; others illustrate contemporary events, and are of a special character. The special coinage is that which was issued in the name of A. Hirtius, who was a *praefectus Urbi*, and records the third consulship of Julius Caesar. This money was of gold only, and, as will be shown, was probably struck on the occasion of the great triumph of Caesar, one of the principal events which occurred at Rome during the year. The special types used by the triumvirs of the mint may also relate to this event. Each of these moneyers struck quinarii and sestertii, as well as denarii.

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, but it is very probable that he was a son of L. Papius, who filled the same office *circ.* B.C. 80 (see above, p. 370). His companions at the mint were, as already stated, probably C. Antius C. f. Restio and Mn. Cordius Rufus, there being many points of resemblance between their coinages. Specimens of the coinage of each moneyer occurred in the Villola, Collecchio, and Liria hoards (see Tables of Finds).

Like the coins of the elder Papius, some of the types of those of the younger relate to the early history of his family in connection with the cities of Latium, more especially Lanuvium. The types of Juno Sospita on the denarius, and of the virgin feeding a serpent on the sestertius, have already been noticed as they occurred on previous coinages (see coins of L. Papius, p. 370, and of L. Roscius Fabatus, p. 422); but in the reverse type of the denarius we meet with an interesting illustration of the following legend connected with the founding of Lavinium (Lanuvium?), as related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Ant. rom.*, i. 59). When Aeneas with

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4023	64·0	Æ ·7	Head of Triumphus r., laureate;[1] behind, trophy; below, TRIVMPVS	Similar. [Pl. li. 1.] (Blacas Coll.)
4024	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; Triumphus is slightly bearded.	Similar. [Pl. li. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			Quinarius	
4025	31·2	Æ ·6	Bust of Victory r., winged, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck.	Female figure standing r., and feeding, from her dress, a serpent erect before her; on l., L. PAPIVS; on r., CELSVS [Pl. li. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
4026	29·8	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
4027	25·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; the name CELSVS omitted. [Pl. li. 4.]
			Sestertius[2]	
4028	12·4	Æ ·45	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; behind, winged caduceus; before, CELSVS	Lyre. [Pl. li. 5.] (Nott)

his Trojan companions were engaged in the building of the city, they were startled by an adjoining wood being on fire. This, they perceived, was caused by a she-wolf which placed pieces of wood on a brazier, fanned by an eagle with its wings. A fox seeing the fire vainly attempted to extinguish it by dipping his tail in a neighbouring stream, and then scattering the water over the flames, but he was driven off by the wolf and the eagle. Aeneas reflecting on this prodigy, foretold to his companions that the new colony, which they were founding, would in future be famous, but it would have to contend against the jealousy of its neighbours, yet in the end it would prevail. As a record of this legend the inhabitants of Lavinium placed in the forum of their city bronze figures of the wolf and the eagle, who had thus foretold its future destiny. This tradition was in all probability connected with Lanuvium, its name in inscriptions being often written Lanivium; hence the confusion of ancient authors between it and *Lavinium*. The two names are so frequently interchanged as to leave constant doubt which of the two is really meant.

[1] It is not improbable that the head of Juno Sospita was changed for that of Triumphus with the trophy on the occasion of the triumph of Julius Caesar, and the bust of Victory on the quinarius may also refer to the same event; but we hesitate to trace in her features a portrait of Calpurnia, the wife of Caesar, because it is a question whether contemporary portraits would occur on Roman coins so early (see below, the aureus of Caesar, p. 527). The type of the sestertius, head of Mercury, and the lyre, like similar pieces of C. Pansa (see above, p. 511) may refer to a special distribution of corn.

[2] Varieties of the sestertius have the name of CELSVS repeated on the reverse, or that of L. PAPI (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 284, 285, nos. 6, 7). The Borghesi specimen, with the moneyer's name CELSVS on the reverse as well as on the obverse, was in the Sarti collection at Rome, which was purchased by Dr. Haeberlin (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 68).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. ANTIVS C. F. RESTIO	
			(CAIUS ANTIUS CAII FILIUS RESTIO[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4029	62·4	Æ ·75	Head of the tribune, Antius Restio, r., bare; behind, RESTIO	Hercules Triumphalis naked, walking r.; he holds club in upraised r. hand, and trophy in l.; lion's skin over l. arm; on r., C·ANTIVS·C·F (Nott)
4030	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. li. 6.]
4031	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] From the evidence of the coins it may be concluded that this moneyer was a son of Antius Restio, the tribune who was the author of a sumptuary law, *circ.* B.C. 74, which had for its chief object the limitation of the cost of entertainments. C. Antius Restio, the moneyer, was proscribed by the triumvirs in B.C. 43, but was saved by the fidelity of a slave, who enabled him to escape to Sextus Pompey in Sicily. He is the only member of the Antia gens of whom coins are known.

The head on the denarius of Type I. is a portrait of the tribune of the people, Antius Restio, of whom it is related that after the passing of his sumptuary law he was compelled to seek refuge at Lavinium, in which city there existed a special cult of the Dei Penates. Babelon (vol. i., p. 154) thinks that as a souvenir of that event the moneyer placed the heads of those divinities on his coins (see Type II.). The representation of Hercules Triumphalis may have a double interpretation, as it may relate not only to the reputed descent of the Antia gens from Antiades, the son of Hercules and Aglaia, but also to the triumphs of Caesar in Rome during this year. The trophy which Hercules bears is decorated with two shields, a round one and an oblong one, such as are figured on the coins of Decimus Brutus, which commemorate the Gaulish campaign (see above, p. 507). It may therefore be suggested that the heads of the Dei Penates do not record the flight of the tribune Restio to Lavinium, but refer to the sacrifices which Caesar would offer to those divinities on his return to Rome.

The types of the quinarius and those of the sestertius are somewhat difficult to explain. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that whilst the denarii were struck in Rome, the smaller denominations appear to have been issued in Mysia, since most of their types are met with on the autonomous coinages of that district, and he therefore supposes that C. Antius was appointed a moneyer at Rome in B.C. 49, and that on the approach of Caesar he left the city with Pompey, and accompanied him to the East, where he held the post of quaestor or that of a *triumvir monetalis*. We cannot accept Babelon's suggestion to separate the issues of the various denominations of this coinage and to distribute them to different localities: first, because they are all of Roman fabric; and, secondly, because they correspond to the coinages of the other moneyers holding office at Rome at this time. Also, the date B.C. 49 seems too early for C. Antius Restio's tenure of office as a triumvir of the mint. We would therefore propose other interpretations of the types of these smaller pieces. That of the quinarius, head of Diana and stag, may be connected with some special cult of that divinity in either the Julia or the Marcia gens, as similar types are met with on sestertii of T. Carisius (see p. 531) and L. Buca (see p. 547), both of whom recorded the triumphs of Caesar; and on the denarius of Augustus struck by C. Marius Tromentina (see coinage of B.C. 8; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 207, no. 17), in which instance Julia, the daughter of Augustus, is represented as Diana. The bucranium and the altar

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4032	60·1	Æ ·7	Jugate heads of the Dei Penates r., diademed; behind, DEI ΓENATES	Similar. [Pl. li. 7.] (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4033	31·6	Æ ·5	Head of Diana r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross and necklace of pendants; hair turned back, and tied on the top of her head; behind shoulders, bow and quiver, and legend, C · ANTIVS	Stag r., with tall antlers; before, RESTIO [Pl. li. 8.] (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4034	15·2	Æ ·45	Head of ox (*bucranium*) facing, garlanded; below, C · ANTIVS	Garlanded and lighted altar, dividing legend, RES TIO [Pl. li. 9.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4035	13·1	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.[1]	
	8·6	Æ ·45	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; behind, caduceus and C · ANTIVS	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 156, no. 5.]

---

on the sestertii may be a reference to the sacrifices which Caesar offered on his return, possibly to Diana in her temple on Mons Aventinus (see above, coins of A. Postumius Albinus, with symbol of the bucranium, p. 351), and the helmet, owl, and shield (the attributes of Minerva) may be a record of the prudence, courage, and perseverance with which he had conducted his numerous campaigns. It was evidently with some such intent that Mn. Cordius Rufus, the colleague of C. Antius Restio, adopted a similar type for some of his denarii (see below, p. 524). The head of Mercury may relate to some special largess of corn, as in the case of L. Papius Celsus.

[1] The only specimen of the sestertius of this type known to Bahrfeldt is in the D'Ailly collection, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
4036	8·6	Æ ·5	Crested Corinthian helmet r.; behind and below, C . ANTIVS	Owl standing r. on shield; behind, RESTIO [Pl. li. 10.] (Nott)

M . CORDIVS RVFVS

(MANIUS CORDIUS RUFUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4037	62·0	Æ ·7	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r.; each wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star; behind and below, RVFVS III · VIR	Venus Verticordia[3] standing l., holding balance in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind her shoulder hovers Cupid; on r., M · CORDIVS[4] [Pl. li. 11.] (Nott)

[1] Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 14, pl. 52, no. 2) describes and figures a variety of this type having on the obverse Fortuna standing l. and holding a rudder and a cornucopiae; below, C . ANTIVS (see also Babelon, vol. i., p. 157, no. 7). If authentic, this coin would probably be a quinarius and not a sestertius, but its existence is in question, for Avellino (*Bull. arch. nap.*, iii. 37, 14), whom Riccio quotes as his authority for describing the coin, said that he had never seen such a piece, and that Riccio's assertion was without foundation. No specimen of this sestertius is now known (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 27).

[2] Of this moneyer we appear to have no certain record beyond his coins. He is not mentioned by any ancient writer, and he is the only member of the Cordia gens whose name is associated with the Roman mint. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., p. 269), however, refers to an inscription found at Tusculum, which gives the name of Manius Cordius Rufus, who was the son of another Manius, and who bore the titles of *praetor*, *proconsul*, *aedilis lustrando Monti Sacro*. As the inscription belongs to quite late republican times, it is possible that this Manius may be our moneyer, and that the family originally came from Tusculum, where there was a special cult of the Dioscuri: hence the representation of their heads on the coinage. The same heads of the Dioscuri occur on the gold coins of L. Servius Rufus struck four years later (see below, p. 566).

[3] Venus Verticordia, the goddess who "turns the hearts of men," to whom a temple was specially dedicated at Rome after the corruption of the vestal virgins, may not only be a punning allusion to the name of the Cordia gens, but may also refer to the Julia family, which claimed its descent from Venus herself (see below, p. 542). This, and also the other types of Venus and Cupid, and of Sol and the eagle, may have been selected in honour of Julius Caesar, especially as the occurrence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) shows that at least part of this coinage was an exceptional one, probably issued on the occasion of his triumph. The types of the helmet, owl and aegis or shield (attributes of Minerva) have already been explained in discussing the coinage of C. Antius Restio, the colleague of Manius Cordius.

Like Babelon in the case of the coinage of C. Antius Restio, Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 102) has suggested that as some of the types used by Manius Cordius occur on autonomous coins of the cities of Pontus they were struck there, and more particularly at Amisus, on the money of which place are figured the owl, the aegis, and the eagle with extended wings. He therefore concludes that Cordius was a moneyer appointed by Pompey in B.C. 49, that he struck coins with types relating to his own family at Rome, and that when his patron left he followed him to the East. For reasons similar to those stated in the case of the money of Antius we are unable to accept Cavedoni's views.

[4] Varieties read CORDIV and CORDI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 92).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4038	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4039	62·7	Æ ·6	Similar; the pilei of the Dioscuri are not laureate, but are ornamented with a thin double band.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. li. 12.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
4040	63·9	Æ ·75	Head of Venus[2] r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck; a row of pearls passes behind from the diadem to the knot of hair; behind, RVFVS · S · C	Cupid seated on dolphin[3] r. which he conducts with a bridle; below, M · CORDIVS **[Pl. li. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4041	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; necklace formed of pendants; the knot of hair is not decorated with jewels, and it falls in two locks down the neck.	Similar. **[Pl. li. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III.[4]	
4042	65·3	Æ ·75	Corinthian helmet r., with crest, on which stands an owl; behind, RVFVS	The aegis with head of Medusa in centre; it is octangular, and has serpents at the angles, which separate the letters of the legend, M CORDIVS **[Pl. li. 15.]** (Nott)
4043	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This coin is thick and lumpy, and may be a forgery of the time.

[2] The head of Venus is treated in a very similar way to those of other divinities represented at this time on coins.

[3] Cupid or Eros on a dolphin was a common attribute of Venus in ancient sculpture, vase paintings, and gems.

[4] For an explanation of this type see above, p. 522.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
4044	28·2	Æ ·5	Head of Sol r., radiate; behind and below, M·CORDIVS[1]	Eagle standing l., looking r., wings extended; in exergue, RVFVS **[Pl. li. 16.]** (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4045	16·5	Æ ·5	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring and necklace; hair collected into a knot, &c.; similar to no. 4040; behind, M·CORDI	Cupid walking r., bearing wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.; before, RVFVS **[Pl. li. 17.]**
4046	11·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4047	8·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4048	15·3	Æ ·45	Similar; legend, M·CORDIVS	Similar; legend, RVFI[2] **[Pl. li. 18.]** (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
			Type II.	
4049	13·7	Æ ·45	Crested helmet r.; behind and below, M·CORDIVS	Similar; legend, RVFVS[3] **[Pl. li. 19.]** (Nott)
			A. HIRTIVS (AULUS HIRTIUS[4])	
			Aureus	
4050	124·6	N ·8	Head of Pietas r., veiled; around, C·CAESAR COS·TER (*Consul tertium*)	Sacrificial implements; lituus, jug with handle (*capis*), and axe; on l., and below, A·HIRTIVS·PR (*Praefectus*). **[Pl. li. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] A variety reads M.CORDI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 92; and 1900, pp. 39, 40). The coin figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 384, no. 5) shows the eagle standing to r. This variety is very rare.

[2] Other varieties read RVFV and RVF (*Ib.*, 1900, p. 40).

[3] There are varieties with RVFI and RVF (*Ib.*).

[4] Aulus Hirtius throughout his life was a personal and political friend of Julius Caesar. In B.C. 58 he was appointed by Caesar his legate in Gaul. At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49 he returned to Rome, and was one of the *praefecti Urbi* in B.C. 46, in which year, in the month of August, Caesar celebrated his quadruple triumph for victories in Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa (Dion Cassius, xliii. 19; Plutarch, *Caesar*, c 55). He is also supposed to have been the author of the *Lex Hirtia*, which excluded all the followers of Pompey from the magistracies. In B.C. 45 he joined Caesar at Narbo after the Spanish campaign; was appointed governor of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4051	124·8	*N* ·8	Similar; of somewhat inferior style; letters of legend larger.	Similar; letters of legend larger. **[Pl. li. 21.]** (Wigan Coll.)
4052	122·0	*N* ·8	Similar; of coarse work; Pietas is represented with old features, and the letters of the legend are still larger.	Similar; of coarse work, and letters of legend still larger. **[Pl. li. 22.]** (Bank Coll.)
4053	121·0	*N* ·85	Similar; head smaller.	Similar.
4054	124·0	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, AIIIRTIVSPR **[Pl. li. 23.]**

Belgic Gaul in B.C. 44, but administered the province by deputy, and in the same year was nominated by Caesar, with C. Vibius Pansa, consul for B.C. 43. He perished in the year of his consulship with his colleague Pansa in the attempt to relieve Mutina when besieged by Antony. He is the only member of his family of whom we possess coins, struck at the Roman mint.

The aurei which bear the name of Hirtius were struck by him as *praefectus Urbi*, and in the third consulship of Julius Caesar, B.C. 46, so that the precise date of their issue is certain. The reverse type is in honour of Julius Caesar as Pontifex Maximus, an office to which he was appointed in B.C. 63, and the head of Pietas on the obverse occurs, as we have already seen, on the gold and silver coins issued by Caesar himself in B.C. 49 (see p. 505). As they also bear the name of Caesar, it may be concluded that these gold pieces were struck on the occasion of his quadruple triumph in B.C. 46, which was accompanied by largesses of corn, by distribution of money to the people and the soldiers, by public banquets, and by all kinds of entertainments. The first triumph was for his conquest of the Gauls; the second, for his defeat of Ptolemy; the third for his victory over Pharnaces II. of Pontus; and the fourth, for the overthrow of Juba in Africa. The four triumphs were celebrated with an interval of a few days between each. Suetonius (*Caesar*, xxxviii.) relates that on this occasion Caesar gave to every foot-soldier in his veteran legions, besides the two thousand sesterces paid him in the beginning of the Civil war, twenty thousand more in the shape of prize-money. To the people of Rome, besides ten modii of corn and as many pounds of oil, he gave three hundred sesterces a man, which he had formerly promised them, and a hundred more to each for the delay in fulfilling his engagements. It was therefore to meet this lavish expenditure that not only were these gold coins struck, but the ordinary moneyers of the year, L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus, issued coins of special types. Another issue of gold coins under similar circumstances took place at Rome in the following year, and, on that occasion L. Munatius Plancus, one of the *praefecti Urbi*, was specially chosen to superintend the striking of it (see below, p. 537). The fabric of the aurei of Hirtius varies a good deal; on some the head of Pietas is well executed, and the letters are neatly made, but on others the work is very coarse, and her features assume those of an old and decrepit person. This is, no doubt, due to the haste in which the dies were made and to the unskilfulness of the engravers, and not to an attempt, as it has been supposed, to portray the features of Caesar himself (Babelon, vol. i., p. 542). To satisfy the immense lavishness of Julius Caesar, these gold coins must have been struck in very large numbers, as even at the present day they are amongst the most common of the republican aurei. There were at least thirty-nine specimens in the Cajazzo hoard found in 1878 (see *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 234).

The small bronze coins bearing the name of Aulus Hirtius, and having an elephant on the obverse and the emblems of the pontificate on the reverse (Babelon, vol. i., p. 543, no. 3), are precise copies, except for the name of Hirtius, of denarii of Julius Caesar struck in Gaul, B.C. 50—49 (see Gaul, under date; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). They are usually found in the neighbourhood of Treves. Their date of issue is somewhat uncertain, but they may have been struck either in B.C. 49 after Caesar's departure from Gaul, or by a deputy of Hirtius in B.C. 44 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 542; Lenormant, *La Monn. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 314). The former date is the more probable one, as their type could not well have been revived after Caesar's death. The proposal to put their issue so early as B.C. 58 is quite inadmissible, as they could not have preceded the striking of the denarii of Julius Caesar of the same type and bearing his name. As these bronze coins of Hirtius appear to be of a local standard of weight, they are not included in the Roman series. It is possible they may have been of the weight of the *quadrans*, but as at this time there were no bronze coins of the Roman standard issued in the capital, they must be considered as belonging to the Gaulish series.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus[1]	
4055	122·6	*N* ·8	Veiled and laureate head r., with features of Julius Caesar; behind, C · CAESAR	Sacrificial implements; lituus, jug with handle (*capis*) and axe. **[Pl. li. 24.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 45; A.U.C. 709[2]	
			T. CARISIVS	
			(TITUS CARISIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4056	64·0	*R* ·75	Head of Juno Moneta r., slightly draped, wearing earring in shape of cross and necklace; hair collected into a knot; behind, MONETA	Implements for coining money, &c.; anvil between tongs and hammer; above, cap of Vulcan (*pileus*), laureate, and the legend, T · CARISIVS; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. lii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] If these aurei are genuine they must have been struck in B.C. 46, as they correspond precisely in type to those of A. Hirtius just described, and issued during the third consulship of Caesar. There is, however, considerable doubt as to their authenticity, not only on account of the appearance of the coins themselves, but also from the fact that it would seem very improbable that Caesar would have ventured at this time to place his own portrait on the coinage, or to have allowed his moneyer to do so. This special privilege was not granted to him till two years later by the Senate (see below, p. 542), and it never had been previously accorded to any Roman citizen. The fabric of the specimen in the British Museum, formerly in the Blacas collection, is certainly against its authenticity. The surface has a peculiar granulated appearance, not found on gold coins of this period, and there are traces of slight depressions, both on the obverse and on the reverse, where the remaining portions of the legends are to be found on the coins of Hirtius. It would therefore seem that at least the above specimen is an altered coin of Hirtius, portions of the legend having been erased, and the features of Pietas changed to those of Julius Caesar. Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 133) had already thrown considerable doubt on the genuineness of this coin and the specimen in the Paris collection; as, however, this opinion does not appear to be generally held (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 16), the coin is here described and figured. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 52) also condemns as false the British Museum specimen. Mommsen (*Gesch. des röm. Münz.*, p. 740, note 4) was of opinion that these coins were struck after Caesar's death, but even at so short an interval it is not probable that the type of an earlier coin would have been so closely copied.

[2] The same conditions appear to have prevailed at the mint at Rome during this year as had existed in the previous one and in B.C. 46, and we have again two series of coins: one ordinary, issued by the moneyers T. Carisius, C. Considius Paetus, and L. Valerius Acisculus,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4057	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair falling in one lock down the neck, and jewels above forehead.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4058	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair falling in two locks down the neck.	Similar. [Pl. lii. 2.] (Townley Coll.)
4059	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

who formed a triumvirate; the other special, issued by Lucius Munatius Plancus and Caius Clovius, who exercised the privilege in their capacity as *praefecti Urbi*. The ordinary moneyers again vary the types of their coins, denarii, quinarii, and sestertii, some of which relate to events connected with their own history or that of their families; others to current events associated with Julius Caesar and his successes. The coinages of the special moneyers are of gold and bronze; the former consisting of the aureus and half-aureus; the latter of the *as*. The occasion for striking these exceptional pieces, as well as those of the ordinary moneyers bearing special types, was, no doubt, on the triumph of Julius Caesar after his Spanish campaign. It will be seen that the issue of gold coins was not yet entrusted to the ordinary moneyers, but was reserved for a special officer or officers, who apparently acted under the direct control of Julius Caesar. The most notable incidents connected with the coinage of this year were the introduction of the half-aureus, and the attempt to revive at Rome a bronze currency, which had been in abeyance since B.C. 82.

The only certain information which we possess of T. Carisius is derived from his coins, unless he is the T. Carisius whose name occurs in an inscription of late republican times found at Avignon, in which he is described as "praetor of the Volcae" (T . CARISIVS T . F . PR . VOLCAR . DAT; Garrucci, *Sylloge*, no. 2221; *Rev. Arch.*, 1844, p. 479; *C.I.L.*, xii. 1028). He has been confused with P. Carisius, probably his son, who was legate and propraetor in Spain under Augustus, B.C. 23—22, and of whom there are coins in silver and bronze commemorating the foundation of the colony at Emerita (see Coinage of Spain, B.C. 23—22; Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 318—323). His colleagues at the mint appear to have been C. Considius Paetus and L. Valerius Acisculus, but he is the only one of the three who styles himself *triumvir*, and adds the legend S . C (*Senatus consulto*) on some of his coins. His coins and those of C. Considius Paetus were the latest struck at the Roman mint in the Villola and Collecchio hoards. None, however, were present of their colleague, L. Valerius Acisculus.

As already mentioned, T. Carisius and his colleagues vary the types of their coins, which come under two series: one relating to events connected with their own history or that of their families; the other to current events associated with Julius Caesar.

The coins of Carisius which belong to the first series are denarii with the head of Juno Moneta and the implements of coining, a direct allusion to the office of moneyer, and the sestertii with the type of the mask of Pan and the panther, which may relate to some tradition or event connected with his family history.

All the other types are connected with the triumphs of Julius Caesar, or are illustrations of the traditions of his family. Thus the head of the Aphrodisian Sibyl is a reference to the traditional descent of the Julia gens from Venus, and associated with her is the Sphinx, symbolical of prophecy and the oracle. The combination of Aphrodite and the Sphinx is to be found on coins of Gergis (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 472), and of Aphrodisias in Cilicia (Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münz.*, p. 434; cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Cyprus*, p. 1, note 4). A Sphinx also forms the reverse type of coins of Augustus struck in Asia (Cohen, *Méd. imp.* t. i., p. 67, no. 31), and ancient writers tell us that it was the emblem on his seal (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 50). A similar head of the Sibyl occurs on the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus, a colleague of Carisius, which is an additional reason for connecting the type with the Julia gens, and not with the moneyer's family (see p. 536, no. 4109). Babelon (vol. i., p. 313) questions its being of a Sibyl on account of its similarity to the head on the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus, which he identifies with Valeria Luperca or the goddess Juno of Falerii. Type III., with the sceptre, the cornucopiae, and the celestial globe, and the rudder (i.e., the sea), are emblematic of the great power of Julius Caesar and the plenty which Rome enjoyed at this time; and the bust of Victory, Victory in a chariot, and Roma seated on shields, can only refer to his numerous victories. That of Diana and the hound has already been explained in the case of previous moneyers. It may also be noticed that the cornucopiae and the celestial globe form the reverse type of the sestertii of C. Considius Paetus, the other colleague of Carisius (see p. 533). These interchanges of types are very strong evidence of a triumvirate of the mint.

A variety of Type I. reads CARISIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 36). This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
4060	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of the Aphrodisian Sibyl r., hair elaborately decorated with jewels and enclosed in a sling, tied with bands.	Sphinx seated r.; before, T · CARISIVS;[1] in exergue, III · VIR (Cracherode Coll.)
4061	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above sphinx. (Nott)
4062	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above and before sphinx
4063	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 3.]**
			Type III.	
4064	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with crest in form of dragon's head,[2] and ornamented at side with feather; necklace of pendants; behind, ROMA	Emblems of power; a celestial globe, on which rests a cornucopiae between a sceptre and a rudder; below, T · CAR ISIV; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. lii. 4.]**
4065	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is in form of dragon's head, but only indicated by Λ-shaped ornaments; earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls.	Similar; moneyer's name, T · CARISI (Cracherode Coll.)
4066	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is plain.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 5.]** (Nott)
4067	56·1	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is in form of dragon's head as on no. 4064; no earring.	Similar; moneyer's name, T · CARIS (de Salis Coll.)
4068	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; crest of helmet formed of Λ-shaped ornaments, and earring as on no. 4065.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 6.]**
4069	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; crest of helmet plain.	Similar.

[1] A variety reads CARISIV (Babelon, vol. i., p. 316, no. 11).

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 78) calls this form of helmet "Phrygian."

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
4070	61·2	Æ ·65	Bust of Victory r., draped, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in one lock down her neck; behind, S · C[1] (*Senatus consulto*).	T · CARISI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. (Blacas Coll.)
4071	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4072	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type IV. var.	
4073	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, &c.; similar to no. 4070; wearing diadem of double row of beads; necklace of pendants; hair short, and without S · C behind.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 8.]**
4074	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4075	28·9	Æ ·6	Bust of Victory r., draped, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is jewelled; palm-branch over l. shoulder.	Roma, helmeted and draped, seated towards l. on pile of shields; she holds short sword (*parazonium*) in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind her, T · CARISI **[Pl. lii. 9.]** (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4076	15·4	Æ ·45	Mask of Pan r.; behind, T CARISIVS[2]	Panther walking r., and holding thyrsus; in exergue, III · VIR **[Pl. lii. 10.]** (Nott)

[1] As this type evidently commemorates the triumph of Caesar, the letters S . C may be intended to denote that these coins were specially issued by order of the Senate on that occasion.

[2] A variety shows the legend T . CARISIVS above the mask of Pan (Babelon, vol. i., p. 317, no. 13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4077	13·3	Æ ·45	Head of Diana r., diademed; hair turned back, and tied at the top of her head; behind, bow and quiver.	Hound running r.; above, T · CAR[1] [Pl. lii. 11.] (Nott)
4078	10·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4079	10·0	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

C . CONSIDIVS ΓAETVS

(CAIUS CONSIDIUS PAETUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4080	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo[3] r., laureate, jewel or ornament near the ear; hair collected into a knot and falling in one lock down the neck; the whole within laurel-wreath.	Curule chair; above, C · CONSIDIVS; in exergue, ΓAETVS (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Varieties have the legend T . CARISI above the hound, and also T . CARISI, T . CARIS or T . CA in the exergue (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 36; Babelon, vol. i., p. 316, nos. 8, 9).

[2] We have no certain information of this moneyer beyond that supplied by his coins. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 152) has identified him with C. Considius, a partisan of Pompey and son of C. Considius Longus, propraetor in Africa, who fell into Caesar's power when he obtained possession of Adrumetum after the battle of Thapsus B.C. 47, and was pardoned. This identification is possible, as under such circumstances Considius could have been a moneyer at Rome two years later. Borghesi, however, further suggests that, on account of some of his coins having the head of Apollo, Considius was a triumvir of the mint in B.C. 49, and accompanied Pompey to Greece in that year, and struck these coins at Apollonia (Illyricum) and in virtue of his office as curule aedile. Borghesi's views as to the provenance of these coins are, however, not based on any historical evidence, but are purely conjectural, and they are quite refuted not only by other types used by Considius, but also by the strong evidence of finds, which make it impossible to assign the issue to so early a date as B.C. 49. The following interpretation of the types, their interchange with those of his colleagues, the fabric of the coins and their denominations, prove fairly conclusively, apart from any other evidence, that Considius held office at the mint with T. Carisius and L. Valerius Acisculus. It has already been noticed (see p. 528) that the coins of C. Considius Paetus and T. Carisius were probably the latest of those struck at the mint at Rome which occurred in the Villola and Collecchio hoards, and also that none of L. Valerius Acisculus were met with in either of these hoards (see Tables of Finds).

[3] Like the coins of T. Carisius, the types of those of C. Considius are of two series, one relating to his own family history, the other to that of Julius Caesar or to Caesar himself. The head of Apollo and the curule chair may denote some special celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares* during the curule aedileship of an ancestor of the moneyer, these games being until the Augustan period under the special care of such officers. All the other coins bear types connected with Julius Caesar and his family, and were no doubt issued on the occasion of his triumph in B.C. 45. The heads of Venus and Minerva, Cupid, Victory in a chariot, the celestial globe, and the cornucopiae have already been explained in the case of previous moneyers of this Period, notably in connection with the issues of T. Carisius. Victory bearing a trophy would also be a fitting illustration of Caesar's military successes. The head of Venus may be that of Venus Erycina, as it occurs on some earlier coins of C. Considius Nonianus (see above, p. 473). Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 177) has identified the head on the obverse of Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4081	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; jewel above forehead.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 12.]** (Nott)
4082	60·8	Æ 75	Similar; no jewel or ornament at ear and above forehead.	Similar.
4083	64·0	Æ ·8	Similar to the preceding; hair falling in two locks down the neck; border of dots in place of wreath.	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lii. 13.]**
			Type I. var.	
4084	64·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; jewel above ear, and others in hair above forehead; behind, A (*Apollo*); border of dots.	Curule chair; above, C · CONSIDI; in exergue, ΓAETI **[Pl. lii. 14.]**
4085	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4086	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; large jewel above forehead; no border of dots.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
4087	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Venus r., laureate, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair collected into a knot, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in one lock down the neck; string of pearls at back of head; behind, ΓAETI	C · CONSIDI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga l., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l. **[Pl. lii. 16.]**
4088	56·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4089	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4090	63·7	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Venus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 17.]** (Nott)

as that of Venus, but Babelon (vol. i., p. 377) remarking on its similarity to those on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, p. 442, no. 3606, pl. xlv. 14), and of P. Clodius Turrinus (see below, p. 586), and also that the letter A occurs behind it on Type I. var., considers it to be of Apollo. Babelon, having attributed this issue to B.C. 49, gives different explanations of the other types. The legends on the coins of the present moneyer are in the genitive as well as in the nominative case.

[1] There is a plated coin in the Berlin collection consisting of this reverse, but with the obverse of Type III., bust of Minerva (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 91).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.[1]	
4091	60·8	Æ ·8	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and aegis.	C · CONSIDI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l. **[Pl. lii. 18.]** (Nott)
4092	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Quinarius	
4093	23·1	Æ ·55	Head of Venus r., wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is jewelled, and falling down her neck; behind, ΓAETVS	Victory walking l., and bearing trophy in both hands; before her, C · CONSIDIVS[2] **[Pl. lii. 19.]**
4094	28·0	Æ ·6	Similar; hair ornamented at back with string of pearls; behind head, ΓAETI	Similar; Victory walks r.; before her, C · CONSIDIVS
4095	33·0	Æ ·6	Similar; the head of Venus is also laureate.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CONSIDI **[Pl. lii. 20.]** (Nott)
4096	32·5	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; Victory walks l. **[Pl. lii. 21.]**
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4097	12·8	Æ ·4	Bust of Cupid r., winged; plait of hair extending from above the forehead to the neck; below, C · CONSIDIVS[3]	Double cornucopiae tied with fillet on celestial globe. **[Pl. lii. 22.]** (Nott)
4098	11·8	Æ ·4	Similar; C · CON[SIDI]	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 23.]** (Nott)

[1] There is in the Turin collection a denarius of this type countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 366).

[2] A variety of this type of the quinarius in the collection at Padua reads C . CONSIDIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 38).

[3] Varieties in the Gnecchi and Berlin collections read C . CONSID or C . COSNVS (Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, 1900, p. 39).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var.	
	10·0	Æ ·4	Similar; bust of Cupid with small head; below, C · CONSIDIVS[1]	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 380, no. 11.]

L . VALERIVS ACISCVLVS

(LUCIUS VALERIUS ACISCULUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4099	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo Soranus r., diademed, hair in ringlets, and waved over the forehead; above, star; behind and below, ACIS CVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*).	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Female figure, Valeria Luperca, seated on heifer walking r.; she holds in both hands her veil, which floats over her head. **[Pl. liii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] A variety in the Berlin collection reads C . CONSID (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 39).

[2] This moneyer is also only known from his coins, the types of which are of considerable variety and interest, and their explanation has much exercised the ingenuity of numismatists. It is chiefly to M. Charles Lenormant (*Inst. arch. de Rome, Nouvelles Annales*, vol. ii., 1838, pp. 142 f.) and to the Baron de Witte (*Rev. Num.*, 1849, pp. 325 f.), that we are indebted for much information as to their historical and mythological allusions. M. Lenormant has attempted to show that all the types of the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus allude to the legendary origin and name of his family, whilst the symbol, the double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*), in addition refers to his cognomen. Plutarch (*Parallel.*, vii. 248, ed. Reiske) tells us that "when the inhabitants of Falerii in Etruria were visited by a plague, the oracle announced that the scourge would only cease by the annual sacrifice of a virgin to Juno. This superstition was long maintained till the lot fell on a young virgin named Valeria Luperca; but when she drew forth the sword to slay herself an eagle descended in its flight, carried off the instrument of sacrifice, and at the same time deposited on the altar a hammer with a small handle. It then threw the sword on a heifer which was grazing near the temple. When the virgin saw this she sacrificed the heifer, and taking the hammer went from house to house restoring the sick by touching them gently with it, and telling them to be healed. This mystical ceremony is still practised at Falerii." In connection with this legend M. Lenormant's and Baron de Witte's explanations of the types are as follows:—(*a*) The *acisculus* is the hammer which was placed by the eagle on the altar; it is also a *type parlant* of the moneyer's cognomen, and its healing power is an allusion to his nomen Valerius (*valere*); (*b*) the female figure on the heifer is Valeria Luperca, who is seated on the animal which was sacrificed in her place; (*c*) the young head bound with a diadem is that of Apollo Soranus, who was worshipped by the Falerians; (*d*) the human-headed bird with the shield and the "double flute" is the Siren of Falerii with the attributes of Minerva, who was the supposed inventor of that instrument; (*e*) the head with the hair confined by a band (Type III.) is that of Valeria Luperca herself; (*f*) the head of Sol and the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4100	63·1	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Apollo Soranus, slightly bearded; above forehead, jewel; hair not waved.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4101	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair slightly waved.	Similar.
4102	68·7	Æ ·75	Similar; laurel-wreath border.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 3.]
4103	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4104	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
4105	60·8	Æ ·85	Head of Apollo Soranus r., &c.; similar to no. 4099; hair slightly waved; above forehead, jewel; behind, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); all within laurel-wreath.	L·VALERIVS (in exergue). Owl with helmeted human head (Minerva), walking r., and carrying spear and shield; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 4.] (Nott)
4106	55·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; the owl carries two spears and shield. [Pl. liii. 5.]
4107	48·2	Æ ·85	Similar; hair not waved.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

biga of Diana relate to the saecular games which were first celebrated by Valerius Publicola before their regular institution after the Punic wars; and (*g*) the head of Jupiter and the anguipedic figure, the giant *Valens*, typical of force and strength, are a direct allusion to the family name *Valerius*, a word of similar derivation. Whilst agreeing with some of M. Lenormant's and Baron de Witte's solutions of these very enigmatic types, we are disposed to see in them, as in the case of those of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus, references in some instances to the history of the moneyer's family, and in others to that of the Julia gens or to Julius Caesar himself. We accept readily the explanation of the *acisculus* as a *type parlant*, and the identification of the Apollo head as that of Apollo Soranus, and of Valeria Luperca and the heifer; but the remaining types appear to be in honour of Julius Caesar, as in the case of the other moneyers of this year. The human-headed bird, helmeted, and holding a spear or two spears (not "a double flute") and a shield is emblematic of Minerva herself. Similar representations are not uncommon on Roman gems (see *Brit. Mus. Cat. Gems*, p. 209, nos. 2087-8; Furtwängler, *Ant. Gem.*, pl. xlvi., no. 20). Its personal application to Caesar has already been explained in the case of the types of the coins of C. Antius Restio and Mn. Cordius Rufus (see pp. 522, 523). The female head on the reverse of Type III. being so similar in treatment to that on coins of T. Carisius (see above, p. 529, no. 4060) may also represent the same divinity, the Aphrodisian Sibyl, which would denote a further interchange of types between these moneyers. Diana in a biga is another representation of that divinity in connection with the Julia gens which has already been explained (see above, p. 521), and the head of Sol could well be an allusion to Caesar's successes in the East. The head of Jupiter and the anguipedic giant, the monster of sedition, who is being struck by one of the god's bolts, and is raising his hand to ward off others, appear to relate to Caesar's triumph over all his enemies, more especially to the recent defeat of the Pompeian party in Spain. The bust of Victory on the quinarius would be another allusion to this last circumstance, and the type of the double cornucopiae has already been explained in connection with previous issues as probably relating to largesses of corn.

If the circumstances be taken into consideration under which the coins of Valerius were most probably struck, that is on the occasion of Caesar's triumph after the Spanish war, the above explanations of some of the types seem quite admissible.

Though none of the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus were present in either the Villola or the Collecchio hoards, yet their types show that he was probably a colleague at the mint of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
4108	60·1	Æ ·8	Similar; hair slightly waved.	Similar; the moneyer's name, L · VALERIVS, is behind the owl, and not in the exergue. [Pl. liii. 6.] (Townley Coll.)
			Type III.	
4109	61·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo Soranus r., &c.; similar to no. 4105; hair not waved, and no jewel above forehead; all within laurel-wreath.	Female head (the Aphrodisian Sibyl) r., hair elaborately decorated with jewels and partly enclosed in a sling, tied with bands (see above, no. 4060); before, L · VALERIVS; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 7.] (Townley Coll.)
			Type IV.	
4110	62·4	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo or Sol r., with long hair, and wearing radiate crown, the fillet of which falls down the neck; behind and below, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*).	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Diana in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip in r. hand, and reins in l. [Pl. liii. 8.] (Nott)
4111	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4112	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; hair short.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4113	52·2	Æ ·75	Similar; the ends of the fillet of the crown fall over each side of the neck.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 9.]
			Type V.	
4114	64·4	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); all within laurel-wreath.	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Anguipedic giant facing; he grasps in r. hand a thunderbolt, which has pierced his side, and raises his l. arm.
4115	57·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 10.] (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4116	23·4	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r., winged.	Double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); around, ACISCVLVS; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 11.]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
4117	12·3	*Æ* ·45	Double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); around handle, ACISCVLVS	Double cornucopiae bound with fillet. [Pl. liii. 12.] (Nott)

L. PLANC

(LUCIUS MUNATIUS PLANCUS[2])

Aureus

4118	124·2	*N* ·85	Bust of Victory r., draped; hair rolled back, and collected into a knot behind; large wing behind shoulder; around, C·CAES DIC·TER (*Caius Caesar, dictator tertium*).	Sacrificial jug with handle (*capis*); around, L·PLANC PRAEF·VRB (*Lucius Plancus, praefectus Urbi*). [Pl. liii. 13.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] Babelon's statement (vol. ii., p. 521, note 1) that Cavedoni (*Append. al Saggio*, p. 172) cites a sestertius in *bronze* in the Bologna Museum of the same type as that described above is an error. There is a specimen of this rare piece in the University Museum at Bologna, but though it is somewhat black with oxidation, it is, however, of silver, and weighs 9 grs. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 85, pl. v., no. 120).

[2] Lucius Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus was a friend of Julius Caesar, and, as mentioned above, a brother of L. Plautius Plancus, who was an officer of the mint B.C. 47 (see p. 516). He served under Caesar in Gaul, Spain, and Africa between B.C. 54—46; was appointed one of the six *praefecti Urbi* in Rome to administer the affairs of the city during Caesar's absence in Spain B.C. 46—45; was nominated by Caesar to the government of Transalpine Gaul for B.C. 44, and also for the consulship with Decimus Brutus as his colleague for B.C. 42 (see above, p. 508). It was during his governorship of Gaul that Plancus founded colonies at Lugdunum and Augusta Rauracorum (Aosta), and to this time are given those Gaulish copper coins which bear his name and that of the chief, Attalus (see *Cat. Mon. Gaul., Bibl. Nat.*, nos. 4792-97). On his return to Rome in B.C. 43 he celebrated a triumph for his victories in Gaul, and assumed the title of *imperator*. He was consul B.C. 42; commanded the troops of Antony in the Perusine war B.C. 41; was appointed proconsul in Asia B.C. 40; was probably *consul suffectus* B.C. 36; and governor of Syria for Antony B.C. 35. It is possible that he accompanied Antony in his campaign against the Armenians B.C. 34, and was present at his triumph in the same year at Alexandria. It was during his proconsulship in Asia B.C. 40, that he struck the gold and silver coins which bear his name and that of Mark Antony, and on which he styles himself *proconsul* and *imperator iterum* (see coins of the East, B.C. 40; and Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 239, 240). Later on we find him favouring the party of Octavius, and it was on his proposal that Octavius received the title of *Augustus*. The date of the death of Plancus is uncertain, but he was censor in B.C. 22 with Paulus Aemilius Lepidus, when he built the temple of Saturn (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 29). He is the only member of the Munatia gens of whom we possess coins.

The legends on the coins of Plancus enable us to fix their date of issue. It was in B.C. 45 that Julius Caesar was appointed *Dictator* for the third time (Mommsen, *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 40), and it was from about November B.C. 46 to October B.C. 45, that Plancus acted as one of the *praefecti Urbi* appointed by Caesar. The obverse type is evidently a record of the recent victories of Julius Caesar in Spain, and the one-handled jug (*capis*) on the reverse is probably a symbol, personal to Plancus himself, as this type is represented later on his coins which bear also the name of Mark Antony. It may refer to his position as a member of the college of the *Epulones*. Besides the aureus, Plancus issued the half-aureus (*quinarius aureus*), which is the first

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4119	124·1	*N* ·8	Similar; small wing behind shoulder of Venus.	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)
4120	123·1	*N* ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4121	122·0	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4122	123·8	*N* ·9	Similar; wing larger; letters of legend smaller.	Similar; moneyer's name, L PLANC PR VRB [Pl. liii. 14.]
			Half-Aureus	
4123	63·0	*N* ·65	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L · PLANC PRAEF · VRB [Pl. liii. 15.] (Wigan Coll.)
			As	
4124	205·5	Æ 1·1	Bust of Victory r., draped; her hair drawn to the back of her head, and tied with a band; behind, star; before, CAESAR · DIC · TER	Sacrificial jug with handle (*capis*); around, L · PLANCVS PRAEF · VRB [Pl. liii. 16.] (Boyd Coll.)

appearance of this denomination. These gold coins were struck on the occasion of Caesar's triumph in October, B.C. 45, after his return from Spain, and it was a special mark of honour to Plancus and to his colleague, C. Clovius (see below, p. 539), that they only of the six *praefecti Urbi* were selected to exercise this privilege. F. L. Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 197) who gives a different chronology to the dictatorships of Caesar than Mommsen, was of opinion that these coins were struck in B.C. 46, and that they commemorate the battle of Thapsus, and not that of Munda. The gold pieces were issued under precisely the same conditions as those of A. Hirtius in the previous year (see p. 525), and like them they show that the authority over the gold currency was still retained by Julius Caesar, and had not been as yet delegated to the ordinary officers of the mint. The aurei are of somewhat rude fabric, proving that the dies were hurriedly made and that the coins were somewhat carelessly struck. They must have been coined in considerable number as they are amongst the least rare of the Republican aurei. An important feature in the coinage of this year is the joint attempt of Plancus and Clovius to revive a currency in bronze, the issue of which had been in abeyance since B.C. 82. The *as* of Plancus, which till recently was unpublished (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 224), confirms in a remarkable manner the classification to Rome of similar coins of C. Clovius and of Q. Oppius (see pp. 539, 541). This attribution had been questioned by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 174), which led to their being placed to Spain (Babelon, vol. i., p. 365; ii., p. 276). As the type of the *as* of Plancus is the same as those of his aureus and half-aureus, and as it records also the third dictatorship of Caesar, and his own appointment as *praefectus Urbi*, it is evident that the issue of his bronze and gold coins was contemporaneous. Further, as the bronze coins of Plancus and Clovius are connected by similarity of obverse type, and as these in turn on account of their fabric cannot be separated from the coins of Q. Oppius, all three issues must have emanated from the same mint, which the coins of Plancus clearly indicate to have been that of Rome itself. Count de Salis has, however, separated the coins of Oppius from those of Clovius and Plancus, and has attributed them to the following year. The bronze coin of Plancus, which was recently presented to the National Collection by the late Mr. W. C. Boyd, was not known to Count de Salis, and it is satisfactory to meet with such confirmatory evidence of his classification of the coins of Clovius and Oppius. The weight, 205·5 grs., shows that the *as* is of the semuncial standard which was adopted for the Roman bronze coinage in B.C. 88 under the provisions of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . CLOVI	
			(CAIUS CLOVIUS[1])	
			As	
4125	236·0	Æ 1·1	Bust of Victory r., draped; her hair drawn to the back of her head, and tied with a band; before, CAESAR · DIC · TER (*Caesar, dictator tertium*).	Minerva, helmeted and draped, walking l.; bearing trophy over r. shoulder, and holding in l. hand spears and shield ornamented with the gorgon's head, from which issue rays; at her feet, serpent with head erect; around, C · CLOVI PRAEF (*C. Clovius, praefectus*). **[Pl. liii. 17.]**
4126	226·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4127	231·0	Æ 1·15	Similar; Victory wears necklace; behind head, star.	Similar. **[Pl. liii. 18.]**
4128	212·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Lex Plautia Papiria. This attempt in B.C. 45/44, to revive the bronze currency was evidently not a success, and there was another lapse of thirty years (B.C. 15) before it was definitely re-established.

[1] The earliest mention in history of Caius Clovius (or Cluvius) is in B.C. 44, when he was filling the post of governor in Cisalpine Gaul, and when Cicero wrote to him on behalf of the town of Atella (*Epist.*, xiii. 7). He appears to have been *consul suffectus* in B.C. 29, and is probably referred to in a funeral oration of the age of Augustus (Orelli, *Inscr.*, no. 4859; *C.I.L.*, vi., 1527). As we may safely conclude that Clovius held some important offices, civil or military, before B.C. 44, it has been generally supposed that he acted as one of Caesar's lieutenants in the war in Spain B.C. 46—45, possibly as a *praefectus classis* with Q. Oppius (see p. 541), and that it was in that capacity that the coins bearing his name were struck (see Babelon, i., p. 365). The recent discovery of the *as* of Plancus described above throws fresh light on these coins of Clovius, and from similarity of obverse type and of fabric it is apparent that both series were issued at the same time and at the same place. Though Clovius only styles himself *praefectus* it would seem that he was a colleague of Plancus, and one of the six *praefecti Urbi* appointed by Caesar in B.C. 46 to administer the affairs of Rome during his absence. The occasion on which the bronze coins of Clovius were struck was probably the triumph of Caesar after his return from Spain in B.C. 45, an event to which their types clearly allude. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 174) seems to have been the first to question the attribution of the coins of Clovius to the Roman mint. It is quite possible that, though specimens are not at present known, Clovius, like Plancus, struck also gold coins, and probably of similar types to those of his bronze money.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 44; A.U.C. 710[1]	
			CAES	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus[2]	
4129	124·9	*N* ·85	Bust of Venus r., with shoulders bare, wearing diadem; hair collected into a knot behind the head, and tied with band; around, CAES DIC QVAR (*Caesar, dictator quartum*).	COS·QVINC (*Consul quinctum*) within Laurel-wreath.
4130	124·3	*N* ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liii. 19.]**
4131	124·4	*N* ·85	Similar; behind bust, CAES·DIC; before, QVAR	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins assigned to this date may be divided into three series:—1. Those issued by Julius Caesar himself in his own name, and those struck by the praefect, Q. Oppius, the former of gold, the latter of bronze; 2. those issued by the moneyers, whose number is now increased to four, and who, possibly with one exception, struck coins before and after Caesar's death: these are of silver only; and 3. those issued after Caesar's death by the praefects, L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, under the mandate of the Senate: these are of gold.

It will therefore be seen that the gold and bronze coins are still restricted to special issues, and that only silver was struck by the ordinary moneyers of the mint, though by the terms of their appointment they appear to have been empowered to strike money in all three metals, gold, silver, and bronze (see coins of C. Cossutius Maridianus, p. 552, no. 4187).

The principal events connected with the coinage of this year are—another attempt to revive the issue of bronze money; the increase in the number of the moneyers of the mint from three to four (*minorum etiam magistratuum numerum ampliavit;* Suetonius, *Caesar*, 41); and the placing, in accordance with the decree of the Senate, of Caesar's portrait on the coinage, an honour never before granted to a Roman citizen (cf. Dion Cassius, xliv. 4).

[2] The legends on these gold coins show that they were issued in B.C. 44, as it was in that year that Caesar was declared consul for the fifth time, and entered on his fourth dictatorship (Mommsen, *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 40). It was no doubt to commemorate these two events that Caesar struck these coins. They must have been issued quite early in the year, as it was in the month of February that Caesar received the title of *Dictator Perpetuo*, and he was assassinated on the Ides, or fifteenth, of March. The bust on the obverse is that of Venus, from whom the Julia gens claimed descent (see p. 542), and the goddess is generally supposed to bear on the coins the features of Calpurnia, the wife of Julius Caesar, but in the absence of any reliable portrait of her, this identification must be considered uncertain. It would be a somewhat remarkable circumstance that Caesar should have placed on coins struck by himself the portrait of his wife, and not his own, especially in view of the recent order of the Senate. Such regal honour Caesar was not likely to claim for Calpurnia, when he knew that his own acceptance of it was fraught with considerable danger.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q . OPPIVS	
			(QUINTUS OPPIUS[1])	
			As	
4132	197·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Venus r., diademed; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down her neck; before, crescent.	Victory walking l., and looking back; she bears palm-branch in r. hand, and dish with fruit on l.; before, Q · OPPIVS · PR (*Praefectus*). **[Pl. liv. 2.]**
4133	178·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; behind head of Venus, capricorn.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 3.]**
4134	171·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Nothing appears to be known of Quintus Oppius beyond that he was a praefect and that he struck bronze coins. These have been classed to Spain or Sicily (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 276) like the coins of C. Clovius. On account of this attribution it has been further suggested that both Oppius and Clovius were praefects of the fleet under Julius Caesar during the Spanish war. The reasons given for assigning the bronze coins of L. Plancus and C. Clovius to the mint at Rome (see above, p. 538) apply equally to the coins of Oppius, but it is somewhat difficult to determine their precise date of issue. At first sight it might be concluded that they were struck in B.C. 45 at the same time as the other two bronze issues, but Count de Salis has classed them to B.C. 44, surmising, no doubt, that in the early part of this year Oppius was *praefectus Urbi*, and in that capacity was permitted by Caesar to issue bronze money whilst he himself struck gold. As was suggested in the case of Clovius, it is not impossible that at some future time gold coins of Oppius may be discovered. No further attempt to revive a bronze currency at Rome was made till B.C. 15.

Both the obverse and reverse types are in honour of Caesar. A similar head of Venus for obverse type occurs on the coins of L. Aemilius Buca (see p. 546, no. 4160) and also the symbol, a crescent (see p. 545, no. 4152). As the capricorn was the genethliac sign of Octavius, it may in this instance refer to his adoption by Caesar, which, though not announced at the time, took place at the end of the previous year. This may be one reason why Count de Salis assigned the coins of Oppius to B.C. 44. The reverse type of Victory carrying a dish with fruit may relate to some special largess, as well as to the successes of Caesar.

A variety shows the head of Venus turned to the left (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 277, no. 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. METTIVS	
			(MARCUS METTIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4135	63·3	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, lituus; around, CAESAR · DICT QVART (*Dictator quartum*).	M·METTIVS (in exergue). Juno Sospita in biga r., horses galloping; she wears head-dress of goat-skin, and holds spear in r. hand, and shield in l.
4136	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 4.]** (Nott)

[1] The Marcus Mettius who struck these coins is usually identified with the legate of that name, who was sent by Julius Caesar on the opening of the Gallic war in B.C. 58 to Ariovistus, the chief and leader of the German league, and was detained prisoner, but was subsequently rescued by Caesar. This identification is, however, not confirmed by the coins bearing his name, as they must have been struck in B.C. 44. This moneyer was a member of the first quatuorvirate of the mint instituted by Julius Caesar, and he appears to have had as his colleagues, L. Aemilius Buca, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, who, like him, placed the portrait of Julius Caesar on their coins in accordance with the decree of the Senate (cf. Dion Cassius, xliv. 4). His colleagues also seem to be little known in history, and this fact may be due to the circumstance that Caesar committed the management of the mint and the public revenues of the state to his own servants, who were probably of little public note (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 76).

Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 127 f.) has assigned to B.C. 44 the coinages of the moneyers M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, C. Cossutius Maridianus, and L. Flaminius Chilo; being of opinion that, as the denarii of P. Sepullius Macer bear a representation of the temple of Clementia, which could not have been erected during Caesar's lifetime, and also a veiled portrait of Mark Antony, they must be attributed to the following year, B.C. 43. He cites as confirming this classification the evidence of the Vigatto hoard (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 66), but the concealment of that hoard could not have taken place till some years later (see below, p. 558, and Tables of Finds). Count de Salis has, however, given the coins of Macer to B.C. 44, and those of Flaminius Chilo to B.C. 43. The evidence of the coins themselves appears to favour Count de Salis's classification. On the other hand, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 20), considering that the first quatuorvirate of the mint consisted of M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, C. Cossutius Maridianus, and L. Flaminius Chilo, is of opinion that for some unaccountable reason Mettius did not strike any coins after the death of Caesar, and that he was replaced in office by P. Sepullius Macer, and that therefore there were five moneyers during the year B.C. 44. F. L. Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 188) has also assigned these moneyers to B.C. 44, but he is of opinion that it was Chilo who retired from the college, and was succeeded by Maridianus. See also his classification of the issues of these moneyers (*op. cit.*, pp. 200-203). This order of placing the moneyers is also not in accordance with the views of Count de Salis.

The coins of Mettius from their types may be divided into two series. To the first may be classed the denarii of Type I., the quinarii, and the sestertii, which in each case have joint-types relating to the moneyer and to Julius Caesar; and to the second, the denarii of Types II. and II. var., which refer only to Caesar. As there are no coins of Mettius which can be definitely attributed to a period after Caesar's death, both these series may have been issued before that event.

On the denarii of Type I. the moneyer placed on the obverse the head of Julius Caesar, but on the reverse he appears to refer to the origin of his own family, which it may be concluded came from Lanuvium, where there was a special cult of Juno Sospita, and of which some account has already been given (see the denarii of L. Procilius, p. 386, and of L. Roscius Fabatus, p. 422). From the legend on the obverse these coins must have been struck quite early in the year, as they give the fourth dictatorship of Caesar (B.C. 45—44), and not the title of *Dictator Perpetuo*, which was conferred upon him at the beginning of February. The denarii of Types II. and II. var., with Venus Victrix and the celestial globe, refer to the claim of the Julia gens to be

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
			With letter on reverse[1]	
4137	54·9	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMPER (*Imperator*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and sceptre in l.; her l. arm rests upon a shield placed on a celestial globe; behind her, M·METTIVS; before her, letter A (Nott)
4138	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B [Pl. liv. 5.] (Nott)
4139	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter B• (Blacas Coll.)
4140	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
4141	53·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
4142	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter E (de Salis Coll.)

descended from Anchises and Venus. When Julius Caesar pronounced the funeral oration on his aunt Julia, the widow of the famous Marius, he thus traced his genealogy:—"My aunt Julia was descended on the maternal side from kings, and on the paternal from the gods. For the *Marcii Reges* (to which family her mother belonged) derive their pedigree from Ancus Marcius, and the Julii from Venus, of which family ours is a branch; so that we have in our descent the sacred majesty of kings, the greatest amongst the sons of men, and the divine majesty of gods, to whose authority kings themselves are subject" (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 6). Caesar's watchword at the battles of Pharsalus and Munda was *Venus Victrix*, and on the former occasion he vowed that he would build a temple in Rome as a thank-offering to her as the Bringer of Victory if everything went well (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 10, 68; *ib.* 15, 104). His signet-ring also bore a figure of Venus Victrix (Dion Cassius, xliii. 43). This type of Venus Victrix, with slight variations, occurs also on the denarii of the other moneyers of this year. The lituus and the *cymbium* on the obverse refer to Caesar's office as *Pontifex Maximus*. The types of the quinarius and of the sestertius, like those of the denarius of Type I., relate to the Julia and Mettia families and to Julius Caesar himself.

It may be of interest to note what Suetonius (*Caesar*, 45) says of the general appearance of Caesar. "He is said to have been tall, of a fair complexion, round-limbed, somewhat full-faced, with eyes black and lively. He was so nice in the care of his person that he had not only the hair of his head cut, and his head shaved very exactly, but likewise had the hair on other parts of his body taken out by the roots. His baldness gave him a great deal of uneasiness, having often found himself upon that account exposed to the raillery of his enemies, and therefore he used to bring his hair from about the crown of his head forward. And of all the honours conferred upon him by the Senate and the people he accepted or made use of none more gladly than the right of perpetually wearing a laurel-crown." The portraits on the coins of this year illustrate Suetonius's account, and on some the drawing forward of the hair from the crown to the forehead is clearly indicated (see pl. liv., nos. 5, 9, 11, 18).

[1] This revival of the mint-letters is exceptional, and they were not adopted by any of the colleagues of Mettius. From the coins in the National Collection it would appear that those on Type II. end with E or F, and those on Type II. var. begin at F or G. If this be so, they confirm the order here adopted for these issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var.	
			With letter on reverse	
4143	69·3	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, bowl (*cymbium*) and lituus; before, CAESAR · IMΓ [1]	Similar; letter G
4144	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
4145	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Devonshire Coll.)
4146	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter H [2] **[Pl. liv. 6.]**
4147	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I (Nott)
4148	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K
			Quinarius [3]	
4149	27·5	Æ ·55	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin tied in front; behind, serpent erect.	M · METTI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. (Nott)
4150	24·4	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 7.]**
4151	24·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Sestertius	
	10·0	Æ ·5	Head of Venus r., diademed.	Virgin standing r., and feeding serpent; behind, M · METTI

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 224 no. 2.]

[1] A variety reads IMΓ (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 146).

[2] There is a forgery in gold in the British Museum of the denarius of this type and with the mint-letter H. It was formerly in the collection of the Bank of England. It is struck, and the reverse has the same granulated appearance as the suspected aureus of Caesar (see above, p. 527, no. 4055). Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. xxiv.) mentions other specimens in gold with the letters A and I, which he pronounced to be forgeries.

[3] We cannot agree with Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 198) in attributing the quinarii and sestertii of Mettius, Buca, and Macer to an earlier date (B.C. 46, 45) than the denarii of their issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. AEMILIVS BVCA (LUCIUS AEMILIUS BUCA[1]) **Denarius** Type I.[2]	
4152	51·6	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, crescent; around, CAESAR · IM ⊓ M (*Imperator, Pontifex Maximus*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; around, L · AEMILIVS BVCA (de Salis Coll.)
4153	51·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 8.]**
4154	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; no crescent behind head; before head, CAESAR; behind, DICT · ⊓ERPETVO (*Dictator perpetuo*).	Similar; moneyer's name, L · BVCA on r. **[Pl. liv. 9.]**

[1] Nothing certain appears to be known of L. Aemilius Buca beyond that he was a moneyer of the Roman mint. Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, t. ii., p. 13) has attributed the denarii of Types I.—III. and those of Type IV. to two different moneyers, and supposes that the issuer of the last series was a quaestor of Sulla and the father of the quatuorvir. There can, however, be no question that all the coins bearing the name of L. Aemilius Buca, or L. Buca only, belong to one moneyer, but it is doubtful if he is to be identified with the L. Buca who supplicated the judges on behalf of M. Aemilius Scaurus at the latter's trial in B.C. 54 (Ascon., *in Scaur.*, p. 29, ed. Orelli). Babelon (vol. i., p. 123) says that he was the son of M. Scaurus, the stepson of Sulla, who struck coins as curule aedile *circ.* B.C. 58 (see above, p. 483), and this relationship appears to be confirmed by the explanation given of the reverse of the denarius of Type IV. (see p. 546). He was a member of the first quatuorvirate of the mint appointed by Julius Caesar in B.C. 44, and appears to have had as his colleagues M. Mettius, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, who, like him, placed the portrait of Julius Caesar on their coins in accordance with the decree of the Senate. Buca is the only moneyer of the year who assumed the official title of IIIIVIR on his coins.

[2] The coinage of Buca is of two series: that struck during the life of Julius Caesar; and that after his death. To the latter belong only the denarii of Type IV. The denarii of Types I. and II. refer to the claim of the Julia gens to its descent from Anchises and Venus (see above, p. 542). On Type III. the caduceus, the fasces, and the celestial globe are symbolical of Caesar's universal power, and the united hands of the cordial and peaceful feeling towards him of the Roman people, who had conferred upon him every honour except that of actual sovereignty. The celestial globe may record Caesar's reformation of the Calendar (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 40). The axe is the symbol of supreme pontifical power.

The coins of Type IV. are of the series struck after Caesar's death. Sabatier (*Méd. Contor.*, p. 75), who is followed by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 23), supposed that the reverse type relates to the fable of Endymion and Diana, but if we connect Buca with M. Scaurus, the stepson of Sulla, Eckhel's explanation of the scene as illustrating the famous dream of Sulla seems more probable. Plutarch (*Sulla*, ix.) tells us that "when Sulla was at Nola, on his way to attack Marius at Rome, there appeared to him in a dream the goddess whose worship the Romans received from the Cappadocians, whether it be the Moon (Selene), Minerva, or Bellona. She seemed to stand by him and put thunder in his hand, and having called his enemies by name one after another, bade him strike them, and they fell and were consumed to ashes." The goddess here depicted is Selene, and the winged figure in the background is Victory, who is urging on Sulla, and not "Amor" as Sabatier suggested. L. Buca evidently chose this type as connected with his own family history, rather than one which might have been distasteful to the enemies of the dead dictator.

The reverse type of the quinarius, two right hands joined, has been explained above in connection with the denarius of Type III., and greater emphasis is given to it by the head of Pax on the obverse. The star on the sestertius may be the planet Venus, or it may refer to the decree of the Senate that Caesar should be ranked among the gods. On the following coins of P. Sepullius Macer the star is a frequent adjunct to Venus Victrix. The relation between the Julia gens and the goddess Diana has been referred to in the case of previous coinages

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4155	63·4	AR ·75	Similar to the last.	Venus seated r., holding Victory on r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind, L BVCA **[Pl. liv. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4156	59·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; L · BVCA (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III.	
4157	60·2	AR ·8	Similar; before head, CAESAR · DICT; behind, PERPETVO	Winged caduceus and fasces in saltire; in the angles, celestial globe, two right hands joined, axe, and L · BVCA[1]
4158	58·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4159	56·2	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 11.]** (Nott)
			Type IV.	
4160	61·5	AR ·8	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in two locks down her neck; behind, L · BVCA	Sulla's dream; in the foreground, on the l., Sulla reclining against a rock; his l. arm supporting his head; on the r. is seen Selene descending from a mountain; crescent on her forehead, and above her head, a floating veil; in r. hand she holds a lighted torch; in the background, facing, is Victory, holding palm-branch. (Blacas Coll.)
4161	57·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 12.]** (Nott)

(see p. 521). Though the name of Caesar does not occur either on the quinarius or on the sestertius it is probable that they were issued before his death.

[1] Boutkowski (*Dict. Num.*, p. 25, no. 45) mentions a forgery in gold of this type in the Vienna collection, and (*Ib.*, p. 38, no. 78) a denarius without legend on the obverse. This second piece is probably a hybrid. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 146) describes a hybrid of Type IV. in the Göttingen collection with the reverse of the denarius of C. Vibius C. f. with Minerva in quadriga (see above, p. 290, no. 2244).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
4162	26·4	*R* ·5	Head of Pax r., diademed; behind, ΡAXS	Two right hands joined; around, L · AEMILIVS · BVCA · IIII · VIR **[Pl. liv. 13.]** (Bunbury Coll.)
			Sestertius	
4163	14·9	*R* ·4	Head of Diana r., wearing diadem, surmounted by crescent; hair collected into a knot, and falling in lock down her neck.	Star of six rays; around, L · AEMILIVS · BVCA · **[Pl. liv. 14.]** (Northwick Coll.)
			Ρ . SEPVLLIVS MACER	
			(PUBLIUS SEPULLIUS MACER[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
4164	57·3	*R* ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMPER (*Imperator*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre, which rests on a star; behind, Ρ · SEPVLLIVS (downwards); before, MACER (downwards). **[Pl. liv. 15.]** (Nott)

[1] Nothing appears to be known of P. Sepullius Macer beyond that he was a moneyer of the Roman mint, and that, as shown by his coins, he held office in B.C. 44, having probably as his colleagues M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, and C. Cossutius Maridianus.

His coins are also of two series; those struck before, and those after the death of Julius Caesar. To the first series may be classed the denarii of Type I. and its variations, and Types II. and III., and also the quinarii and the sestertii; and to the second, the denarii of Type IV. only.

[2] Venus Victrix, as on Type I., has already been met with on the coinages of M. Mettius and L. Aemilius Buca, but it is interesting to note the variations of this type on the coins of P. Sepullius Macer, which show her sceptre resting on a star or on her shield. On the obverse the laureate head of Caesar is sometimes accompanied by a star, or it is veiled. In this instance the star, as on the sestertius of L. Aemilius Buca, may relate to the decree of the Senate that Caesar should be ranked among the gods. The veiled head (Type II.) shows him in the character of *Pontifex Maximus*. He is styled *Imperator* only, or *Dictator Perpetuo*, or *Parens Patriae*; the last two titles having been conferred on him by the Senate early in B.C. 44 (Dion Cassius, xliv. 4, *πατέρα τε αὐτὸν τῆς πατρίδος ἐπωνόμασαν καὶ ἐς τὰ νομίσματα ἐνεχάραξαν*). The reverse type of the desultor and two horses records the "spectacles of various kinds" with which Caesar entertained the people (*Edidit spectacula varii generis . . . et equos desultorios agitaverunt nobilissimi juvenes;* Suetonius, *Caesar*, 39). As this type occurs on coins struck after Caesar's death, it must have been the latest used before that event. The temple of Clementia figured on Type III. is the one which the Senate ordered to be built in honour

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type I. var. *a*	
4165	61·9	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, star of eight rays; before, CAESAR · IMP	Similar; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS MACER (continuous).[1] (Cracherode Coll.)
4166	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 16.]**
4167	54·9	Æ ·75	Similar; star of six rays.	Similar; no star below sceptre. **[Pl. liv. 17.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
4168	54·5	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; before; CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO (similar to no. 4154).[2]	Similar to no. 4164; the sceptre of Venus rests on star; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS (downwards); MACER (downwards). **[Pl. liv. 18.]**
4169	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on shield. (Blacas Coll.)
4170	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 19.]** (Nott)

of Caesar some time before his death in gratitude for the mercy they had experienced from him (Plutarch, *Jul. Caes.*, lvii. 32). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 438) thinks that the denarii with the veiled head of Caesar and with the temple of Clementia were struck after Caesar's death. Type IV. with the veiled head of Mark Antony, wearing a beard, the sign of mourning, could only have been placed on coins issued after Caesar's assassination. It was chiefly on account of the occurrence of the veiled head of Antony on these coins that Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 131) was led to assign the appointment of P. Sepullius Macer as a moneyer to B.C. 43; that is to the time of the triumvirate, but the course of events favours their attribution to the earlier date, i.e. B.C. 44. After the death of Caesar, Antony, who was his colleague as consul, was the most powerful man in the state, and for some time practically controlled the action of the Senate, so that it seemed likely that he would obtain the same position that Caesar had occupied. Towards the end of the year, mainly through the arrival of Octavius, his authority was weakened, and when early in B.C. 43 he attempted to wrest the government of Cisalpine Gaul from Decimus Brutus he was declared a public enemy. The subsequent formation of the triumvirate and the proscriptions which ensued were not acts which would ingratiate him with the Senate. On historical grounds alone it seems therefore more probable that these coins of Macer were issued in B.C. 44, and it is quite possible that the Senate in directing Antony's portrait to be placed on the coinage may have been at the time disposed to confer on him an honour which they had recently accorded to Caesar, thus practically acknowledging him as his successor. The veiled head would represent Antony as he appeared in the Forum when he pronounced the oration at the funeral of Caesar, and the lituus and the apex refer to his office as augur. The types of the quinarius need no explanation if applied to Julius Caesar, and that of the sestertius has already been referred to in previous issues (see pp. 511, 520, 522).

[1] Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. xxvi.) notes a forgery in gold of this type.

[2] This obverse shows an interchange of type, if not of actual dies, with the coins of L. Aemilius Buca (see also Type II., p. 549).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4171	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4172	63·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Ꝑ · SEPVLLIVS MACER (continuous). **[Pl. liv. 20.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *c*	
4173	59·4	Æ ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled; before, CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on shield; moneyer's name, Ꝑ · SEPVLLIVS (downwards); MACER (downwards) as on no. 4168. **[Pl. liv. 21.]** (Nott)
4174	55·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4175	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on star.
			Type II.	
	44·6 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled, between lituus and augur's cap (*apex*); before, CAESAR (upwards); behind, [PAR]ENS PAT RIAE (upwards).[1]	Horseman (*desultor*) with two horses galloping r.; he rides the near horse, and wears conical cap; whip in r. hand, and reins in l.; behind, wreath and [palm-branch]; above, Ꝑ · SEP VLLIVS; below, MACER

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 28, no. 51.]

			Type III.	
4176	59·6	Æ ·85	Temple of four columns with closed doors; in the tympanum, globe; around, CLEMENTIAE CAESARIS	Similar; behind rider, wreath and palm-branch. **[Pl. liv. 22.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4177	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; reading CAESARIS	Similar. (Nott)

[1] This obverse shows another interchange of type, but in this instance with the coinage of C. Cossutius Maridianus (see no. 4187, p. 552; and also no. 4168, p. 548).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
4178	66·0	Æ ·75	Head of Mark Antony r., bearded and veiled; before, lituus; behind, jug with handle (*capis*), and countermark, circle.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 23.]** (Nott)
4179	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; countermark, star.	Similar. (Bunbury Coll.)
4180	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4181	52·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4182	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*[1] (Blacas Coll.)
			Quinarius[2]	
	25·5	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r., winged, draped, and wearing diadem; hair in knot behind.	Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; around, Ꝑ · SEꝑ VLLIVS MACER

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 440, no. 9.]

[1] This is only a mis-struck piece, the previous coin not having been removed from the die before another blank was placed in position.

[2] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 262) describes a quinarius of this issue in his collection, having on the obverse the bust of Victory, and on the reverse, Victory walking to right and holding a wreath in her r. hand and a palm-branch in her l., with the moneyer's name Ꝑ. SEꝑVLLIVS MACER. He also mentions another quinarius in the d'Ennery collection with a similar obverse type; but having on the reverse a female figure holding in r. hand a patera, and with l. a cornucopiae, probably a wrongly described example of the above-figured piece. Apparently, without having seen either of these coins, Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, tav. xliii., no. 6; lxiv. no. 1) supplies illustrations of both of them. These illustrations not being made from the coins themselves are, in consequence, quite untrustworthy, and, moreover, both pieces are drawn nearly the size of the denarius. The quinarius illustrated above is in the French cabinet (D'Ailly collection). It appears to be unique.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Sestertius[1]	
4183	20·1	Æ ·5	Bust of Mercury r., draped, and wearing winged petasus; behind, winged caduceus.	Winged caduceus; around Ꝑ · SEPVLLIVS **[Pl. lv. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)
4184	11·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

C. COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS

(CAIUS COSSUTIUS MARIDIANUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4185	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled; before, CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO (see no. 4173, p. 549).[3]	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and resting l. arm on shield, placed on a celestial globe; behind, C · MARIDIANVS **[Pl. lv. 2.]**
4186	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, CAESAR; behind, DICT · IN PERPETVO	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 72, 73) has shown that the semis figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 441, no. 13) of the usual type with Ꝑ . SEP, which should be M . SEP, does not belong to this issue, but is a local coin of Carteia in Spain, the legend KAR being under the prow.

[2] This moneyer is also unknown except from his coins. He was probably a colleague of M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, and P. Sepullius Macer. He appears to have limited his issue to the denarius, as no quinarii or sestertii have been met with bearing his name. It is doubtful whether he struck any coins after Caesar's death, since the titles *Dictator in Perpetuo* and *Parens Patriae* are found on coins issued before the middle of March. If any are of the later period it can only be those which have for reverse design the moneyer's name and title only.

In the design of the reverse of Type I., Maridianus followed more closely the coins of Mettius than those of his other colleagues; Venus, however, does not hold a sceptre, but rests her l. arm on a shield which is placed on a celestial globe, not improbably a reference to the reformation of the Calendar which Caesar effected in B.C. 46. The titles given to Caesar are the same as those which occur on the coins of P. Sepullius Macer. The design of the reverse of Type II. is quite exceptional, and the legend is interesting, as even at this time the authority of the ordinary moneyers included the striking of gold and bronze coins as well as those of silver, but hitherto they had not been permitted to exercise it in regard to gold money, and the issue of bronze was still in abeyance. This is the first occurrence of the complete title of the moneyer on coins of the Roman Republic.

[3] This is another instance of an interchange of obverse types.

Vaillant (*Numism. præst.*, vol. ii., p. 4) mentions an aureus of Type I., of which Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xvii., no. 1) gives an imaginary illustration. It is probably a forgery similar to the aureus of M. Mettius in the British Museum (see p. 544). Moinnet (*Méd. rom.*, vol. i., p. 84) also publishes a forgery of the denarius with the legend IN PERPETVVM for IN PERPETVO (Babelon, vol. i., p. 438).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
4187	117·5	*Æ* ·9	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled, between lituus and augur's cap (*apex*); before, CAESAR (upwards); behind, PARENS PATRIAE (upwards).	C·COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS arranged in form of cross; in the four angles, A A A F·F (*Aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*).[1] **[Pl. lv. 4.]** (Nott)
4188	67·4	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4189	61·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; before head, countermark, crescent; behind, circle.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4190	56·8	*Æ* ·7	Similar; no countermarks.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

L. CESTIVS: C. NORBANVS

(LUCIUS CESTIUS: CAIUS NORBANUS[2])

Aureus

Type I.

4191	123·9	*A* ·8	Bust of Africa r., draped, and wearing elephant's scalp on her head.	Curule chair, on which is a crested helmet; the legs are ornamented with winged figures; above, L·CESTIVS; in exergue, C·NORBA; on r., PR (*Praefecti*); on l., S·C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lv. 5.]** (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
4192	124·0	*A* ·85	Similar; the bust of Africa shows less drapery.	Similar; from the curule chair rise two serpents, their heads face to face; no helmet; on the crossing of each of the two legs is a bird, and on l. of chair, EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lv. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This piece is struck on a large flan. The obverse type was also used by P. Sepullius Macer (see p. 549).

[2] It is unfortunate that we know so little of these moneyers who, in their capacity as *praefecti Urbi*, struck gold coins in their joint names, but each using a distinct type. Of L. Cestius we have no record beyond his coins, but it is probable that he was related to C. Cestius who

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
4193	125·2	*N* ·8	Bust of Sibyl (?) r., draped; head elaborately bound with fillet, and hair collected into a knot behind; above, C · NOR BANVS; below, L · CES TIVS; before, PR (*Praefecti*).	Cybele wearing turreted crown, seated l. on chariot, drawn by two lions; in r. hand she holds a patera; her l. arm rests on a tympanum; before S · C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lv. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4194	125·0	*N* ·8	Similar; legend divided by head, C · NORB ANVS	Similar. [Pl. lv. 8 obv.]

was praetor B.C. 44, the year to which these coins are assigned, and who refused a province from Antony (Cicero, *Philipp.*, iii. 10). Cicero mentions three persons of this name, who perhaps are all the same. The Cestius who perished in the proscription of B.C. 43 may be either the moneyer or the praetor (Appian, *Bell. Civ.*, iv. 26). L. Cestius is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known. We first hear of C. Norbanus Flaccus in history in B.C. 42, when he was sent by Octavius and Antony with eight legions into Macedonia to operate against Brutus and Cassius. He was consul B.C. 38 with Appius Claudius Pulcher.

It has been supposed that Cestius and Norbanus were two of the praefects whom Caesar appointed to take charge of Rome during his absence in Spain in B.C. 46—45; but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 548) considered that the coins bearing their names, as *praetors*, were struck immediately after the death of Caesar by order of the Senate. Count de Salis agreed with Mommsen in attributing the coins to B.C. 44, but it may be suggested that Cestius and Norbanus were not praetors but *praefecti Urbi* who had charge of the city of Rome after Caesar's death, and that it was in that capacity under the order of the Senate that they struck these gold coins, as L. Plancus had done in the previous year. The death of Caesar had re-established the power of the Senate, and in noting their control of the gold coinage they reasserted a right, of which for a time they had been arbitrarily deprived (see above, p. 498; Cicero, *Philipp.*, vii. 1, 1). After this year it will be seen that the duty of striking gold coins at the Roman mint was entrusted to the ordinary moneyers, and that they continued to exercise this duty, which was in accordance with the terms of their office, so long as they were allowed to place their names on the coins.

The types of the gold coins of Cestius and Norbanus are somewhat difficult to explain. The positions of their names show that those with the head of Africa and the curule chair are connected with L. Cestius, and those with the Sibyl's head and Cybele in a chariot with C. Norbanus. As so little is known of the Cestia gens it can only be inferred that the head of Africa relates to some event connected with an ancestor who had distinguished himself in Africa, and also had held the office of curule aedile. The helmet on the chair and the two serpents may refer to the duties of the curule aediles as superintendents of the games and of public buildings, the cleansing of the streets, &c. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 260, and vol. i., p. 169) in explaining the type of Cybele in a chariot refers to a passage in Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii. 21), who relates that Mark Antony after the battle of Pharsalus trained lions to draw his car, and that he appeared thus in public. It seems, however, more rational to see in this type an allusion to the introduction into Rome in B.C. 204 of the worship of Cybele from Pessinus, in accordance with the commands of the Sibylline books, in which an ancestor of C. Norbanus may have taken some part. The head on the obverse, especially in the mode of dressing the hair, should be compared with a similar one on the coins of T. Carisius (see above, p. 529, no. 4060) which has been identified as that of a Sibyl. This identification of the head seems more suitable than as that of Venus. The selection of these types would show that L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, being unwilling to favour either political party at Rome, adopted the practice of the ordinary moneyers of illustrating on their coins events connected with the history of their families.

PERIOD XIV.

Circ. B.C. 43—37; A.U.C. 711—717.

THE coins which are classed to the previous Period extend to the end of the year of Caesar's death. Those of the present one take us from the siege of Mutina (B.C. 43) to the struggle between Octavius and Sextus Pompey for the supremacy of the waters of the Mediterranean, the result of which was still in the balance (B.C. 37). It was during these years that Rome witnessed the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, under the original terms of which they constituted themselves the guardians of the State, and partitioned amongst themselves the government of the western provinces, over which they were to exercise a quasi-consular rule. By subsequent arrangements they extended their powers to the eastern provinces, and a renewal of the triumvirate took place in B.C. 37. What effect this compact had on the coinage, not only of the Roman mint but also on those issued in the provinces, will be seen later on. Our reason for closing this Period at B.C. 37, and for not extending it to the end of the triumvirate, which was practically not dissolved till the defeat of Antony at Actium, and his death (B.C. 31—30), is based on two main circumstances:—first, that from B.C. 37 till *circ.* B.C. 16 the names of the moneyers cease to appear on the coins; and secondly, that the burial of most of the finds which relate to this Period took place between B.C. 38—36. Besides these two lines of demarcation the coinage after B.C. 37 assumes an entirely new phase, and all the types are in honour of Octavius, his portrait being usually placed on the obverse, whilst on the reverse are depicted events connected with his personal history. The coinage in character becomes imperial.

As the present work will be too extensive to be included in a single volume, this radical change in the coinage of the Roman mint affords a convenient opportunity for terminating the first volume. The second volume will contain descriptions of the remaining coinages struck at the Roman mint down to B.C. 3 inclusive, and of those issued in Italy (outside Rome) and in the various provinces.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denominations struck at the Roman mint during these years are the aureus in gold, and the denarius in silver. There were no bronze coins. In the provinces, however, both West and East, the quinarius was also struck, and bronze money based on the Roman standard was issued by Antony in the East, and by Octavius in Gaul (see *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1904, pp. 185 f.). It has already been noticed that a local bronze coinage had been instituted in Spain by Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey during B.C. 46—44 (see above, p. 499).

The change which took place in the nature of the types of the coins during B.C. 49—44 becomes more marked towards the end of the present Period. These types may be classified into three series; those which, as previously, relate to the history of the families of the moneyers; those which record current events;

and those which are specially in honour of the triumvirs. This last series usually has on the obverse the portraits of the triumvirs. The custom of placing the portraits of living personages on the money was exceptional at the Roman mint, but general on the coinages issued in the provinces.

The forms of the moneyers' names are similar to those of the previous Period, but the individual variations are fewer, i.e. each moneyer keeps more to a particular form. In the inscriptions the closed P for Ꝑ still occasionally occurs.

Classification.—The quatuorvirate of the mint, which was established by Julius Caesar in B.C. 44 (see above, p. 499), is continued, but apparently on the principle that the right of striking money was only exercised by two of their number, that is if we accept the view that the mint was always open, and that the appointment of the moneyers was annual. Count de Salis has therefore assigned two moneyers to each year, and has based their succession on the evidence of the coins themselves, and on that of the finds which were then known to him. Almost the only information which Count de Salis has put on record in connection with his classification of the Roman republican series relates to his arrangement of the coinages of this Period. In a manuscript note in French, the language usually employed by him, he remarks, "En 711 (B.C. 43) le cuivre cesse pour ne pas reparaître que vers 738 (B.C. 16) et les quatuorvirs (un quatrième magistrat monétaire avait été institué l'année précédente) frappent l'or aussi bien que l'argent. Ceux de 711 à 714 (B.C. 43—40) nous sont inconnus, et le classement de leurs monnaies ne peut être qu'approximatif. Les six quatuorvirs que j'ai placés aux années 715, 716 et 717 (B.C. 39, 38, and 37) nous sont également inconnus, mais les trouvailles d'Arbanats, de Chantenay, et de Peccioli ne laissent guère de doute quant à ces dates. Mussidius Longus et L. Livineius Regulus ont frappé en l'honneur des trois triumvirs. Lépide disparait sous P. Clodius et C. Vibius Varus, et Antoine sous C. Voconius Vitulus et Ti. Sempronius Graccus." This gradual elimination of the portrait-money of the triumvirs, on which Count de Salis based in a certain degree his classification of the coinage between B.C. 39—37, is, however, partly negatived by the find of gold coins at Cajazzo in Campania in 1878, where aurei of Lepidus struck by P. Clodius as well as by C. Vibius Varus occurred (see below, pp. 584, 588). The addition of these gold coins to the series does not, however, affect the general classification.

Before discussing the order of the moneyers of the Roman mint of this Period, some reference should be made to the various issues of coins of the Roman standard and types which were struck outside Italy, and the following chronology of the more important events of Roman history between B.C. 43—37, so far as they are reflected in the coinage, will afford a general view of the spread of the provincial issues. These were referred to incidentally in the preceding Period. These data will also enable us to follow more closely the evidence of the finds.

B.C. 43.—Siege of Mutina; Antony is defeated by Octavius and the consuls Pansa and Hirtius, who are slain, and retires to Gaul, where he is joined by Lepidus. Octavius elected consul leaves Rome, and opens negotiations with Antony and Lepidus, and they declare themselves a triumvirate for the settlement of the Commonwealth with the title of *Triumviri Reipublicae Constituendae*, and divide amongst themselves the government of the western provinces.

Lepidus obtains Narbonese Gaul and Spain; Antony, Gaul on both sides of the Alps; and Octavius, Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily. Italy proper, the hearth of Roman freedom, is exempted from this proconsular imperium. In the East Brutus subdues the Thracian tribes; Cassius defeats Dolabella in Syria, and they subsequently ravage Rhodes and Lycia.

B.C. 42.—Antony and Octavius cross to Greece and defeat Brutus and Cassius at the battles of Philippi; both of the so-called liberators perish. Sextus Pompey seizes Sicily. The triumvirs make a new division of the empire; Antony assumes the government of the Eastern provinces, Octavius that of the Western, and Lepidus was to receive Africa conditionally. Italy, as before, is common to all three.

B.C. 41.—War in Italy between Octavius and Lucius Antonius. Siege of Perusia.

B.C. 40.—Capture of Perusia. Treaty of Brundusium, and reconciliation of Antony and Octavius. Another division of the Empire is arranged by the triumvirs, based on that of B.C. 42. Antony retains the Eastern provinces, Octavius receives the Western, west of Scodra in Illyricum, and Lepidus is confirmed in the possession of Africa. Italy still remains neutral ground. Antony marries Octavia. Labienus and the Parthians invade Syria.

B.C. 39.—Treaty of Misenum (or Puteoli), and admission of Sextus Pompey to a share of power in Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia. Antony winters at Athens. Ventidius, legate of Antony, defeats the Parthians.

B.C. 38.—War between Octavius and Sextus Pompey; the former is defeated in the bay of Cumae. Ventidius again triumphs over the Parthians.

B.C. 37.—Octavius refuses assistance from Antony; equips another fleet and attacks Sextus Pompey. Reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, and treaty of Tarentum. The triumvirate is extended to a second period of five years. Antony assists Octavius in Sicily, who in return sends an army to Parthia.

The above events are illustrated by issues of coins in the provinces, which may be briefly enumerated:—

Spain.—Issues of Sextus Pompey, B.C. 45—44; and of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, as proconsul, in the expedition against the Cerretani, B.C. 39—37.

Gaul.—Issues of Mark Antony after the formation of the triumvirate, B.C. 43—42; and of Octavius after the second division of the empire, B.C. 41—36.

East.—Issues of Caius Antonius as proconsul, B.C. 44—43; of M. Junius Brutus and C. Cassius, their legates, and *praefectus classis* (L. Statius Murcus), B.C. 43—42; of Antony, his generals (Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and L. Munatius Plancus), proquaestors, quaestors, and *praefecti classis*, B.C. 42—35; of Q. Labienus, B.C. 40—39.

Sicily.—Issues of Sextus Pompey, B.C. 42—36.

Africa.—Issues of Quintus Cornuficius as propraetor, B.C. 44—42; of Lepidus as triumvir, B.C. 40—37, and of Octavius, B.C. 36.

The denominations struck in the provinces are the aureus in gold, and the denarius and quinarius in silver. The bronze money, which was of the semuncial and quarter ounce standards, consists of the sestertius, and its divisions to the sextans.

At the Roman mint there was no change at first in the nature of the types.

According to Count de Salis's classification, the moneyers from B.C. 43—40 recorded on their coins events connected with the past history of their families. One of them, L. Flaminius Chilo, however, issued memorial coins of Julius Caesar bearing his portrait (p. 566). Hitherto, as we have seen (p. 498), the coinages in gold had been of a special nature, being limited to those of Julius Caesar himself, or to those of special officers of the State, but now they were entrusted to the ordinary moneyers. So far as the classification shows, this duty was from B.C. 43—40 limited to a single moneyer in each year. In B.C. 39, whilst still adhering in a measure to the personal nature of the types of their coins, the moneyers employed others which relate to contemporary events, more especially in connection with the triumvirs, whose portraits were introduced. Both the moneyers of this year struck gold coins, on some of which each one styles himself IIII·VIR·A·ꟻ·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). By this gradual development the coinage of the Roman mint is assimilated to those issued in the provinces. In B.C. 38 the same conditions prevailed, but in B.C. 37 the portraits on the coins are limited to those of Octavius and Julius Caesar, his adoptive father; those of Antony and Lepidus being excluded.

The classification, proposed by Count de Salis, seems to illustrate in a remarkable manner the position assumed by the Senate towards the members of the triumvirate during the years B.C. 43—37. From B.C. 43—40 there are no traces on the money of the Roman mint of the powers which the triumvirs had assumed without authority. The appearance of their portraits on the coinages of B.C. 39—38, which practically coincides with the third division of the Empire by the triumvirs, shows that the Senate was prepared to acknowledge their position in the State, and when in B.C. 37 we meet with the portrait of Octavius only, we have a strong indication of his growing influence in the West to the exclusion of that of his colleagues. Lepidus by this time had become a mere dependent on the will of Octavius, and Antony's connection with Cleopatra not only threatened to sever entirely his friendship with Octavius, but also to weaken his influence with the Senate. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) says that in the consulship of L. Marcius and C. Sabinus (B.C. 39) the acts of the triumvirs since their entry into power were ratified by the Senate. The succession of the moneyers as proposed by Count de Salis appears to be supported not only historically but also numismatically, and in the main it is confirmed by the evidence of finds. Mommsen and others, in discussing the evidence of finds, have suggested a somewhat different sequence of moneyers between B.C. 43—37. Attention will be drawn to the main points of difference in the notes on the issues to which they apply.

The hoards, the burial of which appears to have occurred at some time between B.C. 43—37 or a little later, are twelve in number, and comprise one near Florence, and others at San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte (near Reggio, Prov. di Modena), Vigatto (Prov. di Parma), Santa Anna (Prov. di Modena), Ossolaro (near Cremona), Pieve-Quinta (Prov. di Romagna), Grosspold (Transylvania), Borzano (near Reggio, Prov. di Modena), Peccioli (Prov. di Pisa), Arbanats (Gironde), Garlasco (Prov. di Parma), and Carbonara (Prov. di Bari). The contents of these hoards will now be briefly noted, with the probable dates of their burial.

The *Florence* hoard, which was discovered in the neighbourhood of that city in 1875, consisted of about 200 denarii. The find was quickly dispersed amongst dealers and others, but Bahrfeldt was able to examine about three-fourths of its contents, consisting of 148 specimens, of which he has given a description in the *Num. Zeit.*, 1879, pp. 77—82. The earliest pieces date from the middle of the second century B.C., and are of Q. Marcius Libo, L. Saufeius, and C. Maianius (*circ.* B.C. 172—151); those of the last moneyer are assigned to local issue. The latest coins of the Roman mint are denarii of Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46), T. Carisius (B.C. 45), and P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41). Of issues outside Italy there were pieces of Julius Caesar struck in the East, B.C. 48 (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10); in Africa B.C. 46 (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 16); and in Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). All these coins are described as being in mint condition. The chief interest of the find, which represents but imperfectly the later issues of the Roman mint, is that its concealment took place at a slightly earlier date than any of the others which are assigned to this Period, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 41.

The *San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte* hoard was unearthed in May, 1834. This small town is situated about five miles from Reggio, and about three from the *Via Emilia.* The hoard, consisting of about 431 republican denarii, was contained in a small earthenware vase. On account of the chalky nature of the soil the coins were in specially fine condition. They were described by Cavedoni (*Saggio, Appendice C*, p. 181; *Ripostigli*, p. 35). With the exception of two coins, which were retained by the owner of the land, the whole hoard passed into the Este collection. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of P. Sepullius Macer (B.C. 44), P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41), and Petillius Capitolinus (B.C. 40). Of the provincial issues there were coins of Julius Caesar struck in the East (B.C. 48), in Africa (B.C. 46), and in Spain (B.C. 45), of the same issues as occurred in the Florence hoard. The presence of the coins of Petillius Capitolinus in the San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte hoard shows that it was slightly later than that discovered near Florence.

The *Vigatto* hoard was discovered in 1863. This place is a few miles south of Parma. Sig. Luigi Pigorini, who supplied Mommsen with some particulars of the hoard (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 63 f.), was unable to state how many coins were in it, nor did he record the number of pieces of the various issues. The earliest denarii date from a little before the middle of the second century B.C., and the latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39). If we except the denarius of C. Cossutius Maridianus, which was issued at Rome in the year of Caesar's death, these latter were the only pieces in the hoard which were struck between B.C. 44—39. Of provincial issues the latest examples are the denarii of Caesar struck in Spain B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11), and of Antony and Julius Caesar, with their heads, struck in Gaul B.C. 42 (*M. Anton. imp.* and *Caesar dic.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 162, no. 5). The Vigatto hoard is slightly later in date than that of San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, and, according to Count de Salis's classification, its burial should have occurred towards the end of

B.C. 39 or early in the following year. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*), who was of opinion that P. Accoleius Lariscolus, Petillius Capitolinus, L. Livineius Regulus, and L. Mussidius Longus formed a quatuorvirate of the mint in B.C. 43 (A.U.C. 711), and that the denarius of Antony and Julius Caesar was struck during the siege of Mutina, has assigned a slightly earlier date to the concealment of this hoard.

Santa Anna, at which place a large hoard of Roman coins was discovered in 1831, is situated on the right bank of the Panaro, about a mile from the bridge San Ambrogio, and on the borders of the territories of Modena and Bologna. The hoard was quickly dispersed, but Cavedoni (*Saggio, Appendice A*, p. 163, and *C*, p. 179; *Ripostigli*, p. 35) described about 2000 specimens of its contents. On account of the ferruginous nature of the soil the greater number of the coins were much oxidized. The hoard contained some specimens of the earliest issues, and with the exception of the few years before its burial, was very representative of the whole series. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius (B.C. 38). Coins of the last moneyer had not occurred in any previously-mentioned hoard. The provincial coinages were well represented, but not the more recent issues. The latest pieces in the hoard are those of Julius Caesar struck in Africa, B.C. 46 (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 26); and in Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 143) thought that its burial took place about the same time as those of Villola and Collecchio, but the presence of coins of several issues struck after Caesar's death compels us to assign it to a somewhat later date, *circ.* B.C. 38.

At *Ossolaro*, about five miles from Cremona, a peasant, in the month of June, 1876, unearthed a terra-cotta vase containing about 2500 republican coins. His companions quickly seized the coins and disposed of them. Many, however, passed into the hands of various persons living at Cremona, and soon found their way to Milan, Rome, Verona, and Venice. With the assistance of Dr. Francesco Robolotti, Prof. D. Francesco Pizzi was able to examine the greater portion of the hoard, of which he has given a detailed description in the *Scavi*, 1876, pp. 157 f.; 1877, pp. 49 f. The series from the middle of the second century B.C. as represented by this hoard was unusually complete. The latest coins of the Roman mint are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42) and P. Clodius (B.C. 38). These were the only issues represented during the period B.C. 44—38. There were no coins of the provincial issues of so late a date; the most recent being of Julius Caesar struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 48 (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10), and others of Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). Mommsen, who has discussed the date of the burial of this hoard, and attributed it to *circ.* B.C. 46 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, pp. 152 f.), was of opinion that the two coins of P. Clodius did not form part of the find. Prof. Pizzi, however, stated that he could not say that the insertion of these coins after the discovery of the hoard was impossible, but that at least it was improbable. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 524) also attributed the coins of Marcellinus to a date before B.C. 49 (see below, p. 567). Taken in connection with the Santa Anna hoard, the burial of that of Ossolaro may be put about the same date, i.e. B.C. 38.

The *Pieve-Quinta* hoard was discovered in February, 1879, and consisted of about 1000 denarii. Specimens to the number of 840 were obtained for the Forli Museum, Pieve-Quinta being situated about eight kilometres from that city in the Romagna. The hoard was first described by Sig. Antonio Santarelli (*Notizia di un ripostiglio di denari consolari trovato a Pieve-Quinta nel Forlivese*, Forli, 1879). On account of its chronological importance for coins struck after the death of Caesar, the hoard was re-described by Bahrfeldt, and arranged according to the Mommsen-Blacas classification (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1883, pp. 9 f.). Though it was of considerable extent, and comprised some of the earliest-struck denarii, there were no quinarii. The series issued after the death of Caesar was more fully represented than in any one of the previously mentioned hoards of this Period. Of the Roman mint there were denarii of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41), L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus (B.C. 38). This is the first instance of the occurrence of denarii of C. Vibius Varus in a hoard. Of the provincial coins it is only necessary to mention those of Antony and Julius Caesar, with their heads (*M. Anton. imp.* and *Caesar dic.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 162, no. 5), struck in Gaul B.C. 42; and of C. Cassius and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther (*C. Cassi. imp.* and *head of Libertas; rev., Lentulus Spint.*, and *capis and lituus; ib.*, vol. i., p. 336, no. 16), struck in the East B.C. 43—42. The burial of the Pieve-Quinta hoard probably occurred late in B.C. 38 or early in the following year.

At *Grosspold*, near Hermannstadt, Transylvania, there was found in June, 1860, a hoard of about 500 Roman republican denarii. The finders, who were peasants, engaged in planting an oak forest, disposed of 455 pieces to the Pfarrer Ackner, by whom a list was supplied to the Imperial Central Commission. This list is published in the *Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, 1863, pp. 311 f. The contents of the hoard, though of less extent, were very similar to those of the Pieve-Quinta find, except that few of the later provincial coins were included. Of the Roman mint the most recent pieces are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus (B.C. 38). The latest coin of the provincial mints is that of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, struck in the East, B.C. 42—41, with *rev.*, prow and trophy (*Ahenobar.* and *Cn. Domitius imp.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 467, no. 21).

The *Borzano* hoard was recently discovered by a peasant when working in a field. Borzano is a village near Scandiano, on the slope of the Apennines. The hoard was contained in a vase, and was disposed of by the finder to a jeweller. About one-half was recovered and deposited in the Museum at Reggio, but the other half was destroyed. The portion of the hoard in the Reggio Museum consists of 597 denarii and 514 quinarii, which have been carefully described by Bahrfeldt in chronological order. He also compiled a table showing the relation between this find and others of the same period (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1901, pp. 143-166). The most remarkable circumstance connected with this one is that it contained a very unusual number of quinarii, more than had been met with in any other find. Next to it in this respect come those of Carrara with 505 specimens, of San Miniato with 68, of Avenale with 37, and of Pales-

trina with 31. The greater number of these quinarii were struck soon after the passing of the *Lex Clodia*, *circ.* B.C. 104, but there were a few of quite recent date. After careful comparison with the evidence afforded by other hoards, Bahrfeldt is of opinion that that of Borzano was buried *circ.* B.C. 43, some years earlier than can be assigned to it under Count de Salis's arrangement. A glance at the Tables of Finds shows that the coinage of each year from B.C. 42—38, including the two issues of P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus of the last date, was represented, though not those of all the moneyers. The latest provincial coins are the quinarii of Antony (*M. Ant. imp.; rev., Victory crowning trophy;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 162, no. 7), and of Antony and Lepidus (*M. Ant. imp.* and *lituus, capis* and *raven; rev., M. Lep. imp.* and *sacrificial implements; ib.*, vol. i., p. 130, no. 29), struck in Gaul, B.C. 43—42; and the denarii of C. Cassius and P. Cornelius Spinther, as in the Pieve-Quinta find (*C. Cassi. imp.* and *Lentulus Spint.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 336, no. 16), struck in the East, B.C. 43—42. The burial of this hoard doubtless occurred about B.C. 38.

Near *Peccioli*, in the Valle d'Era, Prov. di Pisa, a peasant, on the 18th January, 1854, unearthed a large hoard of republican coins numbering about 6000. Of these from 4000 to 5000 came into the hands of the priest of the village, who sent to Cavedoni about 150 of the finest specimens, a description of which is given in the *Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1854, pp. 61, 62. The conclusions to be drawn from such a very small portion of so large a hoard must be made with a certain amount of caution. As the coins described by Cavedoni were in the finest state of preservation, we have some indication of the date of the burial of the hoard. From the Tables of Finds it will be seen that the latest coins of the Roman mint in it were almost identical with those in the Borzano hoard, but those of the provincial mints take us down a little later. There were specimens of many of the provincial issues attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 41—40, including denarii of the quaestor M. Barbatius, bearing portraits of Antony and Octavius (*M. Ant. imp. aug. iiivir*, &c., and *Caesar imp. pont. iiivir*, &c.; Babelon, vol. i., p. 176, no. 51), struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 41. Of Sicily there was, however, a denarius with the name of Q. Nasidius, one of Sextus Pompey's admirals, with the *rev.* type, a galley, which may be classed to B.C. 38—36 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 252, no. 1). As in the case of the previously named hoards of Borzano, Grosspold, and Pieve-Quinta, we would also assign the burial of this one to B.C. 38 or early in B.C. 37. It is most unfortunate for our purpose that Cavedoni did not give more details of this hoard.

The *Garlasco* hoard was briefly described by Sig. V. Promis in the *Scavi*, 1881, pp. 447-450. Garlasco is situated in the province of Pavia. The hoard consisted of about 500 pieces, of which about 400 were mentioned by Sig. Promis, who placed the latest at B.C. 38. The most recent pieces of the Roman mint in this hoard were precisely similar to those found at Peccioli and Borzano, but the provincial issues take us down to a somewhat later date. As in the Peccioli hoard, there was a specimen of the denarius of Q. Nasidius struck in Sicily B.C. 38—36; and, in addition, others of Antony with *rev.* Pietas (*Ant. Aug. imp.* and *Pietas Cos.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 173, no. 43), struck in Gaul, B.C. 41; of Octavius and Antony with *rev.* caduceus (*Caesar imp.* and *Antonius imp.;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 164, no. 15), also of Gaul, B.C. 39; and of Lepidus and

Octavius with their heads (*Lepidus pont. max. iiivir R.P.C.* and *Caesar imp. iiivir R.P.C.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 35), struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37; of Octavius alone with *rev.* temple of Julius (*Divo Jul.* and *Cos. iter. et ter. desig.; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 139), also of Africa, B.C. 36. Though coins of the Roman mint of Q. Voconius Vitulus and Ti. Sempronius Graccus attributed to B.C. 37 were absent, yet the presence of the denarius of Octavius with *rev.* Temple of Julius, *Divo Jul.*, which Count de Salis has assigned to *circ.* B.C. 36, shows that the burial of the Garlasco hoard could not have taken place before that date.

At *Arbanats*, near Podensac, in the department of Gironde, in the ancient territory of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, and about 24 kilometres from Bordeaux, there was found in 1859 in a vineyard a hoard of republican coins consisting of 966 pieces (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 146). The hoard in its entirety was secured by the Duc de Luynes, who presented it to the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, pp. 14 f.) published a complete list, with details of the numbers of each issue and the condition of the individual pieces. The most remarkable coin in the hoard was the denarius of Valerius Messalla, struck *circ.* B.C. 53 (see above, p. 493), which had not been met with in any previously recorded find. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) refers to the great similarity between the contents of the Arbanats and Peccioli hoards, but he does not appear to have noticed that the former contained three specimens of the denarius of Ti. Sempronius Graccus, attributed to B.C. 37, which had not been met with in any of the previous hoards, and which Cavedoni (*op. cit.*, p. 20) described as being *à fleur de coin* (see Tables of Finds). Amongst the later provincial issues there were coins of Octavius and Antony with *rev.* caduceus (*Caesar imp.* and *Antonius imp.;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 164, no. 15), struck in Gaul, B.C. 39; of M. Barbatius, the quaestor of Antony, with heads of Antony and Octavius, struck in the East, B.C. 41 (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 176, no. 51); and of Lepidus and Octavius with their heads (*Lepidus pont. max. iiivir R.P.C.* and *Caesar imp. iiivir R.P.C.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 35), struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37. According to Count de Salis's classification, this hoard, on account of the presence of the denarii of Ti. Sempronius Graccus, could not have been buried till after B.C. 37. It is possible that its burial may have slightly preceded that of the Garlasco hoard.

The *Carbonara I.* hoard, now mentioned, was discovered in 1882 by a peasant. It has been already noticed (see above, p. 501) that in 1903 a similar hoard occurred at this place, the burial of which was of a slightly earlier date. To distinguish between the two hoards the present one is called the Carbonara I., whilst the other is designated the Carbonara II. hoard. This place is situated in the province of Bari. The hoard was described by Prof. G. de Petra in the *Scavi*, 1884, pp. 310 f., and for purposes of comparison he gives also the contents of those of Ossolaro and Garlasco. Prof. de Petra tells us that the peasant gave up at first 1476 denarii, but a rumour soon spread that he had retained a large portion of the hoard. This proved to be the case, and he subsequently handed over the remainder, consisting of 2430 pieces, which, in order to escape the penalty incurred by the concealment of treasure-trove, he said he had found at a later date, but near the same spot. After a careful

examination, Prof. de Petra was of opinion that both series came from one hoard. As regards the coins of the Roman mint all the issues from B.C. 41—38 were represented, and in addition this hoard contained a specimen of the coinage of Q. Voconius Vitulus (B.C. 37) which had not occurred in any one of those previously mentioned. There were, however, no coins of Ti. Sempronius Graccus, the moneyer of the same year. The provincial coins were very similar to those in the Garlasco hoard; there being present denarii of Antony with *rev.*, head of Sol (*M. Antonius M. f. M. n. augur imp. ter.* and *iiivir R.P.C. cos. desig. iter. et ter.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 188, no. 80), struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 38—37; of Q. Nasidius struck in Sicily, B.C. 38—36 (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 252, no. 1); of Lepidus and Octavius struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37 (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 25); and of Octavius with *rev.* temple of Julius (*Divo Jul.*; *ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 139), also struck in Africa, B.C. 36. The burial of this hoard must have occurred during or soon after B.C. 36, and about the same time as that of Garlasco, and perhaps a little before that of Arbanats.

There still remains to be mentioned one other hoard, that of *Cordova*, discovered in 1834, from which Señ. Fernandez Guerra acquired about 130 denarii. The particulars of this hoard, which were supplied to Mommsen by Señ. Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 75; and Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 145), are so vague that we have not considered it necessary to include it in the Tables of Finds, as any evidence of chronology which it would supply would be too uncertain. Mommsen, however, remarks that this hoard not only contained examples of the latest pieces in that of Liria, but that it also supplied evidence for separating the coins of L. Livineius Regulus, which he struck as a quatuorvir of the mint, from those issued by him as a *praefectus Urbi*; assigning the former to B.C. 43, and the latter to B.C. 38. The question of the date of this issue will be discussed with the description of the coins (see below p. 579).

In the above summary of the contents of the somewhat numerous hoards assigned to this Period (B.C. 43—37), it will be seen that as evidence of the chronological order of the moneyers they are not quite so satisfactory as in previous instances. In the earlier finds the series of issues are somewhat broken, and there are gaps which can only be accounted for by the fact that a complete find has rarely been described, but, in most instances, only a limited portion. These *lacunae* may also be due to the smallness of some of the issues, as shown by the extreme rarity of many of the coins at the present day. In the later finds the series are more continuous, but even in these the years from B.C. 44—42 are but scantily represented. As these hoards were mostly found in Italy, the absence of many of the later coins of the provincial issues can be well accounted for, since those struck at a considerable distance would naturally find their way slowly into Italy, and in a broken order. It is therefore not surprising that in some cases the provincial coins had been in circulation some years before the actual burial of the hoard. The presence in the Garlasco, Arbanats and Carbonara I. hoards of coins of so late a date as B.C. 36 would tend to show that they were not concealed till after the moneyers' names had ceased to appear on those struck at the Roman mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 43; A.U.C. 711 [1]	
			C. CLODIVS C. F. VESTALIS	
			(CAIUS CLODIUS CAII FILIUS VESTALIS [2])	
			Aureus	
4195	124·7	*N* ·75	Bust of Flora r., slightly draped, wearing wreath of leaves and flowers, and earring in shape of cross; hair rolled back, and collected into a knot, which is decorated with flowers or jewels; behind her shoulders, lily; around C·CLODIVS C·F	Vestal virgin, Claudia Quinta, veiled, seated l., holding in l. hand bowl with two handles (*cymbium*) [3]; behind, VESTALIS **[Pl. lv. 9.]** (Borrell Coll.)
			Denarius	
4196	58·7	*R* ·8	Similar; Flora wears wreath of flowers only.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 10.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4197	58·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The two moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are C. Clodius C. f. Vestalis and L. Flaminius Chilo, the latter giving his title as a quatuorvir of the mint. He struck only in silver, but his colleague Clodius issued also gold coins, aurei, and he appears to have been the first ordinary moneyer who exercised this privilege. Hitherto, as already noticed (pp. 498, 557), gold money had only been issued at Rome either by Caesar or by some special officer of State. According to Count de Salis's classification the same conditions appear to have existed at the Roman mint for the next two years. With the exception of those pieces of L. Flaminius Chilo which bear the head of Julius Caesar, the types of the coins of this year commemorate events connected with the moneyers' families.

[2] This moneyer was formerly identified as one of the sons of C. Claudius Pulcher, who was praetor B.C. 56, but the recent discovery on the site of the old *Forum Clodii*, in Southern Etruria, of two inscriptions dedicated to the proconsul, C. Clodius C. f. Vestalis, shows that the cognomen of the moneyer was *Vestalis* (Mommsen, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1887, pp. 202 f.; *C.I.L.* xi., 3310*a*, 3311). It is quite possible that the moneyer may be identified with the proconsul mentioned in these inscriptions. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 550) originally associated Clodius with M. Arrius Secundus, C. Numonius Vaala, and L. Servius Rufus at the mint, and placed their term of office at *circ.* B.C. 43, but owing to the absence of any of the coins of Clodius in the Vigatto, Pieve-Quinta, Peccioli, Garlasco, and Carbonara I. finds, he subsequently suggested (*Zeit. f. Num.*, *loc. cit.*) that they must have been struck after the burial of those hoards *circ.* B.C. 37, but before B.C. 16, when, in his opinion, the issue of gold coins ceased under the authority of the Senate, and the right was vested in the Emperor. Though it is difficult to explain the absence of the coins of Clodius from the finds above mentioned, yet specimens occurred in the Grosspold hoard, the burial of which did not take place till B.C. 38 or 37. According to Count de Salis's classification, if these coins were not struck before B.C. 36 they could not have been issued till after B.C. 17, and their style and fabric alone would preclude their being attributed to so late a date. Babelon (vol. i., p. 352) has also attributed their issue to B.C. 43.

[3] The types of the coins of Clodius are personal to his family. The head of Flora recalls the *Ludi Florales*, which one of his ancestors, the consul C. Claudius Centho, had organized in honour of that divinity in B.C. 240, and the figure on the reverse is that of the vestal, Claudia Quinta, famous in connection with the transportation of the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome in B.C. 204 (A.U.C. 550), and to whom the Senate erected a statue, which was placed in the vestibule of the temple of the goddess. The seated figure is a representation of this statue (Babelon, vol. i., p. 353). It was from her that the Claudia gens assumed the cognomen Vestalis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. FLAMINIVS CHILO	
			(LUCIUS FLAMINIUS CHILO[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4198	60·5	Æ ·75	Female head (Juno Moneta?) r., wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling in one lock down the neck; string of pearls at back of head; around, IIII VIR PRI · FL (*Quatuorvir, primus flavit*).	Victory[2] in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l.; below horses, L · FLAMIN; in the exergue, CHILO **[Pl. lv. 11.]** (Nott.)
4199	52·5	Æ ·9	Similar; the knot of hair is decorated with jewels; and IIII · VIR	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4200	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar; there is a coil of hair at back of head instead of pearls.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 12.]**

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of L. Flaminius Cilo, who also held the office of moneyer at an earlier date, and whose coins are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). He is generally associated in the quatuorvirate of the mint with M. Mettius, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, B.C. 44 (see above, p. 542), but Count de Salis placed his appointment a year later. A slight change in the portrait of Julius Caesar, and the absence of his name and title on the obverse, and also the figure of Pax instead of Venus on the reverse of Type II., somewhat separate this issue from those classed to the previous year. With the exception of the specimen discovered at Arbanats, no coins of Flaminius occurred in any of the numerous hoards assigned to this Period.

[2] This reverse type, like that of the denarius of the elder L. Flaminius Cilo (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 495, no. 1), probably relates to the victories of the consul, C. Flaminius, in Cisalpine Gaul in B.C. 223. The head on the obverse has been identified as of Venus, but it may be of Juno Moneta, and in that case it would refer to the office of the moneyer. In style and treatment it is precisely similar to the head of Fortuna on the aureus of M. Arrius Secundus struck two years later (see below, p. 568). Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 137) has interpreted the legend PRI . FL as *Primus Flamen*; Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., pp. 212, 213) as *Quatuorvir Primus Flandae* (*Monetae*); and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 547) as *Primus Flavit*. Mommsen's explanation seems the most probable one, as the legend would indicate that of the members of the monetary college L. Flaminius Chilo acted as the superintendent-in-chief of the issue for the year. This would support the view evidently held by Count de Salis that often only one or two of the three or four monetarii placed their names on the coinage during their year of office.

The obverse of Type II. is a memorial of Julius Caesar, and the figure of Pax instead of Venus on the reverse may refer to the reconciliation of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, which resulted in the formation of the first triumvirate. If this meaning is to be attached to this type, these coins could not have been issued till the autumn of B.C. 43. It may, however, be the expression of a hope that peace would emanate from the action of those who held the fate of the State in their hands.

The occurrence of the aspirate in the name of "Chilo" should be noticed in connection

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4201	58·9	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Pax standing l., wearing long drapery, holding caduceus in r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; around, L · FLAMINIVS IIII · VIR [Pl. lv. 13.]
4202	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4203	55·2	Æ ·85	Similar; showing tie of wreath.	Similar. (Nott.)

Circ. B.C. 42; A.U.C. 712[1]

L. SERVIVS RVFVS

(LUCIUS SERVIUS [SULPICIUS] RUFUS[2])

Aureus

4204	125·2	Æ ·8	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r.; each wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star; around, L · SERVIVS RVFVS	Bird's eye view of the citadel and walls of Tusculum; the gateway is inscribed TVSCVL [Pl. lv. 14.] (Pembroke Coll.)

Denarius

4205	63·2	Æ ·85	Head of the tribune Servius Sulpicius Rufus r., bare, and bearded; around, L · SERVIVS RVFVS	The Dioscuri standing facing, each armed with spear and parazonium, and wearing pileus surmounted by star. [Pl. lv. 15.] (Cracherode Coll.)

with its absence in that of the moneyer of B.C. 99—94. The aspiration of the letters C, Γ, and T in the moneyers' names dates from about the beginning of the first century B.C. (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 195).

A variety of Type I. reads L. FLAMINI for L. FLAMIN (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 120).

[1] As in the previous year Count de Salis has assigned to this one the issues of two moneyers only, viz., L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, both ordinary officers of the mint. Rufus struck in gold and silver, Marcellinus in silver only. The types of their coins relate to their family history, and do not touch on contemporary events.

[2] The identification of this moneyer as L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, the son of Servius Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, the celebrated jurist and friend of Cicero, seems extremely uncertain (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 474). He was one of the *subscriptores* of his father's accusation against Murena in B.C. 63, and on the breaking out of the Civil war he joined his father in supporting the cause of Caesar. At the time of his parent's death, which took place in B.C. 43, he must have been considerably advanced in years, and it does not seem probable that he would have acted as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MARCELLINVS	
			([PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS] MARCELLINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
4206	63·7	Æ ·7	Head of the consul, M. Claudius Marcellus, r., bare; behind, triskelis; before, moneyer's name, MARCELLINVS	A tetrastyle temple, towards which a veiled togate figure, M. Claudius Marcellus, is bearing a trophy; at the sides, MARCEL LVS COS·QVINQ. (*Consul quinquies*). **[Pl. lv. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4207	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4208	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

a moneyer except in connection with some higher office, such as quaestor or aedile, which cannot in any way be inferred from the coins themselves. The identification of the moneyer must therefore remain uncertain. In connection with finds assigned to this period, the coins of Rufus occurred only in that of Santa Anna.

The types of the aureus and of the denarius of L. Servius Rufus refer to one event only, the relief of Tusculum in B.C. 374 by the Roman military tribune, Servius Sulpicius Rufus, on which occasion the Latins, having captured the city, forced the inhabitants to take refuge with their wives and children in the citadel, where the temple of the Dioscuri was situated. The deities Castor and Pollux were specially worshipped at Tusculum, that city being not far distant from the site of the battle of Lake Regillus, in which they are said to have taken an active part. The heads of the Dioscuri on the aureus may be compared for similarity of form and style with those on the denarii of Mn. Cordius Rufus (see above, p. 523), and the view of Tusculum with that of the temple of Venus at Erycina on the coins of C. Considius Nonianus (see above, p. 473).

There are restorations by Trajan of the denarius of this issue.

[1] This moneyer was probably the consul of B.C. 18 and the son of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the quaestor of Caesar B.C. 48; grandson of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, consul B.C. 56; and great-grandson of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the moneyer of B.C. 89 (see above, p. 233); who, as we have seen, was the son of M. Claudius Marcellus, but who had been adopted into the Cornelia gens. Nothing more appears to be known of this moneyer's career. Specimens of this issue occurred in the Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, and Borzano hoards. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 524) has attributed the coinage of Marcellinus to *circ.* B.C. 74—50 (A.U.C. 680—704), but as there were no specimens of it in the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards, it must have been issued subsequent to B.C. 50. Nor were there any specimens in the finds attributed to the previous period (B.C. 49—44).

The types of the coins of Marcellinus relate to two great events in the history of his family, both connected with the career of M. Claudius Marcellus, the most illustrious of all who bore that name, and who was consul five times. The triskelis or triquetra, the symbol of Sicily, behind the head of Marcellus records the capture of Syracuse in B.C. 212, and the temple on the reverse relates to the dedication by Marcellus, in B.C. 222, in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, of the *spolia opima*, which he had taken from the Gaulish chief, Britomartus or Viridomarus, the leader of the Boii and Insubres, whom he slew with his own hand (Virgil, *Aen.*, vi. 855 f.).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 41; A.U.C. 713 [1]	
			M. ARRIVS SECVNDVS	
			(MARCUS ARRIUS SECUNDUS)	
			Aureus	
4209	124·2	*AV* ·8	M · ARRIVS · SECVNDVS around Bust of Fortuna r., slightly draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind; locks falling down the neck; above head, F · P · R (*Fortuna populi romani*).	A spear between a wreath on the l. and a square ornament intersected by diagonals and surmounted by a tuft on the r.[2] **[Pl. lv. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4210	58·8	*AR* ·8	M · ARRIVS · SECVNDVS around Head of Quintus Arrius r., bare, slight beard.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 18.]** (Northwick Coll.)

[1] The same conditions appear to have existed at the mint at Rome in B.C. 41 as in the two previous years; for Count de Salis has again assigned to this year the issues of two ordinary moneyers, Marcus Arrius Secundus and Publius Accoleius Lariscolus, who commemorate on their coins events relating to their family history. The former struck coins in gold and silver; the latter in silver only.

There appears to be no mention in Roman history of the Arria gens before the first century B.C., but it is more prominent in imperial times. From the types of his coins it would appear that the moneyer, M. Arrius Secundus, who is the only member of his family of whom coins are known, was a son of Quintus Arrius, who, when praetor B.C. 72, defeated Crixus, one of the lieutenants of Spartacus, in the Servile war, killing some 20,000 of the enemy, but was himself subsequently defeated by Spartacus. In B.C. 71 Arrius succeeded Verres as propraetor in Sicily, but died on his way to his province.

[2] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 41-132) gives a history of the Arria gens, and explains the reverse type of the aureus and that of the denarius as representing the golden spear, wreath, and military harness, which the Senate presented to Q. Arrius for having saved the republic from so grave a crisis as that above mentioned. Babelon (vol. i., p. 220) describes the object on the right of the spear as the *phalerae*. It appears, however, rather to be the headgear of a horse, *i.e.* a bridle or *frontale*. Homage was also rendered to the goddess Fortuna of the Roman people, *Fortuna populi romani*, by the Senate for this victory. On the denarii we have the portrait of Q. Arrius, and not of Octavius, as was formerly thought; and on the reverse of Type II. is shown Arrius seizing a standard from one of his soldiers which he is about to cast into the ranks of the enemy, so as to rouse the courage of his men with a view to its recovery.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
	56·5	Æ ·8	M·ARRIVS behind Head of Quintus Arrius r., bare; slight beard.	SECVNDVS (in exergue). Two legionary soldiers walking r.; the foremost one, armed with spear, turns back and seizes one of the two standards borne by his companion.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 221, no. 3.]

P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS

(PUBLIUS ACCOLEIUS LARISCOLUS[1])

Denarius

4211	61·6	Æ ·75	Bust of Acca Larentia r., draped; head closely bound with fillet, and hair arranged in close locks above her forehead; around, P·ACCO LEIVS LARISCOLVS	Three statues of the *Nymphae Querquetulanae* in form of caryatides facing, supporting on their hands and shoulders a beam or stand, from which issue five trees; the nymph on the l. holds a poppy; that on the r. a lily. **[Pl. lv. 19.]** (Nott)

[1] The Accoleia gens is only known from coins and inscriptions. The name of P. Accoleius Lariscolus occurs in an inscription found near Civita Lavinia (L. Borsari, *Scavi*, 1898, p. 66). Other names of the family, P. Accoleius Euhemerus and L. Accoleius Abascantus, are also found in inscriptions. Publius Accoleius Lariscolus is the only member of his gens of whom we have coins.

The cognomen Lariscolus seems to have the same origin as Lariscus, and to be associated with the worship of the Lares (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 113). We may therefore see an allusion to the moneyer's name in the types of his coins, a not uncommon occurrence in the case of the coinage of the Roman Republic.

The bust on the obverse has been identified as that of Acca Larentia or Laurentia, a mythical person who occurs in the stories of early Roman history. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xviii. 2) and Ovid (*Fast.*, iii. 55) have identified her as the wife of the shepherd Faustulus and the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they had been taken from the she-wolf. Other accounts are given of her origin, but it seems clear that she was of Etruscan birth and connected with the worship of the Lares, from which her name Larentia may have been derived. The annual festival of the Larentalia appears to have been instituted in her honour (see Mommsen, *Röm. Forschungen*, vol. ii., pp. 1 f.). In virtue of her praenomen, Acca, she was apparently the eponym of the gens Accoleia (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., p. 27, note i.).

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 365 f.) has recognized in the three figures on the reverse the *Querquetulanae virae*, the nymphs who presided over the green forests, and to whom were consecrated the groves of the Lares on Mount Coelius. Festus (*s.v. Querquetulanae*) gives

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4212	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4213	54·9	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4214	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; the head of Acca Larentia is not bound with a fillet, and a long lock of hair *en queue* falls down her neck.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 20.]** (de Salis Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 40; A.U.C. 714[1]

C. NVMONIVS VAALA

(CAIUS NUMONIUS VAALA[2])

Aureus

4215	125·0	*N* ·95	Bust of Victory r., hair collected into a knot behind, and ornamented with pearls; a plait arranged in a loop at the top of the head.	A warrior armed with shield and sword attacking a *vallum*, which is defended by two soldiers; on r., C·NVMONIVS; in exergue, VAALA **[Pl. lvi. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

---

the following definition of the name:—*Querquetulanae virae putantur significari Nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti.* These nymphs had a sanctuary on the Esquiline, called the *Querquetulanum sacellum* (Varro, *L.L.*, v. 49), and one of the gates at Rome, situated between Mount Coelius and the Esquiline, was called the *Querquetulana porta.* Little, however, is known of their cult.

In the name Lariscolus on the coins the letter I is taller than the other letters. The use in inscriptions of the tall I dates from the time of Sulla, and takes the place to some extent of the more ancient EI, which denoted the long vowel. This is its first occurrence on coins struck at the Roman mint, but from this time it is met with not infrequently.

Specimens of the coinage of P. Accoleius Lariscolus were present in nearly all the finds, the burial of which are assigned to this Period or slightly later (see Tables of Finds).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 6) mentions a hybrid with the reverse of the denarius of Lariscolus, and having for obverse type the head of Augustus with the legend . . . . TR. POT. IIX.

[1] The issues attributed to this year are those of Caius Numonius Vaala and Petillius Capitolinus: the former striking in gold and silver; the latter in silver only. They were evidently ordinary officers of the mint, and the types of their coins record events connected with the history of their respective families. The coinage of this year is therefore assimilated to those of the three preceding ones. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 264) has suggested that the colleagues at the mint of C. Numonius Vaala were M. Arrius Secundus, C. Clodius Pulcher, and L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, who would form a quatuorvirate.

[2] No mention of the Numonia gens occurs in history till late in the Republic or early in the Empire. We therefore do not know the particular event recorded on the above coins, but it may be presumed that an ancestor of the moneyer, whose portrait is given on the obverse of the denarius, received the cognomen Vaala (*Vallum*) for some act of bravery such as is depicted on the coinage of his descendant. Of the moneyer himself nothing certain is known beyond what we learn from his coins, but Horace (*circ.* B.C. 22) addressed one of his *Epistles* (i. 15) to a Numonius Vaala, whose praenomen he does not give, but who may be the moneyer of these coins (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

A likeness of Fulvia, the first wife of Mark Antony, has been traced in the features of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4216	62·5	Æ ·85	Head of Numonius Vaala r., bare; around C·NV MONIVS VAALA[1]	Similar; legend, VAALA only, in exergue. [Pl. lvi. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)

ꟾETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS

(PETILLIUS CAPITOLINUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4217	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter r.; behind, CAPITOLINVS	ꟾETILLIVS below Temple of six columns; between three of which are hanging ornaments; the pediment is decorated with demi-horses at the sides, and a demi-horseman at the apex; in the intervals, crockets; in the tympanum, an eagle (?). [Pl. lvi. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
4218	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4219	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

Victory on the obverse of the aureus. The bust is very similar to that on the quinarius which was struck by Antony in B.C. 43 or 42, and which is attributed to Lugdunum (Babelon, vol. i., p. 168, no. 32). It does not, however, seem probable that the Senate, which appears as yet not to have admitted the portrait of Antony as triumvir on the coinage of the Roman mint, would allow that of his wife to be depicted. It might therefore be only a coincidence, and it is not impossible that the engraver, when preparing the dies for his coins, may have taken the piece struck by Antony as his model or pattern for the obverse (see also the denarius of L. Mussidius Longus, p. 575, no. 4229). A portrait of Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, is similarly supposed to be represented in the features of Venus, whose bust is found on an aureus commemorating his fifth consulship (see above, p. 540).

The duplication of the vowel in the cognomen Vaala is an archaism which occurs in only two other instances on Roman republican coins, viz., in that of *Feelix* on coins of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see above, p. 472, no. 3826), and in that of C. Vibius Varus (see below, p 587).

[1] The name on the obverse is no doubt that of the moneyer, whilst that on the reverse would refer to the person portrayed on the obverse.

A variety of the denarius has the legend on the reverse similar to that on the aureus. It is probably a hybrid caused by an interchange of dies (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 265, no. 3).

The denarius of Vaala was restored by Trajan.

[2] The cognomen *Capitolinus* was borne by several Roman gentes, denoting that at some time they had dwelt on the Capitoline hill. For the Petillia gens it would appear to have had a special signification, since we may gather from the types of the above coins that the family held some

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4220	62·7	Æ ·7	An eagle, with spread wings, standing towards r. on thunder-bolt; above, PETILLIVS; below, CAP ITOLINVS	Similar; the pediment of the temple is ornamented with armed figures instead of crockets; in the tympanum is a seated figure of Jupiter between two other figures, reclining (?); no legend. **[Pl. lvi. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4221	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4222	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; in the field at the sides of the temple, the letters S F (*Sacris faciundis*). **[Pl. lvi. 5.]**
4223	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4224	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the letters in the field transposed, F S for S F **[Pl. lvi. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4225	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

hereditary office connected with the temple of Jupiter which stood on the Capitol. The scholiast of Horace (*Sat.*, i. 4, 24) relates that a Petillius Capitolinus, who was in charge of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, was accused of having stolen the crown of Jupiter, but was acquitted by the judges in consequence of his being a friend of Augustus. It is not improbable that this Petillius Capitolinus was the moneyer, and that he subsequently succeeded to the family office, which is commemorated by the types of the coins. He is the only member of the Petillia gens of whom we possess coins. The letters S . F or F . S were interpreted by Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, t. ii., p. 221) as *sacris faciundis*, an allusion to the functions discharged by the members of the Petillia family in regard to the temple of Jupiter. Havercamp suggests *Sexti filius*, while Eckhel offers no solution. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 291) considers that the coins of Petillius Capitolinus and P. Accoleius Lariscolus were struck in B.C. 43. As, however, he had already assigned to that year the issues of M. Arrius Secundus, C. Clodius C. f. Pulcher, C. Numonius Vaala, and L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 85), he is of opinion that Petillius and Accoleius did not strike money as ordinary officers of the mint, but as quaestors of the army of the Senate. The coins themselves supply no evidence for such a statement; moreover, there is no historical record that either Petillius or Accoleius ever held the office of quaestor. The coins of Petillius appear to have been the latest pieces in the San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte find (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 39; A.U.C. 715[1]	
			L. MVSSIDIVS T. F. LONGVS	
			(LUCIUS MUSSIDIUS TITI FILIUS LONGUS)	
			Series I.	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4226	124·8	Ⱥ ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Mars, helmeted and naked, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding in his l., parazonium, to which is attached a strap; his l. foot is placed upon a shield; around, L·MVSSIDIVS·T·F·LONGVS·IIII·VIR·A·P·F· (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). [Pl. lvi. 7.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The moneyers whose coins are assigned to this year are Lucius Mussidius T. f. Longus and Lucius Livineius Regulus, both of whom struck in gold and silver. These are the latest pieces of the Roman mint which occurred in the Vigatto find. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 240) assigns these coinages to B.C. 43—42, and associates with Mussidius and Livineius, P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus, thus completing a quatuorvirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has attributed the issues of these last two moneyers to B.C. 38 (see below, p. 582).

With this year we enter on a somewhat new phase in the character of the types of the coins struck at Rome. Previously the only portraits of living personages which had appeared on these coins were those of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony (see above, pp. 542, 550). In B.C. 39 we have not only memorial portraits of Julius Caesar, but also the portraits of the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus (see above, p. 557). A special order appears to have been issued in connection with the striking of the gold coins with the portraits of the triumvirs, as shown by the letters A·P·F (*Auro publico feriundo*) to be found on some pieces of both the moneyers of this year. Though no attempt had been made to portray living personages on the coins of the Roman mint since Caesar's death, beyond that of Antony above mentioned, the practice had been general in connection with those issued in the provinces. Brutus in his flight to the East struck coins with his own portrait; and from B.C. 43 those of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus appeared on many, both of gold and silver, issued by them in their respective provinces in the East, Gaul, and Africa. From this time onwards the coinage lost a great deal of its official character, and was invested with a personality previously remarkable for its absence.

The types employed by the moneyers of this year may be divided into two series: one relating to contemporary events; the other connected with the traditions of their respective families. By retaining the second class of types it would seem that the moneyers were unwilling to abandon a long-established custom.

Of the moneyer Lucius Mussidius Longus, the son of T. Mussidius Longus, we know nothing but what we learn from his coins. No mention is made of the Mussidia gens by ancient writers, and L. Mussidius is the only member of whom we possess coins. The types, as already mentioned, are of two series: the first relating to the triumvirs and contemporary events; the second, evidently to a tradition connected with his own family. The figure of Mars, and Victory in a biga, on Types I. and II. are intended as a tribute to the triumvirs, probably more especially in connection with the victories over Brutus in the East. The cornucopiae on Type III., the head of Ceres and the corn-wreath on Type IV., and the head of Concordia and the joined hands holding a caduceus on Type V., and possibly also the cornucopiae on a celestial globe, &c., on Type VI., may relate to the agreement between

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4227	123·9	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius[1] r., bare, with slight beard; around, C·CAESAR·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; the legend starts from behind the figure of Mars; A·P·F· for A·P·F· [Pl. lvi. 8.] (Pembroke Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
4228	123·6	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M·LEPIDVS·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; the legend starts above the figure of Mars, as on no. 4226; A·P·F· [Pl. lvi. 9.] (Cracherode Coll.)

Octavius and Sextus Pompey concluded early in B.C. 39, by which the latter pledged himself to provide Italy with corn in return for the provinces of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia, the augurship, an indemnification of seventeen and a half millions of denarii for his private fortune, and a promise of the consulship. For some time previously Sextus had cut off the supply of provisions to Italy, which had caused great distress both inside and outside the capital. It seems therefore probable that the gold and silver coins with these types were specially struck to meet an extraordinary expenditure on this occasion. This would not only account for the representation of the head of Juno Moneta on Type IV. *var.*, but also for the somewhat coarse fabric of some of the aurei, the dies for which may have been executed at a short notice. In connection with the portrait of Octavius, which is represented with a slight beard, it may be observed that, as a sign of mourning, he did not shave from the time of Caesar's murder till after the war with Sextus Pompey in B.C. 36, who was the last survivor of his uncle's murderers. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) relates that Octavius shaved his beard in B.C. 39, when L. Marcius Censorinus and C. Calvisius Sabinus were consuls, on the occasion of the celebration of the public games, but the evidence of the coins proves that he did not shave till after the defeat of Sextus Pompey, three years later.

The most interesting types of the coins of Mussidius, and perhaps the most difficult to explain, are those connected with Venus Cloacina. The name Cloacina (derived from *cluere* or *cloare*, to wash, cleanse, or purify) was that given to Venus *Expiatrix*. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xv. 36) relates that after their combat the Romans and the Sabines purified themselves with branches of myrtle on the spot where later were erected the statues of Venus Cloacina. These statues stood on the north side of the Forum near the Comitia, and above the *Cloaca Maxima*. It would seem from the coins that Venus Cloacina had not a temple in the Forum, but that the monument erected to her consisted of a circular platform with a trellis-pattern balustrade. The approach was on the left side, and is indicated by a flight of steps and a portico. On this platform were placed the statues of the goddess (cf. H. Thédenat, *Le Forum romain*, p. 87). As Pliny speaks of *signa* we may conclude that both statues shown are of Venus, but probably representing her under different aspects. The platform still exists in the Forum, and there are indications on it where the statues were placed. The head of Concordia in connection with this reverse records the close union and friendship which was established between the Romans and the Sabines, who settled on the Quirinal, and built there a temple to the god Sol, whose cult they specially honoured (Preller, *Röm. myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. i., pp. 324, 325). To this circumstance we would attribute the association of the head of Sol with Venus Cloacina on the coinage. This solution of this interesting type has been arrived at quite independently of Dr. Dressel's views, expressed in *Das sacrum Cloacinae*, *Wiener Studien*, xxiv. *Jahrg.*, pp. 418 f. Dr. Dressel thinks that the portico on the left may be the *Basilica Aemilia*. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 241) suggests that the two figures standing on the platform (which he describes as a vessel) are Romulus and Tatius, the king of the Sabines. It is difficult to account for the association of this type of Venus Cloacina with the Mussidia gens. It may have been that an ancestor of the moneyer was traditionally connected with the erection of these statues, or that the family claimed to be of Sabine origin. The types are evidently in some way to be associated with the moneyer's family. The moneyer's name is given sometimes in the genitive case (see No. 4235, p. 576).

[1] After the death of Julius Caesar Octavius took the name of Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. He is from that time variously styled by ancient writers, Octavius, Octavianus, or Caesar. For simplification the first name is here used till he was created Augustus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4229	59·9	Æ ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, hair collected into a knot behind, and ornamented with pearls; a plait also decorated with pearls is arranged in a loop at the top of the head.[1]	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand, and reins in l.; above, L · MVSSIDIVS; below, LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4230	125·3	Æ ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·Ƥ·C	Cornucopiae tied with fillet; between, L·MVSSIDIVS on l.; LONGVS on r. **[Pl. lvi. 11.]**
			Type III. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4231	123·2	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C·CAESAR·III·VIR·R·Ƥ·C	Similar. **[Pl. lvi. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
4232	123·7	Æ ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M·LEƤIDVS·III·VIR·R·Ƥ·C	Similar. **[Pl. lvi. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Owing to the similarity of this bust of Victory to that figured on the aureus of C. Numonius Vaala (see above, p. 570), especially in the arrangement of the hair, this one also is generally described as bearing the features of Fulvia, the first wife of Antony (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 242, no. 4). As, however, Fulvia died in B.C. 40, and these denarii do not appear to have been struck till the following year, by which time Antony had married Octavia, the resemblance between the types may only be due to the fact that the artist who made the dies took the earlier piece for his model. The drapery on the bust of Victory described above is copied from that on the figure of Acca Larentia as shown on the denarii of P. Accoleius Lariscolus (see above, p. 569).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
			Aureus	
4233	124·2	*N* ·8	Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of corn and necklace; hair falling in numerous close locks down her neck.	L · MVSSIDIVS LONGVS within Wreath of corn, tied above. **[Pl. lvi. 14.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
4234	124·4	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; L · MVSSIDI LONGVS; wreath tied below.[1] **[Pl. lvi. 15.]**
			Type IV. var.	
			Aureus	
4235	125·5	*N* ·8	Head of Juno Moneta (?) r., wearing diadem and necklace; hair falling in numerous close locks down her neck.[2]	L · MVSSID LONGI within Wreath of corn, tied above. **[Pl. lvi. 16.]** (Nott)
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4236	57·3	*R* ·75	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, CONCOR DIA	Two right hands joined holding caduceus; below, L · MVSSIDIVS LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 17.]** (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Denarius	
4237	64·0	*R* ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Cornucopiae on celestial globe, between rudder on l. and winged caduceus and flamen's cap on r.; above, and on r., L · MVSSIDIVS · LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 18.]**

[1] Another variety reads L · MVSSIDI LONGI (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 242, no. 2).

[2] Babelon (*loc. cit.*) does not appear to have noticed this variation in the obverse type, viz., that the head is diademed, and does not wear a corn-wreath. In this instance we would identify it as of Juno Moneta.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4238	63·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above the type. **[Pl. lvi. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4239	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4240	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name continuous above and on l. of type. (Blacas Coll.)
4241	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name reading downwards on l. and below the type. **[Pl. lvi. 20.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			SERIES II.	
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4242	63·8	Æ ·65	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, CONCOR DIA (similar to no. 4236).	A circular platform ornamented with a trellis-pattern balustrade, and inscribed CLOACIN; on it are two draped statues of Venus Cloacina; each statue rests r. hand on cippus; the one on l. holds flower in l. hand; on the platform to r. is a low column surmounted by an ornament, and to l. of the platform is a flight of steps and a portico; above, L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS (Cracherode Coll.)
4243	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 1.]**
4244	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; star[1] below chin of Concordia.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 2.]** (Nott)
4245	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4246	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; crescent below chin of Concordia.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4247	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The star and the crescent (see no. 4246) may relate to the worship of Sol and Diana which was introduced into Rome by the Sabines.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII. var.	
4248	59·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Sol facing, radiate and draped.	Similar.
4249	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4250	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 4.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
4251	51·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4252	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the platform is inscribed CLOAC, and each of the statues rests r. hand on a bird which stands on the cippus.[1] (de Salis Coll.)
4253	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 5.]**
4254	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS

(LUCIUS LIVINEIUS REGULUS[2])

Series I.

Type I.

Aureus

4255	123·1	N ·85	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Triumvir republicae constituendae*).	The hero, Anteon, naked to the waist, seated towards l., head facing, on rocks, his shield at his side; he holds spear in r. hand, and parazonium in l.; around, commencing on l., L·REGVLVS·IIII·VIR·A·P·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). **[Pl. lvii. 6.]** (Wigan Coll.)
4256	125·1	N ·85	Similar.	Similar; shield ornamented with head of Medusa or Hercules, and legend commencing on r., and A·P·F for A·P·F **[Pl. lvii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 49) describes a variety on which the legend CLOACA and the moneyer's name are retrograde.

[2] Lucius Livineius Regulus, like his colleague L. Mussidius Longus, is not known to us from history, and our information about him is derived only from his coins, which tell us that

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Aureus	
4257	125·0	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, C · CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Aeneas walking r., and bearing on his shoulders his father, Anchises; around, from l. upwards, L · REGVLVS IIII · VIR · A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 8.]** (Trattle Coll.)
4258	127·1	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend from l. downwards, and A · P · F for A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 9.]** (Wigan Coll.)

he was the son of Lucius Livineius Regulus, the praetor, who, with his brother Marcus, was a friend of Cicero, and who appears to have served under Caesar in the African war, B.C. 46 (Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 89). As already stated (see above, p. 573), Babelon has associated P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus with Mussidius and Livineius as colleagues at the mint.

The coins of Livineius raise an issue which, besides being a novel one, is somewhat difficult to settle. From them it appears that he struck money as a quatuorvir of the mint and as a *praefectus Urbi*. The question has been discussed by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 142) who says, "one of two hypotheses must be admitted, either that the coins were struck by two different persons, one as a magistrate of the mint between B.C. 43—42, the other as *praefectus Urbis*, perhaps in B.C. 45, with L. Munatius Plancus, to whom, with others, Caesar during his absence in Spain committed the government of Rome, or that the moneyer on the completion of his term of office was elevated to the rank of *praefectus Urbis*, and in that capacity continued to issue money." Babelon accepts the second hypothesis. The evidence of finds is against any interval having existed between the two issues, viz., those on which he is styled a quatuorvir and those on which he is styled *praefectus Urbi*. We may, therefore, suggest a third hypothesis, which is, that during his year of office, as a moneyer, Livineius was promoted to the rank of a *praefectus Urbi*, specially to superintend the issue of corn to the Roman people and the celebration of the public games. The coin-types bear witness to this last suggestion, but they contain no evidence whatever that the issue could have taken place as early as B.C. 45. Had they been struck at the earlier date they would probably have borne, like the coins of Plancus, some special reference to Julius Caesar himself. A somewhat similar case to that of Livineius will be found in connection with the moneyers Q. Voconius and Ti. Sempronius Graccus, who were *quaestores designati* during their year of office at the mint (see below, pp. 591, 593). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 146) was of opinion, on the evidence of the Santa Anna and Cordova finds, that the coins struck by Livineius as a moneyer were issued in B.C. 43, and those as *praefectus Urbi* in B.C. 38, on the ground that the burial of these two hoards took place about the same time as the concealment of those discovered at San Niccolò di Villola and Collecchio, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 44 (see above, pp. 501, 502). The classification suggested by Count de Salis, however, would bring down the burial of the Santa Anna find to a somewhat later date, so we are unable to accept the conclusions arrived at by Mommsen. Also, the portraits of the triumvirs were not placed on the coinage struck at Rome so early as B.C. 43 (see above, p. 557).

The types of the coins of Livineius Regulus, like those of Mussidius Longus, are of two series: one relating to the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus; the other to himself or his family and to contemporary events. The coins of the first series were struck by Livineius as a quatuorvir of the mint; those of the second in his capacity as *praefectus Urbi*. The reverse types (I.-III.) of the coins in honour of the triumvirs record the origin of their families—the descent of the Antonia gens is traced from Anteon, a son of Hercules; that of the Julia gens from Venus through Aeneas; and that of the Aemilia gens from the vestal virgin Aemilia. Type IV. is complimentary to Octavius as a commander. The types of the second series record the appointment of the moneyer's father as praetor and his own appointment as *praefectus Urbi* symbolized by the curule chair and the fasces; the provisioning of the city, probably after the compact between Octavius and Sextus Pompey, as shown by the modius and the ears of corn; and the celebration of the public spectacles, at which combats with wild animals and bulls took place, as illustrated on Type VIII. of the denarius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii. 45) relates that Caesar, when dictator, introduced bull-fights, in which the Thessalians showed special skill. These spectacles were under the direction of the praefects of the city. It is quite possible that in consequence of the peace with Sextus Pompey the public games were celebrated with greater

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4259	123·2	*AV* ·8	Head of Lepidus r., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C	The Vestal virgin, Aemilia, veiled and draped, standing l., holding simpulum in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; around, L · REG VLVS IIII · VIR · A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 11.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4260	50·9	*AR* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Victory naked to the hips, walking r., bearing wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.; around, L·LIVINEIVS (from l. upwards); REGVLVS (from l. downwards). **[Pl. lvii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Series II.	
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4261	61·2	*AR* ·7	Head of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare; around, L · REGVLVS · PR · (*Praetor*).	Curule chair between two fasces; above, REGVLVS · F (*filius*); below, PRAEF · VR (*Praefectus Urbi*). **[Pl. lvii. 12.]**
4262	60·4	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4263	123·5	*AV* ·8	Head of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare; around, from l. upwards,[1] REGVLVS · P R ·	Curule chair between six fasces, three on either side; above, L · LIVINE IVS; below, REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 13.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

splendour in B.C. 39. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) says that in that year Octavius celebrated a great festival, and regaled the people of Rome at a banquet at the public expense. This may refer to the public games with which these coins seem to be connected. The caduceus and the olive-branch on the coins with the head of Julius Caesar, like the modius and the ears of corn on the other coins, may also refer to the restoration of commerce in Italy on the conclusion of the war in Sicily.

[1] A variety of this aureus has the inscription reading from l. downwards, as on the denarii of this type (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 144, no. 9).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius[1]	
4264	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; legend reading from l. downwards.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 14.]** (Nott)
4265	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4266	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar
			Type VI. var.	
			Denarius	
4267	62·0	Æ ·75	Head, small, of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare;[2] no legend.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 15.]**
4268	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4269	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Modius filled with corn between two corn-ears on stalks;[3] above, L · LIVINEIVS; in exergue, REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 16.]**
4270	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4271	66·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Combat with wild beasts; one combatant attacks a lion with a spear; another, with shield and sword, defends himself against a tiger; on the l., a wounded boar; in exergue, L · REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 17.]** (Nott)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 5; pl. viii., no. 177) describes and figures a specimen of this type in the Gotha collection, showing that the die-engraver having omitted the letter I in the moneyer's name on the reverse, has inserted it above the line. There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and of the obverse of that of Q. Cassius Longinus (see above, p. 481, no. 3868; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 144).

[2] On this and the following coins the head of Lucius Regulus is smaller than on the previous ones.

There was a hybrid in the Grosspold hoard consisting of the obverse of this type, head of L. Regulus, and of the reverse of the denarius of Sulla with a one-handled jug and lituus between two trophies (Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, no. 29; and *Archiv f. Kunde öster. Geschichts-Quellen*, 1863, p. 315).

[3] This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4272	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4273	53·0	Æ ·8	Similar; counter-marked behind head, MP . VES (*retrograde*).	Similar.

Type IX.

Denarius

4274	60·2	Æ ·65	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; before, winged caduceus; behind, laurel-branch.[1]	Bull charging r., above, L · LIVINEIVS; below, REGVLVS (Blacas Coll.)
4275	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4276	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 18.]**

Circ. B.C. 38; A.U.C. 716?

Ꝑ . CLODIVS M . F

(PUBLIUS CLODIUS MARCI FILIUS)

SERIES I.

Type I.

Aureus

*4276	123·4	Æ ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M · ANTONIVS · III · VIR · R · Ꝑ · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Genius, winged and radiate, standing l., his r. foot placed on globe; he holds caduceus in r. hand, and cornucopiae in l., and has a bow and quiver slung at his shoulders; before him, an eagle on a cippus; behind, a shield; around, Ꝑ · CLODIVS · M · F · IIII · VIR · A · Ꝑ · F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*).

(Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 148) mentions a forgery of this denarius in gold in the Borghesi collection; and another in the Gotha collection on which the name REGVLVS is missing on the reverse. The latter exists also in silver in the Vienna Cabinet.

[2] The moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are Publius Clodius M. f. and Caius Vibius Varus. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 141) would associate with them L. Mussidius Longus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. **Aureus**	
4277	124·7 (*pierced*)	*N* ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, C · CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Venus Genetrix, seated l. on a cippus, holds dove on r. hand, and with l. arm encircles Cupid, who hovers at her side;[1] around, P · CLODIVS M · F · IIII · VIR · A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 19.]** (Borrell Coll.)

and L. Livineius Regulus, thus constituting a quatuorvirate of the mint for B.C. 43—42. Count de Salis, however, divided the four issues between two years, and attributed them to B.C. 39 and 38 respectively. There is certainly a remarkable resemblance in the character of the types and the issues of the gold and silver coins of all four moneyers, but those of L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus have certain characteristics not found in the money of P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus, and *vice versâ*. The approximate date of office of Clodius and Varus may be ascertained from the evidence of finds, as their coinages were among the latest of the Roman mint that occurred in the Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, Barzano, Peccioli, and Garlasco hoards. Coins of Varus were, however, not present in those of Santa Anna and Ossolaro (see Tables of Finds).

Of Publius Clodius, son of Marcus Clodius, we have no certain information beyond that he was one of a quatuorvirate of the mint. He must not be confused with P. Clodius, who was the son of P. Clodius Pulcher, the opponent of Milo, nor with the Clodius whom Caesar sent in B.C. 48 to Macedonia, and who was taken prisoner at the siege of Perusia, B.C. 40, and put to death by Octavius, since his praenomen was Lucius and not Publius. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 72) identifies him with P. Clodius Turrinus, the rhetorician mentioned by Seneca (Babelon, vol. i., p. 354). Like the moneyers of B.C. 39, Clodius strikes two series of coins: one with types relating to the triumvirs and Julius Caesar; the other bearing types referring to the cult of Apollo and Diana, possibly connected with his own family history. On the gold coins struck in honour of the triumvirs, Clodius, like Mussidius and Regulus, placed after his name the letters A · P · F (*auro publico feriundo*).

The following explanations, though perhaps not entirely conclusive in every case, may be suggested of the types used by Clodius. The pantheistic figure on Type I., which combines the attributes of Sol, Mercury, Mars, Victory, Fortuna, and Jupiter, is probably an allusion to the character and renown of Antony. Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 137), having attributed the issue of these coins to B.C. 43 (A.U.C. 711), thought that the type bore no reference to the successes of Antony in the East. Their assignment to a somewhat later date renders this explanation quite possible. Dr. A. Vercoutre's view (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, pp. 1—11) that the figure represents the "genius of the Roman people," and that the "crow on a rock" records the foundation of the city of Lugdunum, may be mentioned but cannot be accepted. Venus with Cupid on the aureus of Octavius (Type II.) can only refer to the reputed descent of the Julia gens from that divinity, and in the reverse type of the coin of Lepidus, if the figure holding a sceptre and a cornucopiae be identified as that of Concordia, we may well see a reference to the recent reconciliation between Lepidus and his colleagues. The object on her left is somewhat uncertain, but its identification as an owl, rather than as a trophy, would be more applicable to the figure of Concordia, as illustrating the wisdom of the reconciliation. Types IV.-IV. var. *b* are complimentary in a general sense to the triumvirs, Antony and Octavius, and to Julius Caesar as commanders. The figure of Ceres on Type V. may be another reference to the reconciliation with Sextus Pompey, which relieved Rome of the dearth of provisions. Babelon (vol. i., p. 355) would explain the head of Sol (Apollo) and the crescent moon and stars (Diana) on Type VI. as relating to the cult of the diurnal and nocturnal divinities, which was very popular at Rome. The transference to Diana of the characteristics of Artemis at a very early period of her worship at Rome points to her connection with Apollo on Type VII. Both these types may relate to the early history or to some tradition connected with the Claudia gens, which was of Sabine origin, and which removed to Rome soon after the building of the city (Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 1). We have already remarked that the worship of Diana and Sol was introduced by the Sabines into Rome, who built temples to them on the Aventine and on the Quirinal (see above, p. 574). Dr. A. Vercoutre's identification (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, p. 381) of the five stars as representing the constellation Taurus, and its punning allusion to the cognomen Turrinus, is not convincing.

The specimen of the aureus of Mark Antony (p. 582, no. *4276) was obtained by the British Museum after the plates illustrating this part of the catalogue had been worked off.

[1] Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 350) was of opinion that the cippus on which Venus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Aureus[1]	
	123·5	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C ·	Female figure, Concordia, draped, standing towards r., leaning with r. hand on sceptre, and holding in l. hand cornucopiae; at her feet, an owl?; around, P · CLODIVS · M F IIII · VIR · A · P · F

[*Zeit. f. Num.*, vol. vi., pl. i.]

			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4278	57·0	*R* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M · ANTONIVS III · VIR · R · P · C ·	Mars, helmeted, naked, standing towards r., head turned to l.; he leans with r. hand on spear, and holds parazonium in l.; on l. and r., P · CLODIVS M · F **[Pl. lvii. 20.]** (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *a*.	
			Denarius	
4279	50·7	*R* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 21.]**

Genetrix is seated may be the altar dedicated to the Julia gens near the town of Bovillae, or it may be the large altar of the Capitol, ARA GENTIS IVLIAE, which was erected in the previous year, B.C. 39 (see *C.I.G.*, no. 6125; *Bull. dell' Inst. arch. di Roma*, 1845, p. 122).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 150) mentions one other specimen of this rare aureus, which is in the Vienna Cabinet, and came from the Tiepolo collection. Venus holds a dove, and not a patera, as shown in the illustration given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 40, no. 80).

[1] The only specimen known of the aureus of Lepidus of this issue is in the Berlin collection. It came from the remarkable hoard of gold coins discovered at Cajazzo, Campania, in 1878 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 236). This hoard contained also the unique aureus of C. Vibius Varus described on p. 588.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var. *b*	
			Denarius	
4280	60·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMP.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 22.]**
4281	55·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4282	53·6	*AR* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, CAESAR III·VIR· R·P·C·	Ceres standing l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; behind her, P·CLODIVS; before her, M·F **[Pl. lviii. 1.]**
4283	51·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Series II.	
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4284	123·3	*AV* ·85	Head of Sol r., radiate; before, countermark, O	Crescent moon surrounded by five stars; below, P·CLODIVS M·F **[Pl. lviii. 2.]** (Wigan Coll.)
4285	125·0	*AV* ·8	Similar; behind head of Sol, quiver[1]; no countermark.	Similar; P·CLODIVS ·M·F· **[Pl. lviii. 3.]**
4286	124·0	*AV* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] There were at least four specimens of this variety of the aureus of Clodius in the Cajazzo hoard (see above, p. 584, note 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4287	61·8	AR ·75	Similar; quiver behind head of Sol.	Similar; P · CLODIVS . M · F . (Townley Coll.)
4288	57·9	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lviii. 4.] (Woodhouse Coll.)
4289	59·8	AR ·7	Similar; quiver with top.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type VII.	
			Aureus[1]	
	124·3	AV ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair collected into a knot, and falling in two locks down his neck; jewel near his ear; behind, lyre.	Diana Lucifera in long drapery, her bow and quiver behind her shoulders, standing front, head to r.; she holds long lighted torch with each hand; on right, P · CLO DIVS; on left, M · F

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 14.]

			Denarius[2]	
4290	60·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; M · F · for M · F [Pl. lviii. 5.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4291	59·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; M · F for M · F ·

[1] The specimen quoted by Babelon (*loc. cit.*) as being in the Tiepolo collection is now in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 89).

[2] There are hybrids consisting of the reverse type of this denarius and of the obverse of that bearing the head of Augustus to r., and with the legend AVGVSTVS, and of the obverse type with the reverses of the denarii of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (see above, p. 206) and Mn. Acilius (see above, p. 496; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 43, 44; Babelon, vol. i, p. 356). This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. VIBIVS VARVS	
			(CAIUS VIBIUS VARUS[1])	
			SERIES I.	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
	126·5	*N* ·85	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR· R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Two right hands joined; above, C·VEIBIVS; below, VAARVS

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 167, no. 27.]

[1] Caius Vibius Varus is also only known from his coins, which, for reasons already given (see p. 583), were probably issued *circ.* B.C. 38. Like his colleague, P. Clodius, he struck two series—one relating to the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus; the other recording the cult of various divinities specially honoured in Roman mythology, in connection with which it is not improbable that some former members of his family may have played an important role. Coins of both series occur in gold and silver. The types of the coins of C. Vibius Varus struck in honour of the triumvirs show less variety than those of P. Clodius, the former employing only one type for the gold coins and probably only one for those in silver. The two joined hands on the aurei, which is a type common to all three triumvirs, may relate to their recent reconciliation; whilst the figure of Fortuna, which occurs only on denarii with the portraits of Antony and Octavius, is either a reference to the prosperity which Rome enjoyed as the fruits of their victories, or it may be the expression of a wish that good fortune would attend their arms. It may not be a mere coincidence that neither Varus nor Clodius appears to have struck denarii of Lepidus. The gold coins of Varus with portraits of Antony and Lepidus were unknown before the discovery of the Cajazzo hoard in 1877 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, pp. 236, 242), in which there were two specimens of the former and one of the latter.

Most of the types of the second series are of so general a character that it is not possible to identify them directly with the history of the Vibia gens. The head of Bacchus on Type IV. is similar to that on earlier coins of C. Vibius Pansa, in which instance its connection with the history of the moneyer's family has been shown (see above, p. 509). Similar representations of Nemesis as seen in Type V. not infrequently occur on Greek coins, notably on those of imperial times of Smyrna and Nicomedia (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Ionia*, p. 111 *pas.*), on which she is seen plucking her chiton at the neck, probably illustrating a habit amongst the ancients of spitting into the bosom of the dress to ward off the anger of that divinity in such transactions as might excite her ill-will (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 102). It is not improbable that the modern habit of spitting on a coin to ward off ill-luck may have had a similar origin. The object held by Venus on Type IX. has been variously identified as a chest (*capsula*), a marine-shell (*concha marina*), a shallow cup (*patera*), or a mirror (C. O. Müller, ed. Wieseler, *Denkmäler*, pt. ii., vol. i., p. 412). The identification of the object as a mirror seems the most probable solution, as the attitude of Venus, as shown on these coins, is not infrequently met with on vases and gems. The column is her attribute as the victorious goddess of beauty and love (C. O. Müller, *Denkmäler*, *loc. cit.*). We are unable to offer any further suggestions in connection with the special reference of Hercules or Minerva on Types VII. and VIII.

The occurrence of EI for I, and the duplication of the vowel A in the moneyer's name on the gold coins with the portraits of the triumvirs, to denote long vowels, is unusual at so late a date, and even in this instance their use is quite exceptional as it is limited to these pieces only of this issue. The form EI for I was used somewhat indiscriminately on earlier coins (see ORFEIMI for ORIMI, p. 172; RREIMVS for RRIMVS, p. 496; and RREIVERNVM for RRIVERNVM, p. 483); but in the duplication of the vowel we have met with only two previous instances, viz., in the name of FEELIX on coins of Faustus, the son of Sulla (see p. 472), and in that of Vaala on those of C. Numonius Vaala (see p. 570).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4292	124·3	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 6.]** (Montagu Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
	124·0	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 134, no. 39.]

			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4293	61·4	*R* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard.	Fortuna, draped, standing towards l., holding Victory on r. hand, and cornucopiae with l.; on r., C · VIBIVS; on l., VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4294	61·1	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II. var.	
			Denarius[1]	
	62·0	*R* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare; slight beard.	Similar.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 43, no. 86.]

[1] With the description of this denarius of Octavius, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 43, no. 86) figures in error that of Antony with the same reverse type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Denarius[1]	
	49·5 (*plated*)	Æ ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare.	Minerva, helmeted and draped, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding [Victory] on l.; at her side, shield; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 43, no. 87.]

Series II.

Type IV.

Denarius

4295	63·7	Æ ·75	Head of Bacchus r., bound with wreath of ivy and grapes; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock and fillet of wreath falling down his neck.	A panther springing l. towards a garlanded altar, on which are placed a thyrsus and a bacchic mask; in the exergue, C · VIBIVS; on r., VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4296	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4297	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; lock of hair under chin.	Similar.
4298	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (*loc. cit.*) describes this coin as plated. It is probably a hybrid made up of the obverse of the preceding coin and the reverse of no. 4301.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type V.	
			Aureus	
4299	123·6	*AV* ·85	Bust of Roma l., wearing winged and crested helmet, and holding in r. hand, spear directed over shoulder, and on l. arm, shield decorated with star.	Nemesis, winged, standing r.; she looks down at the front of her dress, which she holds with both hands; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 9.]** (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4300	122·2	*AV* ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down his neck.	Venus, naked to below the waist, standing l. near a column, and turned from the spectator; she gazes into a mirror, which she holds in her l. hand; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 10.]**
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4301	66·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Hercules r., laureate.	Minerva, helmeted and draped, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding Victory on l.; at her side, shield; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4302	61·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4303	65·7	*AR* ·75	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested helmet and aegis.	Hercules, naked, standing l.; his r. hand resting on club; lion's skin over l. arm; behind him, C · VIBIVS; before him, VARVS
4304	62·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 12.]**
4305	59·9	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 37; A.U.C. 717[1]	
			Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS	
			(QUINTUS VOCONIUS VITULUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4306	124·0	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, DIVI IVLI·F·	A calf (*vitulus*) walking l.; above, Q:VOCONIVS; in exergue, VITVLVS **[Pl. lviii. 13.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The great resemblance between the issues of Quintus Voconius Vitulus and Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus shows that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. They both struck coins as quatuorviri of the mint, though Graccus alone uses this title, and also as quaestores designati. This is interesting, as it proves that at this time the usually prescribed interval of two years at least between the holding of different offices of the state was in some cases relaxed. Another instance occurred in the case of L. Livineius Regulus, who appears to have held the posts of an officer of the mint and of a *praefectus Urbi*, either in the same or in successive years (see above, p. 579)

The obverse types of the coins of Vitulus and Graccus consist only of the portraits of Octavius and Julius Caesar; those of Antony and Lepidus not being figured as on the coins of the two previous years. The reverse types do not show the same uniformity, for those of Vitulus are of a personal nature, relating to his own family history only. It may at first sight appear difficult to account for the absence of the portraits of Antony and Lepidus, but in fixing the issue of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 37, this circumstance can be explained. In B.C. 40 when Antony visited Italy a new division of the provinces was made between the triumvirs: Lepidus retained Africa; Octavius took under his care all the parts of the empire west of the town of Scodra in Illyricum; and Antony the eastern provinces; whilst Italy was to be neutral ground belonging to all three in common. This arrangement was confirmed by the marriage of Antony with Octavia, the sister of Octavius. In B.C. 38, on account of the piratical excursions of Sextus Pompey, who held sway in Sicily, Octavius determined to deprive him of his provinces, and with that view solicited the aid of the other two triumvirs, but they would not give him the support he needed. Though Octavius at first suffered in the naval campaign, many of his ships being destroyed by storms, he determined to prosecute the fight single-handed, and when Antony, fearing his growing influence in Italy, sailed early in B.C. 37 with his fleet to Tarentum, Octavius declined his assistance. These data show that by B.C. 37 the power of Octavius with the Senate had become paramount in Italy, and this circumstance, together with the unpopularity of Antony on account of his intrigues with Cleopatra, and the want of loyalty on the part of Lepidus, would well account for the exclusion of their portraits from the types of any money issued at the Roman mint during that year. This state of affairs is more strongly emphasized by the coinage issued after B.C. 37, when the names of the moneyers ceased to appear on the coins, and only types in honour of Octavius were employed. The attribution of the coins of Vitulus and Graccus to B.C. 37 is also confirmed by the evidence of finds, as none were present in any hoards assigned to this Period with the exception of those of Arbanats and Carbonara I. The burial of these last two hoards could not have occurred before B.C. 37 (see above, pp. 561, 562, and Tables of Finds).

Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. iii., p. 175) has assigned the coinages of Vitulus and Graccus to a somewhat earlier date, B.C. 41—40, basing his classification on the circumstance that as Octavius was the only one of the triumvirs who was in Italy at that time, the Senate placed his portrait only, and not those of his colleagues Antony and Lepidus, on the coinage. This classification is, however, negatived by the conclusive evidence of finds, and, moreover, according to Dion Cassius (xlviii. 20), Lepidus was in Rome from B.C. 42—40, and it was not till the middle of the latter year that he quitted Italy for Africa.

[2] Like most of the moneyers of this time, Q. Voconius Vitulus is only known from his coins, on some of which he styles himself *quaestor designatus*. The exclusion of this title on others would suggest that his nomination to that office was subsequent to his appointment as a quatuorvir of the mint. He is the only member of the Voconia gens of whom we possess coins. On the obverse he places either the head of Octavius or that of Julius Caesar, and the only design for the reverse is a calf (*vitulus*), a punning allusion to his cognomen. Niebuhr (*Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., p. 14) supposed that Vitulus is merely another form of Italus, and remarks that we find

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var.	
			Aureus	
4307	124·0	*N* ·85	Similar; before head of Octavius, lituus; behind, DIVI · F	Similar; on l. and r. of calf, S · C · (*Senatus consulto*); above, Q · VO CONIVS; in exergue, VITVLVS · Q · DESIG (*Quaestor designatus*). **[Pl. lviii. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
			Denarius	
4308	61·3	*R* ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, lituus; before, DIVI · IVLI	A calf (*vitulus*) walking l.; above, Q · VOCONIVS; below, VITVLVS; similar to no. 4306.
4309	60·8	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 15.]** (Nott)
4310	53·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II. var.	
			Denarius	
4311	59·1	*R* ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Similar; on l. and r. of calf, S · C ·; above, Q · VOCONIVS; below, VITVLVS · Q · DESIGN; similar to no. 4307. (Nott)
4312	54·6	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

in the same manner in the Mamilia gens the surname Turrinus, that is Tyrrhenus, as it was customary for the great Roman houses to take distinguishing surnames from a people with whom they were connected by blood or by the ties of public hospitality. From the coins, however, it would appear that the Voconia gens adopted the symbol of a calf as a punning allusion to the cognomen Vitulus. In previous instances the reverse types of coins struck in honour of the triumvirs bore some special reference to them; those relating to the moneyers or their families forming a separate series. In the case of the coins of Vitulus this rule was not adhered to. An important point of chronology in connection with the issues of Vitulus and Graccus is that on all their coins Octavius is styled DIVI IVLI F., or DIVI F. Previous to 37 he was styled C. CAESAR or CAESAR only; but from B.C. 36—29 his title is exclusively CAESAR DIVI F.

[1] Fabretti (*Raccol. num.*, p. 264, no. 5044) describes a hybrid in the collection at Turin with this reverse type, but with the obverse, head of Julius Caesar, laureate, and the legend, C. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO (see above, p. 545, no. 4154).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			TI . SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS	
			(TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCUS[1])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4313	122·0	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, DIVI IVLI · F.	Fortuna, draped, standing towards l., holding rudder with r. hand, and cornucopiae with l.; around, TI · SEMPRON · GRAC CVS IIII · VIR · Q · D (*Quatuorvir, quaestor designatus*). **[Pl. lviii. 17.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4314	59·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Two military standards (a *signum* and an *aquila*), a plough and a sceptre; above, TI · SEMPRON; below, GRACCVS; on r., IIII·VIR·; on l., Q·DESIG. **[Pl. lviii. 18.]** (Nott)
4315	57·2	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Tiberius Sempronius Graccus, like his colleague Q. Voconius Vitulus, is only known from his coins, and, also like him, he was quaestor designatus in his year of office as moneyer. The date of his tenure of office has been discussed in dealing with the issue of Vitulus (see above, p. 591).

The obverse types, the heads of Octavius and Julius Caesar, are precisely similar to those on coins of Vitulus, but those of the reverse differ, inasmuch as they are not personal to the moneyer, but relate only to Octavius. The figure of Fortuna holding a rudder and a cornucopiae on the aureus was probably intended to refer to the good wishes of the Senate and the people for his success in the struggle with Sextus Pompey, which in B.C. 37 was at its height; and in the type of his silver money we may see a reference to the promises made by Octavius to the veterans of his army of lands and money as rewards for their services. On some of his coins Graccus styles himself quatuorvir, but on all he gives his title of quaestor designatus.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4316	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Similar; legend, TI·SEM PRONIVS above and on r. of type; GRACCVS below; and ·Q·DESIG·[1] on l.; in the field, S·C· (*Senatus consulto*). (Cracherode Coll.)
4317	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lviii. 19.] (Nott)
4318	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var.	
4319	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; at sides of neck of Julius Caesar, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Similar; legend S·C omitted. [Pl. lviii. 20.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4320	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend, DES· for DESIG·.

[1] A variety reads DES for DESIG (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 433, no. 11); and Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, p. 18) describes another without the legend S·C either on the obverse or on the reverse. This last piece may not be a hybrid, but only the result of an interchange of obverse and reverse dies.

END OF VOL. I.

Marcel de Mayo
1933.

MARCEL M. DE MAYO
EXPERT-NUMISMATE
7, rue du Rhône
GENÈVE

- 1. OCT. 1949

A CATALOGUE

OF

THE ROMAN COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

H. A. GRUEBER, F.S.A.

KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 123 PLATES

VOLUME II.

COINAGES OF ROME (CONTINUED), ROMAN CAMPANIA, ITALY, THE SOCIAL WAR, AND THE PROVINCES

LONDON:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND BY
LONGMANS & CO., 39 PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH, 11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.; ASHER & CO., 14 BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN; HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C., AND ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C., AND 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

1910

[*All rights reserved*]

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

PAGE

Coinage of Rome (*continued*) 1

Romano-Campanian Coinage 116

Coinage of Italy 141

Coinage of the Social War 317

Coinages of the Provinces 340

Coinage of Spain 348

Coinage of Gaul 378

Coinage of the East 445

Coinage of Sicily 554

Coinage of Africa 566

Coinage of Cyrenaïca 582

APPENDIX:—

Coinage of Rome 587

Coinage of Italy 591

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

COINAGE OF ROME

(*CONTINUED*)

PERIOD XV.

Circ. B.C. 36—17; A.U.C. 718—737

A MOST remarkable change took place after B.C. 37 in the coinage issued at the Roman mint. This change consisted not only in the exclusion of the names of the moneyers, but also of all personal reference to them in the types of the coins. It was one which, though it may not have actually affected the existing constitution and organization of the mint and its officers, yet practically revolutionized the character of the coinage. Hitherto, with some few exceptions, the coins struck at the mint on the Capitol from the middle of the third century B.C., bear either the symbols, the initials, or the names of the moneyers, or of those who under special circumstances were authorized by the Senate to strike money in their official capacity, either as praefects, quaestors, curule aediles, or otherwise. These special issues were usually inscribed with the letters S. C. (*Senatus consulto*) denoting that they were duly authorized by the Senate. The most recent and most notable exceptions to this general rule were the coinages in gold and silver of Julius Caesar which were struck in B.C. 49, and that in gold only issued in B.C. 44 (see vol. i., pp. 505 f., 540). These coins bear only the name of Julius Caesar, and in the first instance, at all events, they appear to have been struck quite independently of any official sanction. The circumstances connected with the coins of B.C. 44 were different, as Caesar was then occupying a very exalted position in the State, and there is some probability that the Senate sanctioned the issue, which commemorated his fifth consulship.

There is no historical record of this important change in the types of the Roman coinage, but we may gather from numismatic evidence, and also from that of finds, that it occurred some time during B.C. 36; possibly at the time of the close of the war with Sextus Pompey, or when Octavius returned to Rome

after his victories. This view is confirmed by the hoards which were found at Garlasco and Carbonara (see vol. i., pp. 561, 562), where we meet with denarii struck in the provinces after B.C. 37, but none of the Roman mint which can be assigned to a subsequent date; that is, there were no recent coins of Rome in those hoards without moneyers' names.

In the absence of any historical mention it would seem that amongst the numerous honours and privileges accorded to Octavius by the Senate in B.C. 36, there was an order directing that not only should his portrait be placed on the coinage, but also that the types generally should relate to events connected with his life, and further, that the sole inscription should be his name, to the exclusion of those of the moneyers which had hitherto occurred. In B.C. 44 the Senate had promulgated a similar order with respect to Julius Caesar, but in that instance it was limited to the stamping of his portrait and name on the obverse of the coinage, the names of the moneyers still retaining their position on the reverse. The exclusion of the moneyers' names for that of Octavius only was a still greater honour, and it entirely changed the character of the coinage, depriving it of its republican element and rendering it imperial. It is to this circumstance that we would assign the origin of the imperial authority over the gold and silver money issued at Rome, which from this time was never absolutely relinquished. When a few years later, from B.C. 16—3, the names of the moneyers were temporarily restored, the gold and silver money still retained in the main its imperial stamp; but the new bronze coinage, first issued about B.C. 15, which is inscribed with the letters S.C. (*Senatus consulto*) shows that, at all events in this instance, the Senate did not surrender its rights. It is therefore probable that the origin of the imperial authority over the gold and silver money of the State was not due to any arbitrary act on the part of Octavius, but to a gracious concession on the part of the Senate.

Before offering any remarks on the denominations struck during this Period, the nature of the types, the chronological sequence of the various issues, and the evidence of finds, it may be useful to give a very brief summary of the principal events which occurred between the years B.C. 36—17, some of which are recorded on the coins, and most of which influenced the coinage, if not in Rome itself yet in the provinces. From this time the types mainly illustrate contemporary history.

At Naulochus, on September 3, B.C. 36, Octavius, with the assistance of Marcus Agrippa, brought the war with Sextus Pompey in Sicily to a successful issue. After this battle Sextus fled to Asia, where two years later he was taken prisoner, and by order of Antony put to death. Soon after the defeat of Sextus, Lepidus, having treacherously attempted to form a junction with the remnant of the Pompeian party in Sicily, was compelled by Octavius to surrender himself, and, being deprived of his triumvirate and of his province, he was banished to Circeii, where under strict surveillance he survived till B.C. 13. From B.C. 36 his name therefore disappears from the coinage. The Senate voted Octavius unbounded honours on his return to Rome in September, giving him the privilege of accepting all or such as he chose (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, v. 13, 130), and accorded him an ovation. Octavius then announced his intention of resigning the title of triumvir so soon as Antony on his return from Parthia would

consent to join with him in this voluntary surrender. The title of triumvir was in consequence omitted on all the coins issued by Octavius at Rome after that date.

During the next two years Octavius was occupied with military operations in Illyricum and Dalmatia. In the meantime in the East Antony invaded Parthia in B.C. 36, but was compelled to retreat, and two years later attacked Armenia, took Artavasdes prisoner, and celebrated a triumph at Alexandria. The rupture between Octavius and Antony began in B.C. 33, and both sides prepared for the coming struggle, which culminated in the defeat of Antony at Actium, September 2, B.C. 31, and in his death and that of Cleopatra a few months later. For this and other victories, Octavius, who was now without a rival, was awarded a threefold triumph on his return to Rome in B.C. 29; the temple of Janus was closed, and he was proclaimed *Imperator Perpetuo* and *Princeps Senatus*, titles which conferred on him the highest military and civil power. Two years later he was accorded the title of *Augustus*. Of subsequent honours and titles granted by the Senate and the people, he was invested for life with the *tribunitia potestas* in B.C. 23, which was renewed each year till his death in A.D. 14, when he attained its thirty-seventh anniversary; he was *Pontifex Maximus* in B.C. 12, after the death of Lepidus, and was named *Pater Patriae* in B.C. 2. Mention will be made of the various events commemorated on the coinage during the years B.C. 36—17 as they occur in the types, but the following chronology of the *cursus honorum* of Octavius will enable us to fix the dates of many of the issues.

B.C. 43 (A.U.C. 711)	COS I	IMP . I	
B.C. 42 (A.U.C. 712)		IMP . II	
B.C. 39 (A.U.C. 715)		IMP . III	
B.C. 36 (A.U.C. 718)		IMP . IV	
B.C. 33 (A.U.C. 721)	COS II	IMP . V	
B.C. 31 (A.U.C. 723)	COS III	IMP . VI	
B.C. 30 (A.U.C. 724)	COS IIII		
B.C. 29 (A.U.C. 725)	COS V	IMP . VII	
B.C. 28 (A.U.C. 726)	COS VI		
B.C. 27 (A.U.C. 727)	COS VII		
B.C. 26 (A.U.C. 728)	COS VIII		
B.C. 25 (A.U.C. 729)	COS VIIII or IX	IMP . VIII	
B.C. 24 (A.U.C. 730)	COS X		
B.C. 23 (A.U.C. 731)	COS XI		TR . P . I
B.C. 21 (A.U.C. 733)			TR . P . III
B.C. 20 (A.U.C. 734)		IMP . VIIII	TR . P . IV
B.C. 15 (A.U.C. 739)		IMP . X	TR . P . VIIII
B.C. 12 (A.U.C. 742)		IMP . XI	TR . P . XII
B.C. 11 (A.U.C. 743)		IMP . XII	TR . P . XIII
B.C. 9 (A.U.C. 745)		IMP . XIII	TR . P . XV
B.C. 8 (A.U.C. 746)		IMP . XIIII	TR . P . XVI
B.C. 6 (A.U.C. 748)			TR . P . XVIII
B.C. 5 (A.U.C. 749)	COS XII		TR . P . XVIIII
B.C. 2 (A.U.C. 752)	COS XIII		TR . P . XXII and PATER PATRIAE

Denominations and Types.—The only denominations struck at the mint at Rome from B.C. 36—17 are the aureus and the half-aureus in gold, and the denarius in silver. There was no issue of bronze money.

Mention has been made of the great change which took place at this time in the general character of the types, which are now personal to Octavius; first, as Caesar, and from B.C. 27 as Augustus. From B.C. 36—27 his portrait usually forms the obverse type, and after his proclamation as Augustus it is with two exceptions (see pp. 33, 42) exclusive of all other types. On the earlier pieces the portrait is youthful, the head is bare and without beard. As the head of Octavius down to B.C. 36 is shown with a beard, it is evident from the coinage that it was not till after the defeat of Sextus Pompey that he abandoned this sign of mourning for his uncle, Julius Caesar (see vol. i., p. 574). From B.C. 27 the portrait is less juvenile, and the head is generally larger, and has a more dignified appearance. It is, however, still bare, except in the case of the coinage of B.C. 18, when it is laureate or with an oak-wreath. The reverse types still commemorate events in more or less chronological order, but as there is a great deal of repetition, those recorded are not in all cases of quite contemporary occurrence.

There is a slight epigraphic point to be noticed, which is that during this Period there is a change in the form of the letter G which occasionally occurs as Ϛ. This cursive form, however, does not appear to have been used on coins struck at the Roman mint after B.C. 17.

Classification.—Apart from the evidence of the types and that of finds, the coins of this Period may be divided into three separate series, ranging in order according to the titles which Octavius bore as Caesar and as Augustus.

From B.C. 36—29 he is styled "Caesar Divi f.," a title which he assumed in B.C. 44 after the death of Julius Caesar, when he wished to assert his position as the adopted son of the great imperator (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 7). His full designation was "Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus," which on his early coins was abbreviated to "C. Caesar." On the last coins bearing moneyers' names in B.C. 37 he is styled "Divi Iuli f." From B.C. 29—27, after receiving the *imperium* from the Senate, his title is changed to that of "Imp. Caesar" or "Imp." only, and from B.C. 27 he is designated "Augustus" or "Caesar Augustus." The types follow chronologically this sequence of titles. Those from B.C. 36—29 relate principally to the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus and of Antony at Actium; those from B.C. 29—27 to the same events, to Octavius's triple triumph, his erection of public buildings, temples, &c.; and those from B.C. 27—17 to the awards of the Senate of the *corona civica*, of the golden shield of valour (*clypeus virtutis*), and of the golden triumphal chariot, to the planting of the laurel-trees at either side of the door of his house, the surrender of the standards by the Parthians, the continued embellishment of the city and the improvement of the public roads, the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*, and his adoption of Caius Caesar, the son of Agrippa and his daughter Julia (B.C. 17).

The following summary will show the localities and duration of the provincial mints which were issuing coins of Roman standard and denominations during this Period and onwards to B.C. 3, which is the limit of date for the coins described in this work.

Spain.—The only issues attributed by Count de Salis to this district between B.C. 36—3 are those of P. Carisius, the legate and propraetor, who struck coins in silver and bronze in his own name and in that of Augustus to commemorate his victories and the foundation of the city of Emerita, B.C. 24—22.

Gaul.—All the issues are of Octavius; from B.C. 36—27 as "Imp. Caesar Divi f."; and from B.C. 27—3 as "Augustus" or "Caesar Augustus."

The East.—From B.C. 36—31 these coinages were struck by Antony; the later ones by Octavius as "Caesar Divi f." or "Caesar" from B.C. 29, and as "Augustus" or "Caesar Augustus" from B.C. 27—18. No coins are assigned to this district after the last date.

Sicily.—This coinage comes to an end with the defeat of Sextus Pompey in B.C. 36.

Africa.—The coinage of this district also terminates in B.C. 36, the last issues being those of Lepidus as triumvir, and of Octavius after the defeat of Sextus Pompey, the latter consisting of the aureus and denarius with *rev.* type temple of Julius, *Divo Iul.*, and the quinarius with galley and Victory (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 59, nos. 138, 139: and p. 57, no. 132).

Cyrenaïca.—These issues are limited to the coinage of L. Pinarius Scarpus, who acted as legate for Antony from B.C. 31—30, and for Octavius from B.C. 30—27.

According to Count de Salis's classification, Gaul alone of the provinces continued to issue coins down to our limit of date, B.C. 3. Those of Sicily and Africa came to an end in B.C. 36; those of Spain in B.C. 22; those of the East in B.C. 18; and those of Cyrenaïca in B.C. 27. Gaul appears to have continued to issue denarii after B.C. 3, and at some time during the reign of Augustus the mints were revived in Spain. These dates are of importance when we have to consider the chronological evidence of the finds which relate to this and the next Period.

The coins struck at the provincial mints between B.C. 36—3 were the aureus and half-aureus in gold, the denarius and the quinarius in silver, and the sestertius and its divisions in bronze.

On account of their small number, the evidence of finds in support of the chronology of the issues of this Period is not so strong as in previous instances. Only two finds appear to be recorded, the burial of which can be put within the years included in this Period. They were both unearthed in France; one at Chantenay (Dépt. Nièvre); the other at Beauvoisin (Dépt. Drôme). Particulars as to the dates and circumstances under which these hoards were discovered do not seem to be recorded. The only published reference appears to be that of M. Anatole de Barthélémy in the *Mémoires de la Société Éduenne, Nouvelle Série*, t. ii., 1878, pp. 149 f.; but he only mentions the actual fact of their discovery, and the probable dates of their burial. These two finds appear, however, to have been carefully examined by Count de Salis, and he has given in manuscript complete analyses of the contents of both. He makes no mention, however, of the circumstances under which he examined them.

The *Chantenay* hoard consisted of 181 coins of the Roman Republic, of which two only were quinarii of M. Cato and L. Papius; the rest were denarii. In addition there were 409 Gaulish silver pieces: making a total of 590. The Roman coins represented 109 different issues, very evenly distributed from the middle of

the second century B.C. The largest numbers of specimens of any particular issue were 8 of P. Clodius M. f. (see vol. i., p. 582), 7 of Q. Titius (see vol. i., p. 286), and 5 of Q. Minucius Thermus (assigned to Italy; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 235, no. 19). The majority were represented by one or two specimens only. The earliest denarii were those of Cn. Domitius, *circ.* B.C. 196—172; of L. Sempronius Pitio, *circ.* B.C. 172—150; and of C. Antestius, *circ.* B.C. 151. There were no pieces of the early issues without moneyers' names. The latest coins of the Roman mint were of T. Carisius and L. Valerius Acisculus (B.C. 45); of L. Aemilius Buca and M. Mettius (B.C. 44); of P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus (B.C. 38); and of Octavius, *obv.*, head of Octavius; *rev.*, Mercury seated on a rock (B.C. 36—29; see below, p. 11, no. 4335). There were no coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus and Ti. Sempronius Graccus, the moneyers of B.C. 37. Of the provincial issues the latest were of Julius Caesar with bust of Venus and Cupid, and *rev.*, trophy (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11), struck in Spain B.C. 45; of Octavius, with *rev.*, sacrificial implements (*cos. iter. et ter. desig.; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 140), struck in Gaul, B.C. 36; of Antony as augur, with *rev.*, head of Sol (*M. Antonius M. f. M. n. augur imp. ter.* and *iiivir R.P.C. cos. desig. iter. et ter.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 188, no. 80), struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 38—37; of Q. Nasidius, with *rev.*, galley (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 252, no. 1), struck in Sicily, B.C. 38—36; and of Octavius, with *rev.*, temple of Julius (*Divo Iul.* and *cos. iter. et ter. desig.; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 139), struck in Africa, B.C. 36. The most recent pieces in the hoard were, therefore, those of Octavius struck at the Roman mint, in Gaul, and in Africa, all of which appear to have been issued in B.C. 36, or soon after. We have therefore an approximate date for the burial of this hoard, which may have occurred in B.C. 35 or a little later, if it be taken into account that Chantenay is some distance from Rome and Africa, and that a certain interval should be allowed for coins of such issues to be conveyed so far northwards. Also, we are unable to fix the precise date of the coin of the Roman mint with the reverse type, Mercury seated on a rock, as it may have been issued at any time between the battles of Naulochus and Actium (see below, pp. 8, 11).

The *Beauvoisin* hoard supplies us with practically the same evidence as that of Chantenay, but it included some pieces issued a few years later. The hoard consisted of 196 denarii, 11 quinarii, and 40 Gaulish silver coins with the legends DVRNACOS, DVRNACOS-AVSCROCOS, or DVRNACVS-DONNVS. The quinarii all date from the passing of the *Lex Clodia* in B.C. 104. The contents of this hoard were very similar to those of Chantenay; the Roman coins representing 137 different issues, there being of no single one more than three specimens. The earliest denarius was that with the symbol a wheel (*circ.* B.C. 217—197); those which follow next are of the middle of the second century B.C. These were of C. Antestius (*circ.* B.C. 151); of Diana in biga of stags with symbol a crescent (*circ.* B.C. 148), and of C. Titinius of about the same time. The most recent denarii of the Roman mint were of Petillius Capitolinus (B.C. 40); of L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39); of P. Clodius M. f. (B C. 38); of Octavius as "Caesar Divi. f.," with reverse types, Octavius carrying spear and rushing to l. (p. 9, no. 4327); Mercury seated on a rock (p. 11, no. 4335); and Victory standing on a globe (p. 11, no. 4338); all struck between B.C. 36—29; also as "Imp. Caesar," with reverse types, Octavius in triumphal

car (p. 13, no. 4343); triumphal arch (p. 14, no. 4348); rostral column (p. 14, no. 4349); terminal figure (p. 16, no. 4360); and Octavius as pontifex ploughing with yoke of oxen (p. 17, no. 4363); all issued between B.C. 29—27. Again, as in the Chantenay find, the moneyers of B.C. 37, Q. Voconius Vitulus and Ti. Sempronius Graccus, were not represented. Most of these later coins are described by Count de Salis as *fine*. From the Tables of Finds it will be seen that the most recent coins of the provincial mints in this hoard were mainly the same as in that of Chantenay. These were of Julius Caesar with *rev.*, trophy, struck in Spain, B.C. 45; of Octavius, with *rev.*, sacrificial implements, struck in Gaul, B.C. 36; and of Octavius, with *rev.*, temple of Julius, struck in Africa, B.C. 36; all as in the Chantenay hoard. Others were of Antony and Octavius with their heads (*M. Anton. imp. iiivir R.P.C. Aug.* and *Caesar imp. pont. iiivir R.P.C.;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 172, no. 40), B.C. 40—39; of Antony and M. Silanus, with *rev.*, inscription, *M. Silanus aug. q. procos.* (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 197, no. 97), B.C. 34; and legionary coins of Antony, with *rev.*, standards (*Leg. ii.—Leg. xx.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 200, no. 105 f.), *circ.* B.C. 32—31; all struck in the East. It is evident from the above summary that the latest coins in the hoard were those of Octavius, which give him the title of "Imp. Caesar" only, and as there were no pieces with the title of "Augustus" the burial of this hoard must have occurred between B.C. 29—27, probably at the end of B.C. 28, as most of the types of those years were represented, or, at the beginning of B.C. 27, if we allow some time for the coins to get to Gaul.

It is very remarkable how these two hoards of Chantenay and Beauvoisin confirm not only Count de Salis's classification of the coinage of the Roman mint, but also of those assigned to the various provinces. It is to be regretted that no finds appear to have been described which would enable us to test the classification of the issues between B.C. 27—17, for it will be seen that those next noticed carry us a few years beyond the latter date. For the order of the coins of those years we have therefore to depend chiefly on the evidence of the types and on fabric.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES I.	
			Circ. B.C. 36—29; A.U.C. 718—725[1]	
			CAESAR DIVI F	
			(CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4321	119·2	*N* ·85	Head of Octavius l., bare.	CAESAR · DIVI · F (in exergue). Triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; the car is ornamented with bas-reliefs of figures, and surmounted by a small quadriga with horses galloping. **[Pl. lix. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4322	121·3	*N* ·85	Similar.	Similar; triumphal quadriga l. **[Pl. lix. 2.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The coins attributed to these years date from about the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus to the battle of Actium and to the return of Octavius to Rome in B.C. 29 (see above, pp. 2, 3).

[2] As mentioned above (see p. 1) the moneyers' names no longer appear on coins struck at the Roman mint, but only that of Octavius. During B.C. 36—29 he is styled CAESAR DIVI F, which may be compared with DIVI IVLI F on coins issued in B.C. 37. His discontinuance of the title of IIIVIR R.P.C. may be due to the following circumstances—that he wished to be acknowledged as the son and heir of Julius Caesar; that he had deprived Lepidus of all his powers as a triumvir; and that on the occasion of his ovation in B.C. 36 he declared his intention of resigning the title so soon as Antony on his return from Parthia would consent to join in this voluntary surrender (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, v., 13, 132).

The head of Octavius, not laureate, forms as a rule the obverse type of this series, and all the other types, both obverse and reverse, refer either to his ovation after the battle of Naulochus (Types I.—VII.) or to his triumph in B.C. 29 after the defeat of Antony at Actium (Types VIII.—X.). The aurei (Types I.—III.) were, no doubt, struck to commemorate the ovation of Octavius after his return from Sicily in B.C. 36, and the obverses of the denarii of Types IV. and V. with the head of Pax record the return of peace and plenty to Italy. The reverses depict Octavius as a general leading his troops to battle, and as haranguing them either before or after the engagement. The attitude of Octavius with his right hand raised, as shown on Type V., is precisely similar to that of his well-known statue as Augustus from Primaporta, now preserved in the Vatican (see Bernoulli, *Röm. Ikon.*, vol. ii., p. 25). Like Julius Caesar, Octavius no doubt attributed most of his victories to the aid of Venus Victrix, the divinity who was specially worshipped by the Julia gens, and from whom it claimed descent (see Type VI.). Mercury seated on a rock (Type VII.) may refer to the restoration of commerce to Italy after the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus (see p. 11, note 1). The remaining types of this series, Victory standing on a celestial globe, Octavius as Neptune, and in his triumphal car, record the victory of Actium and his triumph in B.C. 29. This last type connects this series with the following one.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Aureus	
4323	121·5	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	CAESAR · DIVI · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and long palm-branch and reins in l.[1] **[Pl. lix. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4324	119·2	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; Victory holds palm-branch in r. hand, and reins only in l.; and there is no exergual line except below the horses' hind-legs. **[Pl. lix. 4.]** (Trattle Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Aureus[2]	
4325	122·6	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	CAESAR · DIVI · F below Octavius on horseback, galloping r., his r. hand raised. (Cracherode Coll.)
4326	122·0	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lix. 5.]** (Wigan Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4327	57·7	*R* ·75	Head of Pax[3] r., wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down her neck.	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Octavius, in military dress, rushing l., his cloak over his arm; he extends his r. hand, and bears spear in l. **[Pl. lix. 6.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
4328	57·3	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 52, no. 114) figures a variety of this aureus with the head of Octavius to l. Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 72, no. 68) mentions a further variety, formerly in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, with the biga to l.

[2] The aureus or denarius figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 49, no. 104) with head of Octavius to r. on the obverse, and with Octavius on horseback to l., and the legend CAESAR DIVI. F on the reverse, and described by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 80) as being in gold in the Museum at Vienna, and by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 115, no. 102) as being in gold in the collection at Milan, does not exist in either of those Cabinets. As no coin of this type has been met with, the description and illustration are possibly inaccurate (Gnecchi, *Riv. Ital.*, 1891, p. 420; and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 153).

[3] This head is described by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 49, no. 105) as of Venus, but if compared

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4329	62·7	Æ ·8	Bust of Pax[1] r., slightly draped, wearing diadem; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down her neck; before, olive-branch; behind, cornucopiae.	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Octavius, in military dress, walking r., his r. hand raised, and bearing in l., spear directed over his shoulder. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4330	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lix. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
4331	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4332	55·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VI.	
			Denarius	
4333	54·9	Æ ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare.	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Venus Victrix, naked to the hips, standing r., turned from the spectator, and resting l. arm on pillar; she holds crested helmet in extended r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind her, and placed against the pillar is her shield, ornamented with star in centre.[2] **[Pl. lix. 8.]**
4334	56·3	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Octavius l.; behind, countermark, M	Similar. **[Pl. lix. 9.]**

with the obverse of the next denarius it seems to be more probably of Pax. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) figures a variety of this type on which Octavius is shown holding a globe in his r. hand.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 50, no. 107) identifies this head also as of Venus.

[2] There is a restoration in gold by Trajan of this denarius, an example of which is in the British Museum. It has the head of Julius Caesar and the legend C . IVLIVS CAES . IMP . COS . III on the obverse, and the reverse type is varied in showing Victory holding a spear instead of a sceptre, and in placing the shield before and not behind her.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type VII.	
			Denarius[1]	
4335	57·2	*AR* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Mercury seated r. on a rock, on which his cloak is spread, and holding lyre with both hands; his petasus hangs down behind his shoulders, and talaria are attached to his ankles. **[Pl. lix. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4336	56·3	*AR* ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4337	47·3 (*plated*)	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4338	59·5	*AR* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Victory standing l. on celestial globe;[2] she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l. **[Pl. lix. 10.]**
4339	59·2	*AR* ·8	Similar; head of Octavius l.	Similar. **[Pl. lix. 11.]**
4340	60·7	*AR* ·85	Similar.	Similar; Victory stands r. on globe. **[Pl. lix. 12.]**

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 53, no. 116) and Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 71, no. 61) have identified the seated figure on the reverse as Apollo, but the petasus and the talaria show it to be Mercury, who was the inventor of the lyre and the protector of commerce (see vol. i., p. 511, note). This type may refer specially to the restoration of commerce to Italy after the battle of Naulochus. The denarius of this type was the latest piece of the Roman mint in the Chantenay find (see above, p. 6, and Tables of Finds).

[2] For previous representations of the celestial globe on coins of the Julia gens, see vol. i., p. 529, *et pas.* Of this denarius, with head of Octavius to r., which Babelon (vol. ii., p. 51, no. 111) mentions as being in the possession of Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, there are, besides the British Museum specimen, others in the Berlin, Vienna, Bologna, and Elberling collections (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 154; 1900, p. 56).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IX.	
			Denarius	
4341	56·6	*AR* ·85	Bust of Victory r., bare; she wears earring in shape of cross; her hair is drawn back, and collected into a knot, which is ornamented with jewels.[1]	CAESAR DIVI · F (across the field). Octavius, as Neptune, his mantle falling from his shoulders, standing l., and resting r. foot on celestial globe; he is armed with parazonium, holds aplustre in r. hand, and leans with l. on sceptre. **[Pl. lix. 14.]**
			Type X.	
			Denarius[2]	
4342	58·3	*AR* ·8	Victory standing r. on prow; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.	CAESAR DIVI · F (in exergue). Octavius in triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses, walking; he holds laurel-branch in r. hand, and reins in l.; the chariot is ornamented with figures in relief. **[Pl. lix. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] For a similar representation of Victory, see coins of T. Carisius struck in B.C. 45 (vol. i., p. 530, no. 4070). Victory on the above denarius is supposed to bear the features of Scribonia, the wife of Octavius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 53, no. 117), but this identification is not possible, as she was divorced by Octavius in B.C. 39 in order that he might marry Livia. Similar proposed identifications of portraits on coins have already been noticed, viz., of Calpurnia, the wife of Julius Caesar, on the aureus struck by him in B.C. 44 (see vol. i., p. 540), and of Fulvia, the wife of Mark Antony, on the aureus of C. Numonius Vaala (*ib.*, p. 570), and on the denarius of L. Mussidius Longus (*ib.*, p. 575).

[2] The denarius of this type described by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 53, no. 118) is stated by him to be in the possession of Messrs. Hamburger of Frankfort, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 57) not only mentions the above specimen, but also another formerly in the possession of Sig. Sarti in Rome, and now in the Haeberlin cabinet. Babelon's description of this coin does not appear to be quite accurate. Victory holds wreath and palm-branch in r. and l. hands, and not in l. and r., and the horses on the reverse are walking, not galloping. The obverse type recalls that of the coins of Demetrius I., king of Macedon, which record his victory over Ptolemy off the island of Cyprus, when he was in command of the fleet of Antigonus.

For other coins of this period with the legend CAESAR DIVI F, see under COINAGE OF THE EAST.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
			Circ. B.C. 29—27; A.U.C. 725—727[1]	
			IMP . CAESAR	
			(IMPERATOR CAESAR)	
			Type I.	
			Denarius	
4343	61·4	*AR* ·75	Victory standing r. on prow; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.	IMP · CAESAR (in the exergue). Octavius in triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses, walking; he holds laurel-branch in r. hand, and reins in l.; the chariot is ornamented with figures in relief. [Pl. lix. 16.]
4344	59·0	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4345	57·0	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4346	59·2	*AR* ·9	Similar; before Victory, countermark, C	Similar.
4347	58·3	*AR* ·8	Similar; behind Victory, countermark, Γ	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] After the battle of Actium Octavius spent the winter in Greece and Asia Minor, and in the next year proceeded to Egypt, which, after the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra, he reduced to the form of a province. The following winter was again passed in Asia Minor, and he did not return to Rome till the summer of B.C. 29. On the seventh and following days of the month of Sextilis (August) in that year the Senate assigned to him the honours of a triple triumph; the first for his victories over the Pannonians, the Dalmatians, and the Gauls; the second for the battle of Actium; and the third for the final extinction of the rivalry of the East and West before the walls of Alexandria. On this occasion Octavius awarded a thousand sesterces to each of the veterans of his numerous legions, and four hundred sesterces were allotted to every private citizen. He also paid all his own debts, but claimed none that were due to him, and distributed so much money among the populace that the value of property was increased, and the rate of interest fell from a denarius to one-third (Dion Cassius, li. 21).

Amongst the many honours conferred on Octavius was the title of *Imperator*, not in the former sense as accorded to generals in consequence of victories obtained, for as such he had already received it on seven separate occasions (see p. 3); but in the sense that it was used by subsequent emperors, i.e. as a praenomen or as a proper name, which was to be hereditary, and to descend to his children and to posterity (Dion Cassius, xliii. 44; lii. 41). This title gave him the supreme command of all the military forces of the State, and it is the only one which occurs with his name on the coins issued between the years B.C. 29—27, in which last year he was proclaimed *Augustus*. He was also invested with the *potestas censoria* (an office which carried with it also the administration of the finances of the State), and with the title of *princeps senatus*. The temple of Janus having been closed after his triumph, Octavius, between B.C. 29—27, occupied himself chiefly with the restoration of order in all parts of the government, the renovation of temples which had fallen into decay, and the building of others, the apportionment of lands amongst his veterans, and the foundation of cities. It is to these, and to his victories over Sextus Pompey and at Actium, that

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4348	58·4	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r. bare.	Triumphal arch, surmounted by quadriga facing, in the car of which stands Octavius; the frieze of the arch is inscribed, IMP · CAESAR **[Pl. lix. 17.]**
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4349	63·3	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., laureate.	IMP CAESAR (across the field). Rostral column ornamented at sides with prows of ships, and in front with two anchors, and surmounted by a statue of Octavius resting with r. hand on spear, and holding parazonium in l. **[Pl. lix. 18.]**

---

the types of his coins issued at this period relate. Thus Types I.—V. refer to his triumph, to the battle of Actium, and the defeat of Sextus Pompey. Type I. is interesting as it also occurs with the title of "Caesar Divi f.," showing that it must have been used before Octavius actually received the title of *Imperator*. It therefore constitutes a connecting link between the two series. The temple on the reverse of Type V. may be that erected on the Aventine in honour of Diana by Lucius Cornificius (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 29) who had commanded for Octavius in the war against Sextus Pompey. The triquetra in the pediment seems to connect it with this campaign, whilst the naval and military trophy shown within, which is similar to the reverse of Type IV., may relate more specially to the battle of Actium. The figure of Victory on Type VI. represents the famous statue of that goddess which Octavius placed in the basilica of the great Julius in the Forum, which his uncle had commenced, and which he himself completed. It is mentioned by Dion Cassius (li. 22) as still standing there two centuries later, and it was in all probability the same which was finally removed by the Christian emperor Gratianus, amidst the indignant murmurs of the pagans of Rome. This statue had been brought at an earlier period from Tarentum (Merivale, *Rom. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 393). On the death of Octavius it was removed from its pedestal, and carried before his funeral bier (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 100). The temple shown on the reverse of Type VII. may be identified with the *Aedes Divi Iulii* which was erected over the spot in the Forum where the body of Caesar was cremated. The construction of this temple was begun by Octavius in B.C. 33, and dedicated by him on the 18th August, B.C. 29. Dion Cassius (li. 20) relates that Octavius during his sojourn in Greece, early in B.C. 29, permitted the erection at Ephesus and Nicaea of temples surrounded by sacred enclosures in honour of Roma and his father Caesar, whom he styled "Julius the Hero." The terminal figure on the reverse of Type VIII., and the terminal bust on the obverse of the next one, taken in conjunction with the thunderbolt, may have been intended to ascribe to Octavius the divine honours paid to Jupiter himself, who, as the god Terminus, was the protector of boundaries and frontiers, i.e. the Roman provinces. The reverse of Type IX. shows Octavius as the victorious *Imperator* seated on the curule chair or the *sella castrensis*. The head of Apollo on Type X. may relate to the famous temple erected to that divinity on the Palatine hill after the battle of Actium, which, besides its dazzling columns of Parian marble (*Ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi*; Virgil, *Aen.*, viii. 720), was renowned for its library, which Augustus there collected for the use of the citizens; or it may be intended to represent him as the protector of cities, the foundation of which by Octavius appears to be implied by the reverse design of the plougher and oxen. Mars and the shield on Type XI. are a tribute to the generalship of the *Imperator*.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4350	63·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4351	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4352	61·2	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	IMP CAESAR (across the field). A naval and military trophy placed on a prow r.[1] **[Pl. lix. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4353	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Octavius l.; before, countermark, Γ	Similar. **[Pl. lix. 20.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4354	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar; countermark, T, behind head.	Similar.
			Type V.	
			Aureus	
4355	123·2	Ν ·8	Bust of Diana r., draped; her quiver and bow behind her shoulders; earring in form of cross; her hair is drawn back, and collected into two knots above and at the back of her head.	Tetrastyle temple within which is a naval and military trophy placed on a prow (as on no. 4352); a triquetra within the pediment, which is ornamented with aplustra; the base is inscribed, IMP · CAESAR **[Pl. lx. 1.]** (Thomas Coll.)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4356	121·0	Ν ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare.	IMP CAESAR (across the field). Victory standing front on a celestial globe, head l.; her wings spread; she holds wreath in r. hand, and standard (*vexillum*) in l.[2] (Wigan Coll.)
4357	119·6	Ν ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lx. 2.]**

[1] The aureus of this type in the cabinet at Vienna, which appears to be the one figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 65, no. 157), is false (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 159). It is a cast.

[2] For particulars of this type and of the next one see p. 14.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4358	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	Temple (*Aedes Divi Iulii?*) surrounded by a balustrade; the pediment is surmounted by a figure of Victory, and ornamented with crockets; an armed figure stands at each angle; it is inscribed IMP CAESAR; within the pediment are figures (Venus seated between two birds?). **[Pl. lx. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4359	56·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lx. 4.]**
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4360	58·6	Æ ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare.	IMP CAESAR (across the field). An ithyphallic terminal figure, with laureate head of Octavius facing, placed on a winged thunderbolt. **[Pl. lx. 5.]**
4361	54·5	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Octavius l.	Similar. **[Pl. lx. 6.]**
			Type IX.	
			Denarius	
4362	59·0	Æ ·85	Terminal bust of Octavius r., laureate; behind, winged thunderbolt.[1]	IMP CAESAR (across the field). Octavius seated l. on a curule chair, and holding a figure of Victory on r. hand. **[Pl. lx. 7.]**

[1] This is a side view of the upper part of the figure illustrated on the reverse of the preceding type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type X.	
			Denarius[1]	
4363	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long.	IMP·CAESAR (in exergue). Octavius, as pontifex, veiled and laureate, ploughing with yoke of oxen to l.; he holds plough and reins with r. hand, and goad in l. **[Pl. lx. 8.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
4364	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
4365	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4366	57·8	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark, T, behind head.	Similar.
4367	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark, U, before head.	Similar.
			Type XI.	
			Denarius	
4368	59·9	Æ ·8	Head of Mars r., slightly bearded,[2] wearing crested Corinthian helmet; below, IMP	A circular shield, inscribed CAESAR; the boss ornamented with star; behind, spear and parazonium in saltire. **[Pl. lx. 9.]**
4369	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4370	52·6	Æ ·85	Similar; the cheek of Mars is countermarked Γ	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)

[1] The denarius of this type and others assigned to this particular epoch were the latest pieces in the Beauvoisin hoard (see above, p. 7, and Tables of Finds).

[2] There is a variety in the Haeberlin collection, which shows Mars without a beard (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 160, pl. vii., no. 157).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES III.	
			Circ. B.C. 27—17; A.U.C. 727—737	
			B.C. 27; A.U.C. 727	
			CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Aureus[2]	
4371	120·5	*N* ·8	CAESAR · COS · VII · CIVI BVS · SERVATEIS around Head of Augustus r., bare.	An eagle, with wings spread, standing front on a civic wreath dividing the letters S C (*Senatus consulto*); in the background, two laurel-trees or branches; above, AVGVSTVS [Pl. lx. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4372	117·2	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins attributed to these years form the third series assigned to this Period. They are distinguished from the two previous ones in giving to Octavius the title of "Augustus" or "Caesar Augustus." From B.C. 36—29, as we have seen (p. 4), he assumed on his coinage the title of "Caesar Divi F.," and from B.C. 29—27 that of "Imp. Caesar," or "Imp." only, in consequence of his receiving the title of "Imperator." This last title was granted to Octavius in B.C. 29 without any limitation of time, but two years later, on the 1st January, B.C. 27, he offered in an address to the Senate (Dion Cassius, liii. 3-10) to resign his imperial functions into the hands of his patrons, on the ground that, as there was peace throughout the Empire and as the temple of Janus was closed, his retention of them might be looked upon as an aspiration to monarchical power. The people and the Senate declined to accept the proposal, and, besides confirming the imperium or chief military command, added to the honours already accorded to Octavius by conferring on him the title of "Augustus." Some of his partisans proposed that he should receive the name of Quirinus or Romulus, he being, as it were, a second founder of the city, but it was carried that he should rather be called "Augustus," a name that was not only new but much more considerable, because religious places and those wherein was anything consecrated by augury were called *august* (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 7). This title was granted to him on the 16th January, B.C. 27, and by this name he is recognized in Roman history, and is so designated on all his subsequent coinages. But for this change of title the coinage in its character remained unaltered. The head of Augustus is, with two exceptions (see p. 33, no. 4432, and p. 42, no. 4468), always placed on the obverse, usually bare, but sometimes wearing an oak-wreath or laureate (see below, pp. 29-35), and the reverse types are either connected with him personally, or relate to events which happened at this time, and in which he more or less participated. As the coins of this series are arranged year by year, or in groups of years, explanations of the types will be given with the descriptions.

[2] These are the only coins definitely assigned by Count de Salis to B.C. 27. They commemorate at least five events which occurred in that year, viz.: (1) the seventh consulship of Octavius; (2) his reception of the title of Augustus; (3) the confirmation of his office as Imperator by the Senate; (4) its award to him of a civic crown; and, (5) its order that the pillars of the doorway of his house should be bound with laurel. All these events and circumstances are set forth in the *Monumentum Ancyranum*:—*In consulatu sexto et septimo bella ubi civilia exstinxeram, per consensum universorum potitus rerum omnium, rem publicam ex mea potestate in senatus populique Romani arbitrium transtuli. Quo pro merito meo senatus consulto Augustus appellatus sum et laureis postes aedium mearum vestiti publice coronaque civica super ianuam meam fixa est; clypeusque aureus in curia Iulia positus, quem*

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 27—25; A.U.C. 727—729[1]	
			AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4373	114·9	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare.	Capricorn r., holding globe and rudder; on its back, cornucopiae; below, AVGVSTVS [Pl. lx. 11.] (Cracherode Coll.)

mihi senatum populumque Romanum dare virtutis clementiae iustitiae pietatis causa testatum est par eius clypei inscriptionem (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 144).

When the Senate insisted on Octavius retaining the *Imperium*, he stipulated that it should be for a specified period of ten years, and he also restricted its operation to a certain portion of the nation's dominions, selecting from the list of the entire provinces such as seemed most to require the vigour of military control. These he reserved for his own government; the rest he handed over to the Senate to be controlled by officers selected by that body. This power of Augustus is no doubt symbolized by the imperial eagle. The Ancyran inscription says that it was the *postes* of the house of Augustus which were adorned with laurel, but Dion Cassius (liii. 16) relates that laurel-trees were ordered to be placed before it, and that a wreath of oak should be suspended above it as a token that he would always conquer the enemies of the State and protect its citizens (see also Ovid, *Met.*, i. 562; *Fast.*, iv. 953). This statement of Dion Cassius seems to define accurately the resolution of the Senate, as is shown by the representations of the two laurel-trees or branches on these aurei, and also on another of the moneyer L. Caninius Gallus struck some years later, which depicts the entrance of the house of Augustus with a laurel-tree on either side and the wreath of oak above (Babelon, vol. i., p. 311, no. 1). The award of the golden "shield of valour" is commemorated on coins struck a few years later (see below, p. 21).

[1] With the exception of the aurei commemorating the seventh consulship of Augustus (see p. 18), the only coins assigned by Count de Salis to the years B.C. 27—25 as having been struck at the Roman mint are the aurei and denarii described above and on the next page, with the reverse type a capricorn. The portrait of Augustus is an intermediate one between that on the coins assigned to the years before B.C. 27 and that after B.C. 25 (see also below, p. 36). It is in somewhat higher relief and smaller, and the lines of the face and neck are carefully modelled. It is not laureate. The capricorn was the genethliac sign of Augustus, and was held in great veneration by him. Suetonius (*Augustus*, 94) relates that when Augustus was in retirement at Apollonia, he went with Agrippa to visit Theogenes, the astrologer. Agrippa having first desired to know his horoscope, and being assured that it would be great and almost beyond belief, Augustus did not care to discover his nativity, from a mixture of shame and fear, lest it should prove inferior to Agrippa's. After some importunity he did declare it, upon which Theogenes rose from his seat and adored him. From that time Augustus conceived so great confidence in his fortunes that he made known his nativity, and struck a silver coin with the impression of the capricorn upon it, under the influence of which he was born. As, however, Augustus was born at daybreak on September 23, B.C. 63, Capricornus was not the sign under which the sun rose at that period (this was Libra), nor the sign that rose above the horizon at the moment of his birth. It has therefore been conjectured that it was the horoscopic sign of Augustus' conception, December 23, nine months before his birth (Théod. Reinach, *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 3; A. Bouché-Leclercq, *L'Astrologie Grecque*, p. 374, note). The globe and rudder (land and sea) are emblematic of the extended influence of Augustus, and the cornucopiae of the abundance and prosperity which resulted from the restoration of peace to the Empire. On account of differences in fabric, Count de Salis has also assigned aurei and denarii with the same type of reverse to provincial issues in Gaul and the East.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4374	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4375	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; AVGVSTVS **[Pl. lx. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4376	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type I. var.	
			Aureus	
4377	115·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; capricorn l.; AVG VSTVS **[Pl. lx. 13.]** (Wigan Coll.)
			Denarius	
4378	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lx. 14.]**
			Circ. B.C. 24—20; A.U.C. 730—734[1]	
			AVGVSTVS: CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.	
			Half-Aureus	
4379	62·7	Æ ·6	Head of Augustus r., bare as no. 4373); across the field, and divided by neck, AVG VST	Victory standing r. on globe, holding laurel-branch in r. hand, and standard surmounted by eagle in l. **[Pl. lx. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] None of the events connected with the life of Augustus during B.C. 24—20 are referred to on the coins of this particular series. It was during these years that his tenth and eleventh consulships occurred, B.C. 24 and 23; his ninth imperatorship, B.C. 20; and his investment with the *tribunitia potestas*, B.C. 23 (see p. 3). The dedication of the temple to Jupiter, B.C. 22; the restoration of the standards by the Parthians; and the erection of the temple of Mars, are reserved for future illustration on the coins. Augustus was absent from Rome from the middle of B.C. 21 to the summer of B.C. 19.

The only events recorded on the coins attributed to B.C. 24—20 are his victories over Antony and in Egypt; his acceptance of the "golden shield of valour," *clypeus virtutis*, which was deposited in the Curia Julia, and of the civic wreath, both of which were decreed to him in B.C. 27 (see above, p. 18; and Mommsen, *Res gestae*, pp. 144-153). The figure of Victory on the half-aureus (no. 4380) is similar to that on the aureus issued by Augustus a

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				Type I. var. *a*
				Half-Aureus
4380	58·8	*N* ·6	Similar.	Victory standing front on globe, holding wreath in r. hand, and standard (*vexillum*) in l. (similar to no. 4356). **[Pl. lx. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
				Type I. var. *b*
				Half-Aureus
4381	60·0	*N* ·6	Similar.	Victory standing front on globe, holding palm-branch in r. hand, and trophy in l. **[Pl. lx. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
				Type II.
				Aureus
	137·0	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Victory flying r., holding wreath with both hands; below, shield, which rests against column and is inscribed, CL·V (*Clypeus virtutis*); above, S·P·Q·R· (*Senatus populusque romanus*).

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 102, no. 288.]

few years before (see above, p. 15, no. 4356), which has been identified as the famous statue of that goddess, placed by Augustus in the basilica of the great Julius in the Forum. When Augustus and Agrippa celebrated in B.C. 28 the games decreed in honour of the battle of Actium, it was ordered that they should be revived every five years (see Dion Cassius, liii. 1). It is possible that these gold coins were struck on the occasion of the second celebration, which would be in B.C. 23.

The portrait of Augustus on the aurei and denarii varies somewhat from those in previous issues. It is larger and in high relief, and the features are less attenuated, and depict a man of more robust physique. This portrait is to be found on the coins of the next two years, B.C. 19—18. Augustus is styled either "Augustus" or "Caesar Augustus." The latter title prevails on subsequent issues to B.C. 17.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius[1]	
4382	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lx. 18.]** (Bank Coll.)
4383	53·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4384	40·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II. var. *a* **Aureus**[2]	
	121·5	Æ ·85	Similar; below head, legend, AVGVSTVS	Similar.

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 102, no. 290.]

Type II. var. *b*

Aureus

4385	122·2	Æ ·75	Similar; around head, legend, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Similar; the shield is inscribed, S·P·Q·R / CL·V; no legend above. **[Pl. lx. 19.]** (Wigan Coll.)

Type III.

Aureus

	122·1	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Victory flying r., bearing shield inscribed CL·V in l. hand, and laurel-branch in r.; below, S·P·Q·R

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, 1st ed., vol. i., p. 65, no. 219.]

[1] Denarii of this type are also classed by Count de Salis to Gaul on account of differences in style and in the portrait of Augustus.

[2] The aureus of this type is for the same reasons also attributed to Gaul.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4386	56·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 1.]**
			Type III. var.	
			Denarius	
4387	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; shield, not inscribed; below, S · P · Q · R · CL · V **[Pl. lxi. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Aureus [1]	
	121·7	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	Victory standing front, holding before her, with both hands, shield inscribed, CL · V; above, S · P · Q · R

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 102, no. 286.]

Type IV. var.

Denarius

4388	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; around head, legend, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Similar; the shield is inscribed, S · P · Q · R / CL · V; no legend above. **[Pl. lxi. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The denarius with this type of reverse also occurs, but with the legend CAESAR AVGVSTVS on the obverse (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, p. 102, no. 287).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type V.[1]	
			Denarius	
4389	61·9	*R* ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Oak-wreath; above, OB CIVIS; below, SERVA TOS **[Pl. lxi. 4.]**
4390	54·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type V. var. *a*	
			Denarius	
4391	60·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Oak-wreath, within which OB CIVIS SERVATOS
4392	55·8	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 5.]**
			Type V. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
	120·1	*N* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus turned to l.	Similar.

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 91, no. 209.]

			Type VI.[2]	
			Denarius	
4393	60·3	*R* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR·AVGVS TVS	Shield inscribed, S·P·Q·R / CL·V within oak-wreath; above, OB·CIVIS; below, SER VATOS **[Pl. lxi. 6.]**
4394	59·5	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)
4395	63·3	*R* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus to l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 7.]**

[1] This type also occurs on denarii classed to Gaul by Count de Salis, some of which have the head of Augustus to l.

[2] Strozzi (*Period. di Num. e Sfrag.*, vol. i., p. 46, pl. iii., no. 1) describes and figures an aureus of this type in the Florence collection with the laureate head of Augustus to r.; Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 92, no. 216) describes another reading AVGVSTVS, and with the head of Augustus to l.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 19; A.U.C. 735[1]	
			CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4396	123·2	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	SIGNIS RECEPTIS S P Q R (*Senatus populusque romanus*), arranged above and below Shield inscribed CL·V (*Clypeus virtutis*), and between two standards, an *aquila* on the l. and a *signum cohortis* on the r. [Pl. lxi. 8.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The types of the coins assigned to this year relate to two events only; the award by the Senate of the golden "shield of valour" to Augustus, already illustrated by the coinages of previous years, B.C. 24—20; and the restoration in B.C. 20 by the Parthians of the Roman standards which had been captured from Crassus in B.C. 53, from L. Decidius Saxa in Syria in B.C. 40, and from Antony in B.C. 36. Augustus in his monumental record which he has left us of his own exploits (*Monumentum Ancyranum*, ed. Mommsen, *Res gestae Divi Augusti*, p. 124) refers in the following terms to the latter event :—*Parthos trium exercitum* (*sic*) *Romanorum spolia et signa reddere mihi supplicesque amicitiam populi Romani petere coegi. Ea autem signa in penetrali, quod est in templo Martis Vltoris, reposui.*" Suetonius (*Augustus*, 21) also relates :—*Parthi quoque et Armeniam vindicanti facile cesserunt : et signa militaria quae M. Crasso et M. Antonio ademerant, reposcenti reddiderunt; obsidesque insuper obtulerunt.* There were two temples in Rome dedicated to Mars the Avenger; one, a sort of *aedicula*, on the Capitol, erected in B.C. 20; the other, a larger building, in the Forum, which Augustus had vowed before the battle of Philippi, but which was not completed till B.C. 2 (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 126). Bunsen (*Beschr. der Stadt Rom*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 281) considered that the temple which is figured on the coins was the one erected to the deity on the Capitol; but Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 379) would see in it a representation of the greater one in the Forum before it was finished. As, however, these coins were struck in B.C. 18 it seems more probable that the temple shown on them was the smaller one on the Capitol. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) suggests that the standards may have been removed at a later date from the smaller to the larger temple. It is also possible that some of the standards may have been deposited in the temple of Jupiter, as Horace (*Carm.*, iv. 15, 6) speaks of *signa nostro restituit Iovi*; and Propertius (*Carm.*, iii. 4, 6) also says, *assuescent Latio Partha tropaea Iovi.* This might account for the representation of the temple of Jupiter on coins which must have been struck about the same time as those showing the temple of Mars. The depositing of these standards in the temple of Mars established a connection between this temple and that of Jupiter Feretrius on the Capitol, where the *spolia opima* were placed. Augustus may have treated the restoration of these lost standards as *spolia opima*, and deposited some in the temple of Jupiter as well as in that of Mars; for Dion Cassius (liv. 8) says that "Augustus received them as if he had conquered the Parthians, and was proud of the act, pretending that he had recovered without a struggle that which had been lost in previous battles. Therefore on this occasion he decreed sacrifices and a temple to Mars Ultor, in imitation of that of Jupiter Feretrius on the Capitol, in order that he might place there these standards."

For the chronology of the coinage it may be noted that the portrait of Augustus is similar to that on coins assigned to B.C. 24—20, and that it is not laureate. The style, CAESAR AVGVSTVS, is the same on all the coins.

Denarii of Type I. were countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f Num.*, 1876, p. 368).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4397	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; SIGNIS for SIϚNIS
4398	58·4	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4399	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4400	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the positions of the standards are changed; the *aquila* being on the r., and the *signum cohortis* on the l. of the shield. **[Pl. lxi. 10.]** (de Salis Coll.)
4401	54·0	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 11.]**
4402	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; *aquila* on l., and *signum cohortis* on r.
			Type II.	
			Aureus	
4403	122·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Mars helmeted, his chlamys tied round his waist, standing front, holding an *aquila* in r. hand, and a *signum cohortis* directed over his shoulder in l.; at sides, SIGNIS RECEΓ TIS **[Pl. lxi. 12.]**
			Denarius	
4404	57·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lxi. 13.]**
4405	67·3	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Similar; head of Mars turned to r. **[Pl. lxi. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)
4406	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; above Mars, SIG NIS; below, RECEΓTIS **[Pl. lxi. 15.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] Denarii of this type are also assigned to Gaul.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.[1]	
			Denarius	
	54·8	*Æ* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Circular domed temple showing four columns; within it a figure of Mars standing l., holding an *aquila* in r. hand, and a *signum cohortis* in l.; at sides, MARTIS VLTORIS

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 91, no. 205.]

Type III. var. *a*

Denarius

4407	53·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, below temple, MART · VLT **[Pl. lxi. 16.]**

Type III. var. *b*

Denarius

	57·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; Mars stands l., but looks to r.; and legend, MART VLT, in centre across the field.

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 90, no. 201.]

Type III. var. *c*

Aureus

4408	121·3	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; Mars stands and looks to l.; the legend, MAR VLT, in centre across the field. **[Pl. lxi. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The aureus of this type with the name of AVGVSTVS only on the obverse is classed by Count de Salis to Gaul on account of its fabric.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4409	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 18.]**
4410	59·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4411	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxi. 19.]**
			Type III. var. *d*	
			Denarius[1]	
	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar; circular domed temple showing six columns; below, MART VLT

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 90, no. 196.]

			Type IV.	
			Aureus	
4412	120·6	Ⱥ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Hexastyle temple, within which figure of Jupiter, naked, standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; at sides, IOVIS TONANT **[Pl. lxi. 20.]**
			Denarius	
4413	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 1.]**

[1] This type exists also in gold. Varieties of the aureus and of the denarius have the head of Augustus to r. (Cohen, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 90, nos. 197, 198).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var.	
			Aureus	
4414	120·4	*AV* ·75	Similar.	Similar; at sides of temple, but across the field, IOV TON **[Pl. lxii. 2.]** (Wigan Coll.)
			Denarius	
4415	58·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; an eagle stands on the apex of the pediment of the temple. **[Pl. lxii. 3.]**
			Circ. B.C. 18; A.U.C. 736[1]	
			CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.	
			Denarius	
4416	58·4	*AR* ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Comet of eight rays and tail; across the field and between the rays, DIVVS IVLIVS **[Pl. lxii. 4.]**

[1] The events commemorated on the coins of this year were of more or less recent occurrence. As before, they relate personally to Augustus.

The comet which is shown on the reverse of Type I. is that which appeared in the heavens for seven days soon after the death of Julius Caesar, whilst Augustus was celebrating the games to *Victoria Caesaris*, not to Venus Genetrix (see Mommsen, *Gesamm. Schrift.*, 1906, vol. iv., p. 180). Pliny (*Hist Nat.*, ii. 25) relates: *Cometes in uno totius orbis loco colitur in templo Romae, admodum faustus divo Augusto iudicatus ab ipso, qui incipiente eo adparuit ludis quos faciebat Veneri Genetrici non multo post obitum patris Caesaris in conlegio ab eo instituto. Namque his verbis in gaudium prodit "Iis ipsis ludorum meorum diebus sidus crinitum per septem dies in regione caeli quae sub septentrionibus est conspectum. Id oriebatur circa undecimam horam diei clarumque et omnibus e terris conspicuum fuit. Eo sidere significari vulgus credidit Caesaris animam inter deorum immortalium numina receptam, quo nomine id insigne simulacro capitis eius, quod mox in foro consecravimus, adiectum est." Haec ille in publicum; interiore gaudio sibi illum natum seque in eo nasci interpretatus est, et, si verum fatemur, salutare id terris fuit.* Suetonius (*Caesar*, 88) adds his testimony to the appearance of this comet: *Periit sexto et quinquagesimo aetatis anno: atque in deorum numerum relatus est, non ore modo decernentium, sed et persuasione vulgi. Siquidem ludis, quos primo consecratos ei heres Augustus edebat, stella crinita per septem dies continuos fulsit, exoriens circa undecimam horam. Creditumque est, animam esse Caesaris in caelum recepti: et hac de causa simulacro eius in vertice additur stella.* According to Pliny the comet appeared during the celebration of the games to Venus Genetrix; but from Suetonius it would seem that it was on the occasion of the games to Julius Caesar, the *ludi Victoriae Caesaris*, *i.e.* on July 20-30. The apparent difference between these two writers may be due to the circumstance that the *ludi Victoriae Caesaris* were instituted by Julius Caesar on his dedication of the temple to Venus Genetrix in B.C. 46; hence Pliny's statement. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) cites other evidence in favour of the occasion being that of the celebration of the *ludi Victoriae Caesaris*, drawing attention to the statement of both Pliny and Suetonius that the comet was visible for seven days during the games, whilst those to Venus Genetrix lasted only one day,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4417	48·5	*Æ* ·75	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Circular domed temple showing six columns, between which are seen two *signa cohortium* with an *aquila* in the centre; at the sides and across the field, MAR VLT **[Pl. lxii. 5.]**
			Type II. var.	
			Aureus	
4418	122·0	*Æ* ·8	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, CAE SARI AVϚVSTO	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)

i.e., September 25. The year B.C. 44 would correspond with one of the former appearances of Halley's comet, the second before the one observed by that astronomer. The coins illustrating this circumstance were not struck till some years afterwards, and not until some time after Octavius had assumed the title of Augustus. Type II. supplies us with another reference to the surrender of the Roman standards by the Parthians, which are now shown placed within the temple of Mars Ultor. This type seems to confirm the opinion that in the first instance the standards were placed in the temple of Mars on the Capitol (see p. 25). The triumphal chariot within the circular temple on Type III. is that which was voted to Augustus by the Senate and the Roman people in B.C. 19 on his return from Syria, and which he declined to use (*Caesari ex provinciis redeunti currus cum corona aurea decretus est, quo ascendere noluit*; Cassiodorus, *Chron.*, A.U.C. 735). It was evidently kept in the temple of Mars Ultor. In Type IV. we may have another reference to the chariot presented to Augustus or to the numerous triumphs which were accorded to him by the Senate, most of which he declined. This had happened in B.C. 20. Type V. shows the same chariot as on the previous one; and on the obverse an *aquila*, possibly relating to the surrender of the standards by the Parthians; the consular robes recording his eleven consulships already held; and the laurel-wreath which was symbolical not only of his numerous victories but also of imperial power. The altar on Type VI. is the one which was erected by order of the Senate to *Fortuna Redux* on the return of Augustus from Syria in the previous year. This altar was placed near the temple of Honos and Virtus at the *porta Capena*, and the pontifices and vestal virgins were ordered to offer up yearly sacrifices at it. The return of Augustus took place on October 12th, on which day the feast of the *Augustalia* was henceforth decreed to be solemnized. The altar was founded on that day, but not dedicated till December 15th following (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 46). On Types VII. and VIII. we have another record of the golden "shield of valour" given to Augustus in B.C. 27, and a representation of the laurel-trees which were planted on either side of the entrance to his house. The reverses of Types I., VII., and VIII. occur also on aurei and denarii attributed, on account of their fabric, to Gaul, *circ.* B.C. 18—16.

Besides the data afforded by the types we have further evidence in the coins themselves for classifying them to about B.C. 18. The portrait of Augustus is very similar to that on coins of the previous year, but it is smaller and in somewhat lower relief, and is always wreathed either with laurel or with oak. The oak-wreath is also met with on coins classed by Count de Salis to Gaul *circ.* B.C. 18—16. The coins attributed to Gaul at this time are usually copies of those struck at Rome.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4419	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar; AVGVSTO for AVϚVSTO	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 7.]**
4420	50·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)
4421	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 8.]**
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4422	119·7	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, CAESARI AVGVSTO	Circular domed temple showing four columns, within which is a triumphal chariot, surmounted by a small quadriga with horses galloping; in the chariot is placed an *aquila*; at the sides of the temple and across the field, S·Ꝑ·Q·R (*Senatus populusque romanus*). **[Pl. lxii. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius	
4423	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4424	52·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar.
			Type III. var.	
			Aureus[1]	
4425	120·0	Æ ·8	Similar; laureate head of Augustus l.	Similar; legend, S·Ꝑ·Q·R·, below temple.

(Strozzi Coll.)

[1] The specimen of this aureus in the British Museum was in the Strozzi collection, and was acquired after the plates had been worked off. It is an unpublished variety.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
4426	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4427	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Aureus	
4428	121·5	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus l., laureate; around, CAESARI AVGVSTO[1]	Triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses, walking; it is ornamented on the panels with figures of Victory, and is surmounted by a small quadriga with horses galloping; in it is placed an *aquila*; in the exergue, S·P·Q·R· **[Pl. lxii. 13.]** (Montagu Coll.)
			Denarius	
4429	51·5	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 14.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4430	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the side panel of the chariot is ornamented with palmette design; legend, S·P·Q·R·, above chariot. (Cracherode Coll.)
4431	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the front of the chariot, as well as the side, is ornamented with palmette designs, and the legend, S·P·Q·R·, is in the exergue. **[Pl. lxii. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] There is a variety with the head of Augustus to r. like the following denarii (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 100, no. 270).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var.	
			Aureus	
4432	119·6	*N* ·85	Similar; laureate head of Augustus l.	Similar; the chariot is turned to l., and the front and side panels are ornamented with palmette designs; the legend, S·P·Q·R·, is in the exergue.[1] **[Pl. lxii. 16.]** (Trattle Coll.)
			Denarius	
4433	54·5	*R* ·75	Similar; countermark on neck, T	Similar; the front and side panels of the chariot are ornamented with figures of Victory; the legend, S·P·Q·R·, is above the chariot. **[Pl. lxii. 17.]**
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4434	53·5	*R* ·8	The consular robes, the *toga picta* over the *tunica palmata* between an *aquila* on l. and a laurel-wreath on r.; above, S·P·Q·R·PARENTI; below, CONS·SVO (*Senatus populusque romanus parenti conservatori suo*).[2]	Triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses walking; the front and side panels are ornamented with figures of Victory; it is surmounted by a small quadriga with horses galloping; above, CAESARI; in the exergue, AVGVSTO **[Pl. lxii. 18.]**
4435	57·8	*R* ·75	Similar; legend reading, S·P·Q·R·PAREN, above; CONS·SVO, below.	Similar. **[Pl. lxii. 19.]**
4436	53·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The denarius of this variety was also struck.

[2] Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 113) has suggested this interpretation of the inscription, but Madden (*Num. Chron.*, 1861, p. 236), who attributes the issue of this coin to B.C. 2, proposed *Parenti Consuli suo*, remarking that it is likely that a coin would be struck when Augustus was made *Pater Patriae*, bearing the titles of *Parens* and *Consul*, commemorating the two events of the year B.C. 2, when he was *Cos. xiii.*, and at the same time recalling his threefold triumph of B C. 29. The coins were, however, struck several years earlier than B.C. 2, and though there appears to be no other record of Augustus's receiving the title of *Conservator*, yet it is quite possible that it was accorded to him in B.C. 19 on his return to Rome, and at a time when so many other honours were granted to him by the Senate.

The *ornamenta* or consular robes were the emblems of chief power in the State. When Scipio bestowed on Massinissa, king of Numidia, the title and insignia of royalty, he presented him with the *aurea corona, aurea patera, sella curuli, et scipione eburneo, toga picta et palmata tunica* (Livy, xxx. 15).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4437	58·7	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar; the front panel of the chariot is ornamented with figure of Victory; the side one with palmette design. **[Pl. lxii. 20.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4438	59·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; the panels of the chariot in front and at the side are ornamented with figures of Victory; the legend, CAESARI · AVGVSTO is in the exergue.[1] **[Pl. lxiii. 1.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4439	54·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; the side panel of the chariot is ornamented with palmette design.
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4440	122·3	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus l., wearing oak-wreath.	Altar inscribed FORTVN · REDV[2] CAESARI · AVG · S · P · Q · R · (*Fortunae Reduci, Caesari Augusto, senatus populusque romanus*). **[Pl. lxiii. 2.]**
4441	121·8	*N* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Similar; the altar is inscribed FORT · RED CAES · AVG S · P · Q · R · **[Pl. lxiii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius	
4442	59·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4443	55·9	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiii. 4.]**
4444	57·8	*Æ* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiii. 5.]**

[1] Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 75, no. 73) mentions a variety with the legend above the chariot.

[2] The denarius with this legend was also struck (Cohen, *Ib.*, vol. i., p. 79, no. 108).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII.	
			Aureus[1]	
4445	120·7	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath.	CAESAR AVGVSTVS S·P·Q·R arranged above and below Shield inscribed CL·V (*Clypeus virtutis*), and between two laurel-trees. **[Pl. lxiii. 6.]** (Trattle Coll.)
			Denarius	
4446	59·8	*R* ·85	Similar.	Similar; AVCVSTVS for AVGVSTVS **[Pl. lxiii. 7.]**
4447	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4448	43·3 (*plated*)	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; AVGVSTVS
			Type VIII.	
			Aureus	
4449	120·4	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath.[2]	Two laurel-trees; above, CAESAR; below, AVC VSTVS (Montagu Coll.)
			Denarius[3]	
4450	59·3	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiii. 8.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] Varieties of the aureus and denarius of this type have the head of Augustus to left (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 70, nos. 52, 53). The gold piece was formerly in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. This type occurs also on denarii attributed to Gaul (circ. B.C. 16).

[2] Cohen (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 70, no. 46) describes this gold coin with the head of Augustus to left. It was formerly in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris.

[3] Denarii of this type, but of different style and fabric, are classed by Count de Salis to Gaul (*circ.* B.C. 16).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 17; A.U.C. 737[1]	
			AVGVSTVS: CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.	
			Denarius	
4451	49·4	*Æ* ·8	Head of Augustus l., bare.	AVGVSTVS (across the field). Above, Sol soaring r., holding with both hands a veil, which floats above his head; below, a capricorn r., holding rudder and globe. **[Pl. lxiii. 9.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] The events commemorated by the types of the coins assigned to this year are:—1. The birth or conception of Augustus; 2. The surrender of the Roman standards and captives by the Parthians; 3. The public vows to Augustus; 4. His improvement and embellishment of the public roads; 5. The celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*; and, 6. The adoption of Caius Caesar by Augustus. Of these the only contemporary events which actually occurred in B.C. 17 were the last two.

The coin on which Count de Salis appears to have based the classification of the issues attributed to this year is the aureus which records the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*, which occurred in B.C. 17. The portrait on this coin is precisely similar to those on all the other aurei of the year, and it is also similar to those on the aurei attributed to B.C. 27-25, and the half-aurei of B.C. 24-20 (see above, nos. 4373, 4377, 4379-4381). It is in somewhat high relief, is turned to the right, and is not laureate. This return to a portrait similar to one used nearly ten years before is difficult to explain. It might be suggested that the coins classed by Count de Salis to B.C. 27-25 are of a later date; but in that case there would be no pieces which could be attributed to those years. A slight change of portrait was noticeable on the coins of B.C. 18 (see above p. 30). The denarii show an occasional variation in the portrait, which is in somewhat lower relief, and sometimes turned to the left. Augustus is styled either "Caesar Augustus," as in the preceding year, or "Augustus" only.

The capricorn as the horoscopic symbol of the conception or birth of Augustus has already been referred to (see above, p. 19); but in Type I. of this year's coinage it is represented in connection with the sun, denoting its rising. In Types II. and III. we have further references to the surrender of the standards by the Parthians. The denarius of Type II. is practically a repetition of the aureus and denarius of Type II. attributed to B.C. 19 (see above p. 26). It differs somewhat in the portrait of Augustus and in the details of the figure of Mars on the reverse. On Type III. the date TR . POT . VI . (i.e. B.C. 18, as Augustus first received the *tribunitia potestas* in B.C. 23, which was annually renewed), probably relates to the erection of the triumphal arch on the reverse, which may have taken place in that year. Augustus was consul for the eleventh time in B.C. 23. The coins of this Type refer also to the surrender of the Roman captives by the Parthians. These were all liberated with the exception of a small number, who "through shame had committed suicide or remained concealed in the country" (Dion Cassius, liv. 8). The *vota publica* to Augustus, commemorated on Types IV. and V., are usually supposed to refer to those which were offered by the Senate and the people on his departure for Gaul in B.C. 16 to oppose the irruptions of the Germans and some border tribes (Von Sallet, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1882, p. 175), but if these coins are to be assigned to B.C. 17 the type would be retrospective, and in that case it may relate to his return to Rome in B.C. 19. These *vota* may also refer to the somewhat frequent and dangerous attacks of sickness from which Augustus had suffered in recent years, notably in Spain in B.C. 24 during his campaign against the Cantabri (*Graves et periculosas valetudines per omnem vitam aliquot expertus est: praecipue Cantabria domita*; Suetonius, *Augustus*, 81).

When Augustus took upon himself the general control of the affairs of the State he found the public roads in a very bad condition, not only outside the city and in the provinces, but also in Rome itself. Hitherto these had been in charge of six officers who were styled *quatuorviri viis in urbe purgandis* and *duoviri viis extra urbem purgandis*, and were included in the body of magistrates known as the *vigintisexviri*. This body Augustus reduced to twenty members (*vigintiviri*), abolishing the *duoviri viis extra urbem purgandis* and the *quatuorviri iuri dicundo*, but retaining the *quatuorviri viis in urbe purgandis*, now called *curatores viarum*, who had charge of all roads in Italy and in the provinces (Bouché-Leclercq, *Man. des Inst. rom.*, p. 80).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4452	50·3	*AR* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare.	Mars helmeted, his chlamys tied round his waist, standing front, holding an *aquila* in r. hand, and a *signum cohortis* directed over his shoulder in l.; at sides, SIGNIS RECEPTIS **[Pl. lxiii. 10.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4453	120·5	*AV* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·IMP·CAESARI·AVG·COS·XI·TR·POT·VI· (*Senatus populusque romanus, Imperatori Caesari Augusto, consule undecimum, tribunitia potestate sextum*).	CIVIB·ET·SIGN·MILIT·A·PART·RECVP· (*Civibus et signis militariis a Parthicis recuperatis*) around Triumphal arch of three portals; above the central one is a quadriga facing, with figure of Augustus; over the l. portal stands a Parthian soldier offering to Augustus a *signum cohortis*; and over the right one another Parthian offering with r. hand an *aquila*, and holding in l. a bow. **[Pl. lxiii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Augustus himself accepted the post of superintendent of the roads in the neighbourhood of Rome, and personally directed the improvements of the Via Flaminia so far as Ariminum, where and also on the bridge over the Tiber he erected statues and triumphal arches in his own honour (Dion Cassius, liii. 22; Suetonius, *Augustus*, 30). It is to these new regulations that the gold and silver coins of Types VI.-VIII. relate, but more especially to the improvements carried out in Rome itself, and to the embellishment of the city with buildings and arches; the latter being connected with the triumphs of Augustus.

We learn from the *Monumentum Ancyranum*, and also from an inscription found recently on the left bank of the Tiber (Mommsen, *Eph. Epig.*, vol. viii., pp. 225 f.), that the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares* by Augustus, as recorded on coins of Type IX., took place during the consulship of C. Furnius and C. Junius Silanus, B.C. 17, and that they lasted for three days and three nights, June 1-3, beginning on the eve of June 1. Dion Cassius (liv. 18) says that this was their fifth celebration, and it was on this occasion that Horace composed his *Carmen Saeculare*. During the Republic these games were called *Ludi Terentini*, but there is considerable uncertainty not only as to their origin but as to the number of occasions on which they had been celebrated previous to the time of Augustus. The games in B.C. 17 were under the direction of the college of the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, of which Augustus and M. Agrippa were members (*Pro conlegio xvvirorum magister conlegii collega M. Agrippa ludos saeculares C. Furnio C. Silano cos. feci*; Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 91). Augustus was therefore president of the games, and he had as his chief colleague Agrippa, who on several occasions had held the office of consul with him, and in B.C. 18 was also invested with the tribunitian power for five years. The reverse type of the coins commemorating the celebration of these games shows Augustus sacrificing at an altar, on the other side of which is a priest wearing a long tunic and a pointed helmet. This was the dress of the Salian priests, who were instituted for

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4454	56·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend reading RECVPER for RECVP **[Pl. lxiii. 12.]**
4455	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend at end differently divided; P E R above arch.[1]
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4456	52·3	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare.	Within oak-wreath, legend in four lines, IOVI VOT. SVSC PRO·SAL. CAES. AVG S·P·Q·R. (*Iovi vota suscepta pro salute Caesaris Augusti senatus populusque romanus*). **[Pl. lxiii. 13.]**
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4457	56·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·IMP·CAESARI (*Senatus populusque romanus Imperatori Caesari*).	Mars standing towards l., head turned to r., his mantle over his l. arm; he holds in r. hand, standard (*vexillum*), and in l., parazonium; across the field in four lines, VOT·P·SVSC·PRO·SAL·ET RED·I·O·M·SA CR·(*Vota publica suscepta pro salute et reditu Iovi Optimo Maximo sacrata*). **[Pl. lxiii. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

the service of Mars and for the guardianship of the sacred shields. As the altar at which special offerings were made at the *Ludi Terentini*, and later at the *Ludi Saeculares*, was in a volcanic cleft, called Terentum, in the Campus Martius, it may be supposed that the Salian priests took an active part in the ceremonial. By order of the Senate in B.C. 29 the name of Augustus was inserted in the *Carmen Saliare* (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 44). It was also in B.C. 17 that Augustus adopted the two sons of Agrippa, Caius and Lucius, whose mother was his daughter Julia (Dion Cassius, liv. 18). At the time of their adoption Caius was only three years old, and Lucius had been born but a few days. We have an interesting record of this event in the aureus and denarius of Type X. The candelabrum (or incense altar) on the reverse was probably specially made on this occasion, and set up in one of the temples. The dedication of candelabra in bronze and marble to divinities was not unusual.

[1] A variety reads RECVP for RECVPER, and another has the head of Augustus to left instead of to right (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 75, nos. 83, 85).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type V. var.[1]	
			Aureus	
4458	121·1	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·CAESARI AVGVSTO	Similar; Mars looks to l., and the inscription encircles the design, and is not across the field.[2] **[Pl. lxiii. 15.]**
			Denarius	
4459	58·2 *pierced*	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4460	41·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4461	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, VOT·P·SVSC·PRO·SALVT·ET·RED·I·O·M·SACR **[Pl. lxiii. 17.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4462	120·8	*N* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·IMP CAESARI	QVOD·VIAE·MVN·SVNT (*Quod viae munitae sunt*) around Triumphal arch of two portals placed on a viaduct of small arches; the arch is surmounted by a biga of elephants to r. in which stands Augustus crowned by Victory.[3] **[Pl. lxiii. 18.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] A variety of the aureus and denarius of this type shows Mars looking back to right (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 106, nos. 320, 321). Another denarius has the head of Augustus to left, and yet another with the obverse legend S.P.Q.R.IMP.CAESARI (Cohen, *Ib.*, vol. i., nos. 326, 327).

[2] Owing to a slight injury the Museum coin has been plugged at the foot of the standard.

[3] This triumphal arch relates generally to the victories of Augustus or his generals in the East; but more especially to those in Africa between B.C. 34-19, during which period the Fasti record no less than five triumphs in that portion of the Roman empire.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VI. var.	
			Aureus[1]	
		N ·8	Similar.	Similar; the biga of elephants surmounts a triumphal arch of one portal, flanked on either side by a basilica; no viaduct is shown below the arch.
			[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 94, no. 230.]	
			Type VII.[2]	
			Denarius	
4463	42·8	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·CAESARI AVGVSTO	QVOD · VIAE · MVN. SVNT around Triumphal arch of two portals placed on a viaduct of small arches; similar to no. 4462, but ornamented at each side with a rostrum; the arch is surmounted by a quadriga of horses to r., in which stands Augustus crowned by Victory.[2] **[Pl. lxiii. 19.]**
4464	59·2	*R* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiii. 20.]**

[1] This aureus is described and figured after Cohen (*loc. cit.*), where it is stated that it was in the possession of M. Rollin. The legend on the obverse reads CAESAR for CAESARI; and that on the reverse is either blundered or incorrectly reproduced. MM. Rollin having disposed of the coin are unable to supply any particulars of it; but when in their possession they believed it to be genuine.

[2] The triumphal arch shown on the reverse no doubt records the battle of Actium. The aureus of this type was also struck, and a variety of the denarius exists with the quadriga on the arch to left (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 95, nos. 232, 234).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4465	53·0	Æ ·7	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, S·P·Q·R·IMP·CAESARI	Two triumphal arches on a viaduct; each arch is surmounted by an equestrian figure and a military trophy; in the field between the arches in four lines, the legend, QVOD·VIAE·MVN·SVNT· **[Pl. lxiv. 1.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4466	35·0 (*clipped*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Type IX.	
			Aureus[1]	
4467	119·6	Æ ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	An altar inscribed LVDI SAECVL(*Ludi saeculares*); on the l. stands a veiled togate figure (Augustus?) sacrificing, his hand stretched out to the altar; on the r. is another figure (a priest), wearing long dress and pointed helmet, holding caduceus; above the altar, IMP; all within a laurel-wreath. **[Pl. lxiv. 2.]**
			Denarius[2]	
	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] This rare aureus is described and figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 119, no. 386, pl. ii., no. 2). Cohen (*Méd. imp.* vol. i., p. 29, no. 112) quotes it from the Riccio collection. The specimen in the National Collection was purchased of MM. Rollin in 1871, and seems to be the piece which belonged to Riccio.

[2] The illustration of this denarius is from the specimen in the Royal Collection at Copenhagen. It is described but not figured by Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 89, no. 188). Dr. C. Jörgensen, Curator of the Cabinet of Coins, Copenhagen, says that there are faint traces of the inscription IMP on the reverse. Boutkowski (*Dict. num.*, p. 383, no. 865 *bis*) mentions that only three specimens are known; but he does not state where they are to be found.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type X.	
			Aureus	
4468	122·8	*N* ·8	Young head of Caius Caesar r., bare; below, CAESAR; all within oak-wreath.	A large candelabrum (or incense altar), ornamented with rams' heads and surmounted by a crescent, within a wreath composed of flowers, paterae, and bucrania; across the field, AVG VST[1]. **[Pl. lxiv. 3.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)
			Denarius	
4469	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiv. 4.]**
4470	57·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This rare aureus, which was presented to the British Museum by Mr. Edward Wigan, and which he had purchased of M. Prosper Dupré, was found at Ambenay in 1834 (*Num. Chron.*, 1865, p. 26).

PERIOD XVI.

Circ. B.C. 16—3; A.U.C. 738—751

With this Period we reach the last stage of the coinage of the Roman mint to be dealt with in this work. It is the Period which witnessed the revival of the moneyers' names on the coins and their final exclusion. There was also a definite re-issue of a bronze currency based on a new system, which remained in force for nearly two-and-a-half centuries. Some uncertainty exists as to when this temporary re-appearance of the moneyers' names first occurred. Babelon (*Mon. rép. rom., Introd.*, p. xxxvi.; and *Traité des Mon. grec. et rom.*, pp. 853, 854) is of opinion that the old institution of the triumvirate was revived by Augustus in B.C. 20, and that gold and silver coins were struck in their names till B.C. 15, when they were discontinued to make way for a bronze coinage exclusively, which extended down to B.C. 4, after which date the moneyers' names disappear altogether. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 8) held practically the same view, and having attributed to B.C. 15 the coinages of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo, which are of gold, silver, and bronze, and which he considered to be the latest aurei and denarii with moneyers' names, concluded that from that time Augustus deprived the Senate of its right of striking in gold and silver, and entrusted to that body the authority over the bronze money only. In the previous pages of this Catalogue (see above, p. 2), however, it has been shown that if the evidence of the types is any criterion, the practical authority over the gold and silver coinages had been invested by the Senate in Augustus at a much earlier date, and possibly so far back as B.C. 36. Moreover, in assigning the issues of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo to B.C. 15, Mommsen does not appear to have noticed, or to have been aware, that as some of the bronze coins of these moneyers give Augustus the title of *Pontifex Maximus*, they could not have been issued before B.C. 12 (see below, pp. 80, 82). Mommsen was also of opinion that the bronze issues with moneyers' names followed in date those of gold and silver. Count de Salis, on the other hand, whilst also attributing the first issue of the new bronze money to B.C. 15, thought that the moneyers' names did not reappear at all till B.C. 16, which was the seventh and eighth tribunitian year of Augustus, as recorded on the coins of L. Vinicius, L. Mescinius Rufus, and C. Antistius Vetus. Count de Salis also did not consider that the gold and silver money ceased when that of bronze was resumed, but that the issues of the different metals were intermittent. It may also be reasonably assumed that when Augustus revived the custom of placing the moneyers' names on the coins, all money issued from the Roman mint would bear their signatures. If we accept this view it is possible to construct a regular triumvirate of moneyers year by year from B.C. 16—3, and, as it has already been shown, it is possible to fill up the period from B.C. 20—17 with a considerable

series of gold and silver coins which could only have been struck during that interval.

In the absence of any records or historical evidence it is difficult to account for this return to a former usage of the mint at Rome, but it is not improbable that when Augustus left for Gaul in B.C. 16, where the Roman soldiery had suffered several disastrous defeats, he contemplated that his absence would extend over a considerable period, and that, in order to ensure a regular issue of money from the mint, he ordered the moneyers to resume the practice of placing their names on the coins as a guarantee to the public against being supplied with money of impure metal or of light weight, reserving for himself a quasi right over the gold and silver coinages, but vesting the issue of the bronze in the Senate. It may also have been done with the intention, as on previous occasions, of showing the people that he was willing at any time to surrender those marks of sovereignty with which they of their own free will had from time to time invested him. After an absence of four years Augustus returned to Rome, but no change was made, and the new regulations remained apparently in force till B.C. 3, after which date the moneyers' names disappear, never to be restored to the Roman coinage so long as the empire lasted. On February 5, B.C. 2, Augustus was proclaimed *Pater Patriae*, and from that time this title appears on most of his gold and silver coins, but as it is never met with in conjunction with the names of moneyers we have almost absolute evidence of the date when this further change took place. This exclusion also defines the limit of this Catalogue. In order to include all the issues of the moneyers we have been compelled to cross the border line of the Republic and the Empire, and to extend our description of the coins for some years into the reign of Augustus.

Denominations and Types.—The coinage now consists of gold, silver, bronze, and copper. In gold there is the aureus; in silver, the denarius; in bronze, the sestertius and the dupondius; and in copper, the as and the quadrans. There is no instance of the issue of the half-aureus in gold, or of the quinarius and sestertius in silver.

Before discussing the new coinage in bronze and copper we will refer briefly to the types of the gold and silver money. The restoration of the moneyers' names was accompanied by a slight modification in the nature of the types of the gold and silver coins, though in the main they are imperial, i.e. they relate to Augustus as in the preceding years. On all Augustus is styled "Augustus," "Caesar Augustus," "Imperator Caesar Augustus," "Augustus Divi f.," "Caesar Divi f.," or simply "Imperator Caesar." The types from B.C. 16—12 are of a mixed character, mostly relating to Augustus, but some refer to events in the history of the moneyers' families. Those of Augustus deal almost exclusively with events which occurred before B.C. 16; such as the improvement of the public roads and streets, the erection of statues and arches inside and outside the city, the civic wreath granted to him by the Senate, as also the golden triumphal chariot and the golden "shield of valour," the conquests in the East, the restoration of the standards by the Parthians and the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*. The events relating to the moneyers' families are few in number. On coins of C. Antistius Vetus is recorded the treaty between the Romans and

the Gabini; on those of P. Petronius Turpilianus allusions are made to the origin of the family, and to the death of Tarpeia; on those of L. Aquillius Florus to the conquests of Mn. Aquillius Florus in Asia and Sicily, &c. From B.C. 8—6 (after which date to B.C. 3 no gold or silver coins are assigned to the Roman mint) the types refer, with possibly one exception (see p. 98), to Augustus only or to events in which he more or less participated.

The new coinage of baser metal which was introduced in B.C. 15 was of yellow copper, i.e. brass (ὀρείχαλκος = *orichalcum*), from which were struck the sestertius and the dupondius; and of copper, of which we have the as and the quadrans. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 2, 4) in speaking of the mines at Corduba in Spain, says:—(*Aes Cordubense*) *a Liviano cadmeam maxume sorbet et orichalci bonitatem imitatur in sestertiis dupondiariisque*; and the *Lex Julia* against peculation, which is to be attributed to Augustus and not to Julius Caesar, enjoined that the moneyers were not to introduce any alloy in the copper money—*Ne quis in . . . aes publicum quid indat neve immisceat . . . quo id peius fiat* (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 37, notes 2, 3). From analyses made of the coins of this Period it has been shown (*Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 244) that the metal from which the sestertius and the dupondius were struck consists of approximately 76·5 per cent. copper and 23·5 per cent. zinc; whilst that of the *as* and the quadrans contains 98·9 per cent. copper, i.e. practically copper only. It is therefore evident that the sestertius and the dupondius are of orichalcum or yellow copper, and that the as and the quadrans are of copper only. As the *as* is of about the same weight as the dupondius, orichalcum in currency must have been rated at double the value of copper. The weight of the *as* was about 220 grs., which would give us a semuncial standard, the same as was introduced in B.C. 88, so that in this respect there was no change. The smallest denomination has been usually identified as a semis, but as it never exceeds in weight the quarter of the as, there can be no doubt of its being a quadrans. Had it been a semis, by analogy with the larger denominations, it would presumably have been of orichalcum, not, as it is, of copper.

In the article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* above referred to, which dealt with all the bronze coinages of the Roman standard struck in the second half of the first century B.C. at Rome and in the provinces, it was shown (p. 244) that the bronze money instituted by Antony in the East *circ.* B.C. 39, and by Octavius in Gaul *circ.* B.C. 38, was of orichalcum, so that in adopting that metal for some of the new coins at the Roman mint, the Senate, with whom rested the authority of striking these coins, was only extending a system previously existing in the provinces.

Care was taken in introducing this new coinage to make a difference in the type of each denomination, so that no confusion could arise as to its current value. This was absolutely necessary in the case of the dupondius and the as, since their weights were practically equal. The sestertius has for obverse type a representation of the wreath of oak, which the Senate had decreed to Augustus in B.C. 27, flanked by two laurel-branches (probably denoting the laurel-trees which were planted on either side of the portico of his house), and the legend OB CIVIS SERVATOS. On the reverse is the name of the moneyer with his official title, A · A · A · F · F (*Auro, argento, aere, flando, feriundo*), arranged around the inscription S · C, denoting that the issue of bronze money

was under the control of the Senate. The dupondius has the same type of reverse, but on the obverse is the name of Augustus with the inscription *Tribunitia potestate*, abbreviated, within a wreath. The *as* has on the obverse the head of Augustus, bare, turned to the right or to the left; the reverse being similar to those of the sestertius and the dupondius. The quadrans shows more variation than any of the other denominations. The early issues supply three types for the obverse, viz., two right hands holding a caduceus, a simpulum and a lituus, or a cornucopiae. The usual reverse type is similar to that of the other denominations, but when the cornucopiae occurs, the letters S · C are transferred to the obverse, and the field of the reverse is occupied by a coin-anvil, ornamented with a wreath. Towards the end of the period, in B.C. 4, the coin-anvil forms the only reverse type, and the letters S · C that of the obverse; and in B.C. 3 these types are transposed. In B.C. 5 a new obverse type was introduced for the sestertius and the dupondius, being the head of Augustus, but in order that these coins should not be confused with the as it is laureate, and behind stands Victory holding a cornucopiae. Two of the moneyers who introduced this new type, M. Salvius Otho and P. Lurius Agrippa, struck also the dupondius of the old type. With one exception, that of Q. Aelius Lamia (see below, p. 86), the moneyers, who struck the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, did not issue the quadrans, and *vice versâ*, and, with the exception of M. Sanquinius, and P. Licinius Stolo (see below, pp. 78-82), those who struck gold and silver coins did not issue bronze or copper. Lastly, most of the moneyers who struck silver coins issued also those of gold.

The moneyers' names vary a good deal in their form of representation, so that we meet with either the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, or the *praenomen* and *nomen*, or the *praenomen* and *cognomen*. These are sometimes accompanied by the patronymic initials. On the quadrans, in the case of joint-issues, the *nomen* or *cognomen* only is given. This was due to want of space.

Classification.—As the types relating to Augustus record events which occurred before B.C. 16, and as those of the moneyers commemorate events of still earlier dates, they do not assist us in the classification, or help us in ascertaining the sequence of the moneyers. Practically the only coins from which some evidence of chronology can be obtained are those of L. Vinicius, L. Mescinius Rufus, and C. Antistius Vetus (see pp. 49-56), as they commemorate the seventh and eighth *tribunitia potestas* (B.C. 16) of Augustus. During this Period the provincial issues and the finds of coins, the latter on account of the small number which have been recorded, afford but slight evidence for classification. The only province issuing gold and silver coins of Roman standard and types at this time was Gaul, and the types of these as a rule do not refer to contemporary events. For the sequence of the issues we have therefore to depend mainly on the internal evidence of the coins themslves, viz., their fabric, the similarity in character of the types, and, in the case of the bronze money, the forms of the moneyers' names. From such evidence Count de Salis has constructed a triumvirate of the mint for each year from B.C. 16—3, with the exception that in the last two years, B.C. 4—3, the number of moneyers was increased to four, thus forming a quatuorvirate, but they still call themselves *triumviri*. In the classification of the bronze and copper coins

some assistance is derived from the titles borne by Augustus. As he did not accept the office of *Pontifex Maximus* till B.C. 12, after the death of Lepidus, any coins with this title cannot be placed before that year. The recent discovery of some *asses* giving that title has necessitated in a few instances slight modifications in the order of the moneyers as proposed by Count de Salis, but these modifications have not materially affected the general classification of the series. The proposed order of the moneyers is somewhat conjectural, but it seems in the main to be supported by the types, fabric, and denominations.

In grouping the moneyers who issued bronze and copper coins, considerable assistance is afforded by the additional evidence of joint-issues. In the case of the quadrans, with one exception in B.C. 4 (see below, pp. 110, 111), the issue is always a joint one; the name of each moneyer, either his *nomen* or *cognomen*, being given on the coin. It is in one instance only that we meet with a joint-issue in connection with the bronze coins of higher denominations. This is in B.C. 9, when Cn. Calpurnius Piso, L. Naevius Surdinus, and C. Plotius Rufus struck separately the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as; but jointly the as only, which bears the names of all three members of the triumvirate (see below, pp. 89-93). Further particulars relating to the grouping and to the sequence of the moneyers in each year are given with the descriptions of the coins, where the question is dealt with in more detail.

There are only two hoards of silver coins, of which particulars have been furnished, which bear on the classification of the issues of this Period. These were discovered at Palazzo Canavese, near Ivrea (Prov. di Torino), and at Terranova Pausania, in the "Baica" region near Canna Aglia, Sardinia.

The *Palazzo Canavese* hoard was unearthed in the spring of 1884 by a peasant, who quickly disposed of most of it. The coins were contained in the usual earthenware vase. The find was a large one, and is said to have weighed over 10 kilograms = 25 lbs. troy. Of this mass 160 specimens were offered by the peasant to the Museo di Palazzo Canavese, and were examined and described by Prof. Serafino Ricci in the *Riv. Ital.*, 1897, pp. 179 f. The earliest pieces were of the first and second half of the second century B.C., and amongst them were denarii of Tampilus (see vol. i., p. 71), C. Scribonius (*ib.*, p. 98), Pinarius Nata (*ib.*, p. 101), and C. Terentius Lucanus (*ib.*, p. 103). From that date down to nearly the end of the first century B.C., the coins are sparsely but evenly distributed, representing, in all, 59 gentes or 89 issues. The latest coin in the hoard of the Roman mint is that of P. Petronius Turpilianus (B.C. 14), and he is the only moneyer of Augustus who was represented in it. Of the later provincial issues there were coins of Augustus with *obv.*, head of Augustus laureate; *rev.*, two trees (*Caesar Augustus*; Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 70, no. 47), struck in Gaul *circ.* B.C. 16; and another with *obv.*, head of Augustus; *rev.*, tiara, two quivers and bow (*Armenia capta*; *ib.*, vol. i., p. 64, no. 11), struck in the East *circ.* B.C. 20. It is quite possible that there were later coins of the moneyers of Augustus in the hoard, but as those of that time were all in the finest state of preservation, the finder was able to dispose of them very quickly. From the evidence which we possess it would therefore appear that this hoard could not have been buried before B.C. 14, but possibly a little later.

The *Terranova Pausania* hoard was discovered by a shepherd in January, 1904. The coins had been in a pot which was turned up in ploughing and broken. The place where the coins were found was the site of the ancient town of Olbia. The hoard consisted of 871 silver coins of the time of the Republic and early Empire. They were examined and classified by Signor Antonio Taramelli, and a list, with analyses, was published by him in the *Scavi*, 1904, pp. 158 f. This was one of the most representative of the finds which have been analysed apparently in their entirety. The earliest pieces dated from the middle of the third century B.C., and were denarii of the Dioscuri type, with Victory in a biga, and others with magistrates' symbols; but, proportionately, those of the first century B.C. were naturally the most numerous and in the finest condition. The worn state of the earlier pieces showed that they had been long in circulation, and proved that the hoard was not a "numismatic collection," but one formed of coins still in circulation at the time of its burial. The latest pieces of the Roman mint were of L. Vinicius and L. Mescinius Rufus (B.C. 16), P. Petronius Turpilianus (B.C. 14), Q. Rustius (B.C. 12), and Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus (B.C. 6), all moneyers of Augustus. As all the provincial issues had for some time previously ceased, with the exception of those of Gaul, it need only be mentioned that the latest coin of that province was the denarius of Augustus with *obv.*, head bare, *Augustus Divi f.*; *rev.*, bull butting to left, *Imp. x* (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 84, no. 140), struck *circ.* B.C. 14—12. Signor Taramelli remarks on the large number of coins of Antony present, more especially those of the legions. There was also a silver coin of Juba I. of Mauretania, but as it was struck between B.C. 60—46, it is not of any chronological importance. From these particulars the burial of the Terranova Pausania hoard must have occurred at the end of the first century B.C., and as it contained specimens of the issues of two of the last moneyers of Augustus, Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus (B.C. 6), who struck silver coins, and none of Augustus with the title of *Pater Patriae* (B.C. 2), its concealment must have occurred at some time between those two dates.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 16; A.U.C. 738[1]	
			Moneyers	
			L. VINICIUS L. F.; L. MESCINIUS RUFUS; C. ANTISTIUS VETUS	
			L . VINICIVS L . F	
			(LUCIUS VINICIUS LUCII FILIUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Denarius	
4471	62·2	Æ ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVSTVS TR · ΠOT · VII (*Tribunitia potestate septimum*).	A cippus, on which is inscribed in six lines, S · Π · Q · R IMΠ · CAE QVOD · V M · S · EX EA · Π · Q · IS AD · A · DE (*Senatus populusque romanus, Imperatori Caesari, quod viae munitae sunt ex eâ pecuniâ quam is ad aerarium detulit*); around, L · VINICIVS · L · F · III · VIR **[Pl. lxiv. 5.]**
4472	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; TR · ΠOT · VIII (*Tribunitia potestate octavum*).	Similar. **[Pl. lxiv. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4473	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The moneyers who held office in B.C. 16 were L. Vinicius L. f., L. Mescinius Rufus, and C. Antistius Vetus. The date of their appointment is apparent from the legends on their coins, which show they were struck in the eighth tribunitian year of Augustus, which began on the 27th June, B.C. 16, and ended on the 26th June following. Some of the coins of L. Vinicius are dated in the seventh tribunitian year of Augustus, showing that they were issued before the 27th June, B.C. 16. All three moneyers strike in silver, but gold coins are only known of L. Mescinius and C. Antistius. The types all relate to Augustus with, perhaps, one exception, that of C. Antistius, recording the ancient treaty between the Romans and the Gabini (see p. 56).

[2] This moneyer was probably a son of L. Vinicius, who was consul suffectus B.C. 33, and had held the post of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 53 (see vol. i., p. 492). The only record of the moneyer of B.C. 16 appears to be his coins, the types of which relate to the improvement and administration of the public roads by Augustus.

Type I. shows the cippus, which was erected to commemorate these acts of Augustus. It tells us that Augustus himself contributed largely to the expenses of these improvements. On the *Monumentum Ancyranum* Augustus relates, *Quater pecuniâ meâ iuvi aerarium.* Mommsen (*Res gestae*, p. 66) mentions two occasions on which Augustus contributed to the public funds from his own treasury; in B.C. 28, on the celebration of the games in honour of the victory at Actium, and in B.C. 16, on the restoration of the public roads. Dion Cassius (liv. 30) states that in B.C. 12, when the provinces of Asia were visited by severe earthquakes, Augustus himself paid to the public treasury the annual tribute which was due from those districts. The fourth occasion does not appear to be recorded. The equestrian statue on Type II. probably illustrates one of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4474	62·0	Æ ·75	Equestrian statue of Augustus r., before the walls of a city, the gateway of which is shown; the pedestal of the statue is inscribed in three lines, S·P·Q·R IMP CAES (*Senatus populusque romanus Imperatori Caesari*).	A cippus, with inscription, and the moneyer's name as on no. 4471. **[Pl. lxiv. 7.]**
4475	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4476	56·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4477	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Augustus r., bare.	Triumphal arch between two porticos; above the arch is a quadriga facing, in which stands Augustus, holding olive-branch and sceptre; the pedestal is inscribed in two lines, S·P·Q·R IMP·CAES; each of the porticos is surmounted by an armed figure holding a bow; in the exergue, L·VINICIVS **[Pl. lxiv. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4478	50·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

those erected to Augustus outside the city near the Porta Flaminia; and on Type III. is represented one of the arches erected on the same road. O. Richter (*Jahrb. d. Arch. Inst.*, iv., 1889, p. 158) thinks that this is a representation of the arch erected by the Senate to Augustus on his return to Rome in B.C. 29 after the Egyptian campaign, but Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 382) and Rossini (*Gli archi antichi romani*, p. 3) identify it as the arch of Rimini. Dion Cassius (liii. 22) relates that "Augustus entrusted to various senators the duty of repairing the roads at their own expense, but in the case of the Via Flaminia, as it was necessary to make it practicable for the passage of an army, he himself undertook the task. The road was repaired, and statues supported by triumphal arches were raised in honour of the monarch, not only on the bridge over the Tiber, but also at Ariminum."

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. MESCINIVS RVFVS	
			(LUCIUS MESCINIUS RUFUS[1])	
			Type I.	
			Denarius	
4479	60.2	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., laureate.	Mars, helmeted, standing towards l. on a pedestal, holding spear and parazonium; the pedestal is inscribed in three lines, S P Q R / V P R RE / CAES (*Senatus populusque romanus, vota pro reditu Caesaris*); around, L · MESCINIVS RVFVS **[Pl. lxiv. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] L. Mescinius Rufus is the only member of his family of whom we have coins. He held office in the eighth tribunitian year of Augustus, B.C. 16; his colleagues being L. Vinicius and C. Antistius Vetus. He struck in gold as well as in silver. He is usually identified with L. Mescinius Rufus, who was quaestor for Cicero in Cilicia B.C. 51, took no part in the civil war, but after the death of Julius Caesar served under Cassius Longinus, by whom he was sent against Tarsus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 219). As the above coins were struck in B.C. 16, it is impossible to identify the moneyer as this member of the Mescinia gens, but he may have been his son.

The types of his coins commemorate:—1. The public vows of the Senate and the Roman people to Augustus for his health and safe return; 2. Those for his success in the restoration and preservation of order in all parts of the State; and, 3. The celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*, which had taken place in the previous year. The public vows for the health and safe return of Augustus recorded on Type I. may have been those offered on his departure for Gaul in B.C. 16 or on some previous occasion; and those to Jupiter Optimus Maximus on Type II. may refer to Augustus's illness in B.C. 24, when he was in the midst of the reorganization of the Roman constitution, not only at home, but also in connection with the provinces. This suggestion appears to be supported by the circumstance that the dedicatory inscription is placed within a wreath, probably representing the civic wreath which had been accorded to Augustus by the Senate. The *Ludi Saeculares* recorded on Type III. had been celebrated in the previous year (see above, pp. 37, 41). Suetonius (*Augustus*, 23) relates that on the defeat of Varus Augustus vowed to celebrate the great games in honour of Jupiter, *si rempublicam in meliorem statum vertisset.* The *suffimenta* consisted of offerings, by way of atonement and purification, of resin, sulphur, and bitumen, substances which were used for the composition of torches and which were distributed to the people by the quindecimviri three days before the celebration of the saecular games. The inscription found on the bank of the Tiber already referred to (see p. 37; and *Eph. Epig.*, vol. viii., pp. 225 f. and 310 f.), tells us that in B.C. 17 this distribution was first ordered to take place on the fifth of the kalends of June (28 May), but for the convenience of the public the time was later extended from the seventh to the fifth kalends (26-28 May). It took place before the temples of Jupiter Optimus Maximus and Jupiter Tonans on the Capitol; of Apollo on the Palatine; and of Diana on the Aventine. This inscription also notifies the fact that on this occasion the number of members of the college of the quindecimviri was increased to twenty-one, the emperor having the power to add to their number (Dion Cassius, li. 20). Their names are all given, and foremost are those of Augustus and Agrippa. Though the college was numerically increased on this occasion it retained its usual title of *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, as recorded on denarii of Type IV. which also refer to the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares.*

Varieties of Type I. read RVFVS.III.VIR (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 22) and P RED for PR RE (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 222, no. 6). These varieties are only caused by the interchange of reverse dies.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Denarius	
4480	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; around head of Augustus, [CAESAR] AVG VSTVS · TR · POT (same die as the next coin and no. 4488).	Similar; moneyer's name, L · MESCINIVS RVFVS · III · VIR **[Pl. lxiv. 10.]**
			Type I. var. *b*	
			Denarius	
4481	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the pedestal is inscribed in three lines, S · P · Q · R · V · P · S · PR · S · ET RED · AVG (*Senatus populusque romanus vota publica suscepta pro salute et reditu Augusti*); around, L · MESCINIVS RVFVS · III · VIR **[Pl. lxiv. 11.]** (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
			Type I. var. *c*	
			Denarius	
4482	62·0	Æ ·75	Bust facing, bare, of Augustus placed on a shield, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath; the shield outside the wreath is inscribed, S · C · OB · R · P · CVM · SALVT · IMP · CAES · AVGVS · CONS[1] (*Senatus consulto, ob rempublicam cum salute Imperatoris Caesaris Augusti conservatam*).	Similar. **[Pl. lxiv. 12.]** (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)

[1] This legend on the specimen in the National Collection is only in part legible; the coin being imperfectly struck. Varieties appear to read CAESAR AVG and CAESAR AVGVS on the obverse and PRO . S on the reverse (Boutkowski, *Dict. Num.*, pp. 377, 378; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 220, no. 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4483	61·3	*AR* ·75	Within oak-wreath, inscription in seven lines, I·O·M·S·P·Q·R·V·S·P R·S·IMP·CAE QVOD·PER·EV·R·P·IN·AMP AT·Q·TRA S·E· (*Iovi Optimo Maximo, senatus populusque romanus vota suscepta pro salute Imperatoris Caesaris, quod per eum respublica in ampliore atque tranquilliore statu est*).	A cippus, inscribed in five lines, IMP CAES AVGV COMM CONS (*Imperatori Caesari Augusto, communi consensu*); at the sides, S·C· (*Senatus consulto*); around, L·MESCINIVS RVFVS·III·VIR[1] (Pembroke Coll.)
4484	55·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxiv. 13.]**
4485	51·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4486	51·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; countermark on l. of cippus, FA
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4487	123·6	*AV* ·8	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, IMP·CAESAR TR·POT·IIX (*Tribunitia potestate octavum*).	Augustus, togate, seated l. on an estrade inscribed LVD·S (*Ludi saeculares*); before him stand two togate figures, to one of whom he is handing *suffimenta*, which he has taken from a basket at his feet; in the exergue, AVG·SVF·P (*Augustus suffimenta populo* [*dedit*]); around, L·MES CINIVS **[Pl. lxiv. 14.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)

[1] Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 154) describes a variety in his collection with the cognomen RVFVS omitted; and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 22) mentions a hybrid with the head of Augustus without legend on the obverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4488	53·5	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, CAE SAR AVGVSTVS · TR · POT[1] (same die as nos. 4480, 4481).	A cippus, inscribed in five lines, IMP CAES AVG LVD SAEC (*Imperator Caesar Augustus ludos saeculares [fecit]*); across the field at sides of the cippus, $\overline{XV}$ S · F (*Quindecimviri sacris faciundis*)[2]; around, L · MES CINIVS RVFVS III · VIR [Pl. lxiv. 15.]

C. ANTISTIVS VETVS

(CAIUS ANTISTIUS VETUS[3])

Type I.

Aureus

	126·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, hair drawn back, and tied behind in a knot: around, C · ANTISTI · VETVS III · VIR	A priest standing l., sacrificing at a lighted and garlanded altar; on the other side of which is a victimarius holding with l. hand a bull by the horn and in r. the sacrificial knife (*culter*); around, PRO VALETVDINE CAESARIS; in the exergue, S · P · Q · R (*Senatus populusque romanus*).

[Collection of Sir John Evans.]

[1] On the specimen of this denarius figured by Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 128, no. 461), the legend on the obverse runs downwards and not upwards.

[2] The names of those who formed the college of the quindecimviri, and whose number was specially increased to twenty-one on this occasion, are given in the inscription mentioned above (see p. 51; and *Eph. Epig.*, vol. viii., pp. 240, 241). Those of Augustus and Agrippa head the list.

[3] This moneyer was probably a grandson of C. Antistius Vetus, propraetor in Further Spain B.C. 61, and a son of C. Antistius Vetus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 57 and who commanded in Syria for Julius Caesar B.C. 45; and was consul suffectus B.C. 30. The moneyer was a triumvir of the mint in B.C. 16, as some of his coins are dated in the eighth tribunitian year of Augustus, and he had as his colleagues in office, L. Vinicius and L. Mescinius Rufus. He may have been the consul of B.C. 6 with D. Laelius Balbus. As it is said that he lived to

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4489	60·7	Æ ·7	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP · CAESAR · AVGVS · TR · POT · IIX (*Tribunitia potestate octavum*).	Apollo of Actium, laureate, wearing long robe, standing l. on a platform, and sacrificing at a lighted garlanded altar, he holds lyre in l. hand; the platform is ornamented with anchors and prows; in the field and below, APOLLINI ACTIO; around, C · ANTISTI VETVS IIIVIR[1] **[Pl. lxiv. 16.]** (Campana Coll.)

see both his sons consuls, he could not have died before A.D. 28. This moneyer cannot therefore be identified with the consul suffectus of the same name in B.C. 30 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 150). Like L. Mescinius Rufus he struck gold as well as silver coins. The types of some were copied by another member of the family, C. Antistius Reginus, who filled the office of moneyer a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 8. Babelon (vol. i., p. 149) has, however, assigned the coins of the latter to a somewhat earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 18.

The types of the coins of C. Antistius Vetus relate chiefly to events connected with the life of Augustus, but in one instance (Type IV.) he appears to have adopted the custom of former moneyers in recording an event personal to his own family. Type I. seems to refer generally to the sacrifices which were ordered by the Senate for the restoration or preservation of the health of Augustus, who, on several occasions, had been seized with alarming sickness. As this coin was issued in B.C. 16, the type may, however, have special reference to Augustus's departure for Gaul in that year. Only two specimens of this rare aureus are known; one in the Vienna collection; the other in that of Sir John Evans. By kind permission of Sir John Evans the illustration is given of his specimen. Type II. commemorates the sacrifices to Apollo of Actium in his temple on the Palatine, which was built by Augustus. The scene on the reverse is similar to that on a tetradrachm of Parium, where Apollo Aktaios is shown sacrificing at an altar and resting his hand on his lyre, which is placed on the omphalos (Overbeck, *Griech. Kunst-myth.*, vol. iii., bk. 5, pl. iv., no. 18). On the reverse of Type III. are shown the various emblems symbolical of the priestly offices held by Augustus, whilst that of the obverse illustrates the claim of the Julia gens to be descended from Venus. In the case of Type IV., though the portrait and name of Augustus are given on the obverse, the reverse records the famous treaty between Rome and Gabii, an ancient city of Latium, from which the Antistia gens derived its origin, and where Antestius Petra, an ancestor of the moneyer, was murdered by Sextus Tarquinius, who, by treachery, betrayed Gabii into the hands of his father, Tarquinius Superbus. The treaty between the Romans and the Gabini, concluded on this occasion, was amongst the most ancient monuments preserved in Rome. Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Ant. rom.*, iv., lviii.) relates that, "There is now to be seen at Rome, in the temple of Jupiter Fidius, a monument of this treaty, which is a wooden shield covered with the hide of the ox that was sacrificed when that treaty was confirmed by oaths. Upon the shield are inscribed in ancient characters the terms of the covenant there entered into." It is evidently one of those treaties alluded to by Horace (*Epist.*, ii., i. 24):—

"foedera regum
Cum Gabiis aut cum rigidis aequata Sabinis."

On the conclusion of a treaty amongst the Latins and the Sabines it was customary to sacrifice a pig, and the scene had previously been represented on coins of the Roman republic. Virgil (*Aen.*, viii. 638 f.) refers evidently to this usage:—

"Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges
Armati Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes
Stabant, et caesa jungebant foedera porca."

The type of the coin and the account given by Dionysius are somewhat at variance; one showing the sacrifice of a pig, the other mentioning the sacrifice of an ox. It is, however, possible that in the Augustan age there may have been at Rome two slightly different versions relating to this treaty (Babelon, vol. i., p. 151).

[1] A variety in the Haeberlin collection reads ANTIST (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 11).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4490	56·5	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus r., diademed, draped, and wearing earring and necklace; around, C · ANTISTIVS VETVS · III · VIR	Sacrificial implements; simpulum and lituus above tripod and patera; across the field in three lines, IMP · CAESAR AVG[V] COS XI[1] **[Pl. lxiv. 17.]** (Townley Coll.)
4491	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4492	58·1	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP · CAESAR AVGVS · TR · POT · VIII	Two priests, veiled, holding a pig by the legs over a lighted and garlanded altar; in the field and around, FOE DVS PR QVM GABINIS (*Foedus populi romani qum Gabinis*); C · ANTIST · VETVS **[Pl. lxiv. 18.]** (Campana Coll.)
4493	47·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
			Type IV. var.[2]	
			Denarius	
	54·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the legend which reads CVM for QVM is entirely in the circumference of the coin, no part being disposed over the field.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 151, no. 20.]

[1] Augustus was elected consul for the eleventh time in B.C. 23, having held that office for eight consecutive years. After B.C. 23 he declined to resume the consulship, and, in consequence, he did not again hold it till B.C. 5. It was on account of his refusing his re-election that the Senate invested him with pro-consular power throughout the empire, and also with the *tribunitia potestas*. Babelon (vol. i., p. 153, no. 24) figures a variety of this type reading AVG, and in the Berlin, Gotha and Schott (Vienna) collections others read AVGVS (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 26).

[2] Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1893, p. 12) describes a variety of this type in his

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 15; A.U.C. 739[1]	
			Moneyers	
			C. Asinius C. f. Gallus; C. Cassius C. f. Celer; C. Gallius C. f. Lupercus	
			C . ASINIVS C . F . GALLVS	
			(CAIUS ASINIUS CAII FILIUS GALLUS)	
			Sestertius	
4494	387·2	Æ 1·35	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	C·ASINIVS·C·F·GALLVS· IIIVIR · A · A · A· F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lxv. 1.]

collection, which has AVG . for AVGVS ., and the moneyer's name, C . ANTIST . VETVS III. VIR. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 25) mentions another specimen, *plated*, in the Moüstier collection.

[1] It is to this year that Count de Salis has attributed the revival of the bronze currency at the Roman mint, which, with the exception of that issued in B.C. 45 and 44 (see vol. i., pp. 538, 539, 541), had been in abeyance since B.C. 82 (see vol. i., pp. 317, 359). The earliest moneyers who had charge of this new coinage appear to have been C. Asinius C. f. Gallus, C. Cassius C. f. Celer, and C. Gallius C. f. Lupercus. It has already been mentioned (see above, p. 47), that when the three moneyers issued a joint-coinage the composition of the triumvirate is beyond question, but when each struck separately, which more frequently occurred, then the grouping of them to a particular year becomes somewhat conjectural; but even in such cases we are assisted by changes in the types, by similarity of fabric, and often by the forms in which their names are given. In the case of the moneyers attributed to B.C. 15 they all struck three denominations, the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as; but each one gave his patronymic initial only on the first. The fabric of their coins also is very similar. The types of these coins are the same in the case of each moneyer, and they remain so in subsequent issues till about B.C. 5 (see below, p. 105). The type of the reverse is always the moneyer's name accompanied by the letters S . C ., but that of the obverse varies with each denomination. On the sestertius there are the oak-wreath and the laurel-branches, referring to the civic wreath which had been presented by the Senate to Augustus in B.C. 27, and the laurel-trees which were placed on either side of the portico of his house. On the dupondius the wreath only is depicted, and on the as the head of Augustus. Each denomination has therefore a distinct obverse type (see above, pp. 45, 46).

The identification of the three moneyers whose coins are given to this year is somewhat uncertain. Caius Asinius C. f. Gallus has been identified as the son of C. Asinius Pollio, the friend of Julius Caesar and Octavius, who was consul in B.C. 40. The son was himself consul in B.C. 8 with C. Marcius Censorinus, and governor of Asia during B.C. 1 and A.D. 1 (Waddington, *Mélanges de numismatique*, 1867, pp. 145-147). He married Vipsania, the repudiated wife of Tiberius, whose hatred he in consequence incurred. In A.D. 30 Tiberius invited Asinius to a banquet at Capreae, and at the same time induced the Senate to sentence him to death, but Tiberius demanded his release only to procure his imprisonment in a dungeon, where he lingered for three years, his death being due to starvation. As Asinius lived to A.D. 33 he must have been consul at a very early age. His identification with the moneyer is therefore just possible. He is the only member of his family of whom we possess coins struck at the Roman mint.

In the legends the tall I and T in *Civis* and *Augustus* are epigraphical peculiarities of this period. In publishing an inscribed tessera in the Perugia Museum Sig. Giovanni Schmidt (*Bull. dell' Inst. di corr. arch.*, 1879, p. 169) says, "in tutti e due i lati le lettere I e T sono più lunghe delle altre lettere." In inscriptions from the time of Sulla a tall I is found taking the place to some extent of the more ancient EI, which had been used to denote the long vowel, but in the case of the letter T it very often rises above the others for reasons of space (Egbert, *Latin Inscriptions*, pp. 60, 65).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius	
4495	203·3	Æ 1·1	Within oak-wreath and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST	C · ASINIVS · GALLVS · III VIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C
4496	210·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend reading TRIBVNI for TRIBVNIC	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lxv. 2.]**
			As	
4497	183·7	Æ 1·25	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VSTVS TRIBVNIC · POTEST ·	Similar. **[Pl. lxv. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4498	179·3	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4499	170·8	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
4500	147·6	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; countermarked, CAE (CAESAR).
			C . CASSIVS C . F . CELER[2]	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS CAII FILIUS CELER)	
			Sestertius	
4501	418·4	Æ 1·35	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SER VATOS	C · CASSIVS · C · F · CELER · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F (see no. 4494). In the centre, S · C **[Pl. lxv. 4.]**
4502	376·5	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar; countermarked with palm-branch between two coin-dies (?). (Rev. G. J. Chester)

[1] A variety of the dupondius in the Turin collection is without the cognomen Gallus (see Fabretti, *Raccolta numis.*, 1876, p. 64, no. 1071; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 49).

[2] Caius Cassius Celer appears only to be known as a moneyer of Augustus. Like his colleagues, C. Asinius Gallus and C. Gallius Lupercus, he struck the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, omitting the patronymic initials on the last two denominations.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius	
4503	188·4	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΡOTEST	C · CASSIVS · CELER · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C
4504	180·6	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
4505	127·8	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxv. 5.]**
			As	
4506	212·7 (*worn and tooled*)	Æ 1·3	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VSTVS · TRIBVNIC · ΡOTEST.[1]	Similar. (Rev. G. J. Chester)
4507	172·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxv. 6.]** (Stewart Coll., 1847)
			C. GALLIVS C. F. LVΡERCVS	
			(CAIUS GALLIUS CAII FILIUS LUPERCUS[2])	
			Sestertius	
4508	428·0	Æ 1·4	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SER VATOS	C · GALLIVS · C · F · LVΡER CVS · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4494). In the centre, S · C · **[Pl. lxv. 7.]**

[1] An example of the as in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, reads AVGVSTS TRIBVNI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 84).

[2] The identification of this moneyer is also uncertain. The Gallia gens is not known to history before the last century of the republic. There was a C. Gallius who, according to Valerius Maximus (vi. 1, 13) was caught in an act of adultery by Sempronius Musca, and scourged to death. As he lived in the reign of Augustus it is not impossible that he may be the same person as the moneyer. The cognomen Lupercus was borne by members of the Gallia and Mummia gentes. Lupercus was an ancient divinity of Italy who was worshipped by shepherds as the protector of their flocks against wolves, and in whose honour the festival called the *Lupercalia* was celebrated. C. Gallius Lupercus appears to have had as colleagues at the mint, C. Asinius Gallus and C. Cassius Celer, and, like them, he struck the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, omitting the patronymic initials on the last two denominations. This is the only member of the Gallia gens of whom we have coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius	
4509	203·8	Æ 1·1	Within oak-wreath and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΡOTEST	C · GALLIVS · LVΡERCVS · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C **[Pl. lxv. 8.]**
			As	
4510	155·3	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VSTVS TRIBVNIC · ΡO TEST ·	Similar. **[Pl. lxv. 9.]**
4511	161·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*

Circ. B.C. 14; A.U.C. 740

Moneyers

P. Petronius Turpilianus; L. Aquillius Florus; M. Durmius[1]

Ρ . ΡETRON . TVRΡILIANVS

(PUBLIUS PETRONIUS TURPILIANUS)

Type I.

Aureus

4512	124·3	*N* ·75	Head of Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy; hair collected into a knot, and falling down his neck, and on l. shoulder; around, TVRΡILIANVS III·VIR	Within oak-wreath and in two lines, AVGVSTO OB · C · S (*Ob cives servatos*). **[Pl. lxvi. 1.]** (Nott)

[1] The triumvirate of the mint whose coins are assigned to this year comprises the names of Publius Petronius Turpilianus, Lucius Aquillius Florus, and Marcus Durmius. The grouping of these moneyers is confirmed by the similarity of the types of their coins, by fabric and style, and by other analogies of their issues. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 293) has added to this trio the name of Lucius Caninius Gallus, and would thus construct a quatuorvirate for this year. In describing the coins of this last moneyer under date B.C. 6 (see below, pp. 101, 103), we shall give reasons for assigning his term of office to a somewhat later date.

The types of the coins of these three moneyers are of two series or classes: those which are personal and relate to the histories of their families; and those which illustrate events in the life of Augustus. When the obverse type is personal to the moneyer, that of the reverse

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Aureus	
	123·7	*N* ·8	Bust of Feronia r., diademed and draped, wearing necklace; below, FERON; around, · TVRPILIANVS III · VIR ·	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 295, no. 2.]

is connected with Augustus, and *vice versâ*. The reverse types which depict events in the life of Augustus are mostly common to all three moneyers. They are:—1. The civic crown which was presented to him by the Senate, and which was placed above the portico of his house, and the laurel-trees which were ordered to be planted on each side of it (see above, p. 18); 2. The triumphal chariot, a reference to the numerous triumphs which had been accorded to him by the Senate, most of which he had declined (see above, pp. 30, 32); 3. The biga of elephants, a record of his conquests in the East (see above, p. 39); 4. The conquest of Armenia in B.C. 20; and 5. The restoration of the standards by the Parthians (see above, p. 25). The reverse types which are personal to the moneyers vary with each issue. The obverse types consist either of the head of Augustus or of some deity connected with the traditions of the moneyers' families. An exception to this general rule occurs in the case of the aureus of L. Aquillius Florus with the triskelis, which is a record of the victories of Mn. Aquillius in Sicily (see p. 67, no. 4542).

Of Publius Petronius Turpilianus nothing is known beyond that he was a moneyer under Augustus. He is the only member of his family of whom we have coins, which were the latest in point of date in the Palazzo Canavese hoard (see above, p. 47, and Tables of Finds). The Petronia gens, which laid claim to great antiquity, was of Sabine origin. An ancestor of the moneyer, Petronius Sabinus, who is said to have lived in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, is stated to have obtained from M. Tullius or M. Aetilius, as Dionysius calls him (*Rom. Ant.*, iv. 62), the Sibylline books in order to take a copy of them. It is in this last circumstance, the Sabine origin of the family, and in the history of one of its members, that we shall find a probable explanation of the personal types of the coins of P. Petronius Turpilianus. These are the heads of Liber and Feronia, Tarpeia and the shields, the crescent and star, the lyre, the pegasus, the siren, the young satyr, and Pan. The god Liber and the goddess Libera were ancient Italian divinities who presided over the cultivation of the vine and the fertility of the fields. This apparently gave rise to the combination of their worship with that of Ceres. A temple to these three divinities was vowed by the dictator Aulus Postumius in B.C. 495, after consulting the copy of the Sibylline books which Petronius Sabinus is said to have made. In consequence the Petronia gens prided itself on having contributed to this special cult. This temple was afterwards restored by Augustus, and dedicated by Tiberius. Feronia, a goddess of renown in Latium and Central Italy, originally belonged to the Sabines, who introduced her worship to the Romans. In her capacity as the goddess of the fields, the markets, and commerce and traffic, she was connected with Libera to whom offerings were made at the sanctuary of Feronia at Capena, where the games called *Ludi Capenates* were celebrated in honour of Feronia-Libera (see (G. B. de Bossi, *Ann. dell' Inst. di corr. arch.*, 1883, pp. 253 f.; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 293). She had also a famous shrine at Trebula Mutusca, which was the centre of a great fair or market held on the feast days of the goddess, so that on the whole her attributes seem to be those of a deity of fertility and plenty (W. Warde Fowler, *Roman Festivals*, p. 253). The history of Tarpeia and her death at the hands of the Sabines relate to the origin of the Petronia gens, and it is not improbable that in the crescent and star we have an allusion to the introduction of the worship of Diana into Rome by the Sabines, who built a temple to her on the Aventine. In explanation of the other types Cavedoni (*Bull. arch. nap.*, 1857, pp. 105 f.) suggests that the lyre, pegasus, the siren, the young satyr, and Pan refer to the great dramatist, Sextus Turpilius, the charm, grace, and character of whose numerous comedies earned for him the title of *Novella Sirena*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4513	114·2	*AV* ·8	Bust of Feronia r., draped, wearing diadem ornamented with pomegranate buds (?) and necklace; below, FERO; around, TVRPILIANVS · III · VIR [1]	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; within wreath, O · C · S (*Ob cives servatos*); above, CAESAR; below, AVG VSTVS **[Pl. lxvi. 2.]**
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
	54·8	*AR* ·8	Head of Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, &c., similar to no. 4512; around, P · PETRON · TVRPILIAN · III · VIR	Triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; above, CAESAR · AVGVSTVS; below, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 297, no. 8.]

			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4514	59·4	*AR* ·8	Head of Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, &c., similar to no. 4512; around, P · PETRON · TVRPILIAN · III · VIR [2]	Augustus holding laurel-branch and sceptre in chariot l., drawn by two elephants; above, AVG VSTVS; below, CAESAR **[Pl. lxvi. 3.]**

[1] Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 166, no. 13; pl. xxxvi., no. 13) describes and figures a variety of this aureus with the obverse type, head of Liber as on no. 4512, and the legend, P . PETRON . TVRPILLIAN . III . VIR

The aureus figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, pl. ii., no. 12) and by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 295, no. 3) with this obverse, and with the reverse O . C . S within an oak-wreath, beneath which AVGVSTVS, is probably only an imperfectly struck specimen of this type (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 31-32).

[2] A variety in the Gotha collection has the moneyer's name, TVRPILIANVS . III . VIR . (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 34).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VI.	
			Denarius	
4515	61·3	Æ ·8	Bust of Feronia r., draped, wearing diadem ornamented with pomegranate buds (?) and necklace, similar to no. 4513; below, FERO; around, TVR ΓILIANVS · III · VIR[1]	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 4.]**
4516	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; moneyer's name, Γ · ΓETRON · TVRΓILI AN · III · VIR	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4517	61·1	Æ ·75	Head of Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, &c., similar to no. 4512; around, TVRΓILIANVS · III · VIR	An Armenian kneeling r. on r. knee, his hands extended in attitude of submission; he wears tiara, and is draped to the feet; around, CAE SAR · DIVI · F · ARME · CAΓT (*Armenia capta*). **[Pl. lxvi. 5.]** (Nott)
4518	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; moneyer's name, Γ · ΓETRON · TVRΓILI AN · III · VIR	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 6.]** (Nott)
4519	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4520	62·5	Æ ·75	Bust of Feronia r., draped, wearing diadem ornamented with pomegranate buds (?) and necklace, similar to no. 4513; below, FERO; around, TVRΓILIANVS · III · VIR[2]	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 7.]**

[1] A variety in the Paris collection has FERON and the moneyer's name beginning on the left (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 296, no. 5).

[2] A variety reads FERON for FERO (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 298, no. 12).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IX.	
			Denarius	
4521	61·4	Æ ·8	Head of Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, &c., similar to no. 4512; around, TVRPILIANVS III VIR [1]	A Parthian warrior with bare head, kneeling r. on r. knee, in attitude of submission, and holding standard in r. hand, his l. extended; he wears *braccae* and cloak of skin; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN·RECE (*Signis receptis*). **[Pl. lxvi. 8.]**
4522	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4523	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, TVRPILI ANVS · III · VIR · differently placed.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type X.	
			Denarius	
4524	58·8	Æ ·85	Bust of Feronia r., draped, wearing diadem ornamented with pomegranate buds (?) and necklace, similar to no. 4513; below, FERO; around, TVRPILIANVS III · VIR [2]	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 9.]** (Nott)
4525	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; reading FERON, and moneyer's name beginning on l.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4526	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4527	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 10.]**
4528	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1841)

[1] Count de Salis notes that a variety has the legend P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR, but he does not say where a specimen of the coin is to be found. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 37) mentions a hybrid in the Vienna collection with the obverse as no. 4521, and with the reverse type of the denarius of Julius Caesar, Aeneas holding palladium and bearing Anchises on his shoulder (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10).

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 298, no. 11) figures a variety with the legend FERO. P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR commencing below the bust of Feronia and continuous.

There is a hybrid in the Haeberlin collection consisting of the obverse of no. 4525, and of the reverse of the denarius of L. Caninius Gallus (see below, p. 105, no. 4678), and another in the Berlin collection with the reverse of the denarius of Octavius, on which he is shown seated and holding a Victory, as p. 16, no. 4362 (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 36). Both these coins are plated.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type XI.	
			Denarius	
4529	61·0	Æ ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Tarpeia facing, buried to the waist in shields; her hands raised; around, TVRPILIANVS III·VIR
4530	57·4	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4531	57·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type XII.	
			Denarius	
4532	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Crescent; above which, star;[1] around, TVRPILIANVS·III·VIR· **[Pl. lxvi. 12.]** (Nott)
4533	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4534	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type XIII.	
			Aureus[2]	
4535	120·2	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing wreath of oak; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Lyre; the body of which is formed of a tortoise-shell; around, TVRPILIANVS·III·VIR· **[Pl. lxvi. 13.]** (Thomas Coll., 1844)

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. ii., p. 79) connects this type with the title of *particeps siderum*, which was given to the kings of Parthia, who called themselves *fratres soli et lunae*. We prefer the explanation given above, which would connect the type with the worship of Diana (see above, p. 61).

[2] A variety of this aureus has the moneyer's name reading P.PETRON.TVRPILIAN. III.VIR. Specimens of it are in the Paris collection and in that of Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pp. 69, 70).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type XIV.	
			Denarius	
4536	63·7	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Pegasus walking r.;[1] around, Ꝑ · ꝐETRON · TVRꝐILIAN · III · VIR (Cracherode Coll.)
4537	62·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
4538	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvi. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4539	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type XV.	
			Denarius	
4540	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Siren standing l., holding trumpet in each hand; around, Ꝑ · ꝐETRON · TVRꝐILIAN · III · VIR · **[Pl. lxvi. 15.]** (Nott)
4541	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; countermarks on face, Ꝇ and circle.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type XVI.	
			Denarius	
	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermarks.	Young satyr seated r. on ground, his l. hand supporting his chin; between his legs, which are crossed, two flutes; around, Ꝑ · ꝐETRON · TVRꝐILIAN · III · VIR.[2]

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 300, no. 17.]

[1] There is a hybrid in the Berlin collection, and another was in the Jarry collection, consisting of this reverse, and having for obverse type the helmeted head of Mars as on the denarius of Octavius (see above, p. 17, no. 4368; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 36, 37).

[2] The illustration of this type is, by permission, taken from the specimen in the Haeberlin collection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type XVII.	
			Denarius	
		AR ·8	Similar.	Pan standing l., holding syrinx in r. hand and pedum in l.; around, P · PETRON TVRPIL IAN · III · VIR ·

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 300, no. 18.]

L. AQVILLIVS FLORVS

(LUCIUS AQUILLIUS FLORUS[1])

Type I.

Aureus

4542	123·0	*AV* ·8	Triskelis with winged head of Medusa in centre; around, L · AQVILLIVS · FLORVS · III · VIR	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; within wreath, O · C · S · (*Ob cives servatos*); above, CAESAR; below, AVGVS TVS **[Pl. lxvi. 16.]**

[1] Lucius Aquillius Florus, whose history is but little known, is not improbably the person of the same name who was quaestor in Achaia during the reign of Augustus, and of whom a stele was found in the Acropolis at Athens, with the inscription L. AQVILLIO C. F. POM. FLORO TVRCIANO GALLO . . . . . QVAESTOR. IMP. CAESAR AVG. (*Bull. dell' Inst. di corr. arch. di Roma*, 1855, p. xxiv.). He was descended from the moneyer, Manius Aquillius, who held office *circ.* B.C. 90 (see coins of ITALY of that date, and Babelon, vol. i., p. 211) and of the later one of the same name, whose coins are attributed to the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 72 (see vol. i., p. 416). He adopted the types of their coins for some of his own. Like those of his colleagues at the mint, P. Petronius Turpilianus and M. Durmius, the types of the coins of L. Aquillius Florus are of two classes: one recording events in the history of members of his own family, the other in that of Augustus, and similarly, when the obverse type is personal to the moneyer the reverse relates to Augustus, and *vice versâ*. The events connected with Augustus are the same as are illustrated on the money of P. Petronius Turpilianus (see above, p. 61), with an additional type relating to the conquest of Armenia in B.C. 20, and representing a standing figure of Armenia (see below, p. 69, no. 4548). The types recording these events are common to all three moneyers of this year. The types personal to the moneyer are the head of Sol, the bust of Virtus, the consul Mn. Aquillius raising the fainting figure of Sicily, the triskelis and the open-expanded flower. The first three types are copied from the coins of the moneyer's ancestors, both of whom, as we have seen, bore the name of Mn. Aquillius. That of the head of Sol is an allusion to the successes in Asia (B.C. 129) of the consul Mn. Aquillius over Aristonicus, the son of Eumenes of Pergamum, and those

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4543	57·9	Æ ·75	Head of Sol r., radiate; around, L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·III·VIR	Triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; in the car is a flower (*lily*);[1] above, CAESAR AVGVS TVS; below, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxvi. 17.]**
4544	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; in the car are three flowers (?)[2] and the legend CAESAR AVGVS TVS·S·C is continuous.
			Type III.	
			Denarius[3]	
4545	60·3	Æ ·75	Bust of Virtus r., draped, wearing crested helmet ornamented at side with feather; around, L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·III·VIR	Augustus holding laurel-branch and sceptre in chariot l., drawn by two elephants; above, AVGVSTVS; below, CAESAR **[Pl. lxvi. 18.]** (Nott)
4546	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

of the bust of Virtus and the warrior raising a kneeling figure, to the successes in Sicily of the latter's son, who was consul B.C. 101. The triskelis with head of Medusa refers also to this last event, and the expanded flower is a rebus or punning allusion to the name of Florus. It may be noticed that, as in the case of P. Petronius Turpilianus, the head of Augustus on the aureus wears an oak-wreath, but on the denarii it is always bare.

Of the very rare aureus with the triskelis on the obverse specimens are in the Vienna and Gotha collections and in that of the Museo Archeologico in Florence. Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.* t. i. *in g. Aquillia*, no. 11) illustrates another aureus recording the same event as the one described. It has on the obverse the helmeted bust of Virtus r., and L . AQVILLIVS . FLORVS . III . VIR . (as no. 4545), and on the reverse a double wreath between two laurel-branches; within the wreaths in three lines, OB CIVIS SER; above, CAESAR; below, AVGVS TVS (see also Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. vi., no. 6). It is not known where this coin now is.

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 214) suggests that the flower placed in the chariot may be an allusion to the name of *Florus*. It may, however, be observed that the same flower and the same chariot are shown on the coins of Durmius (see p. 72, no. 4559). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 263 f.) recognised in the object a branch of laurel, the symbol of the votive games or *Augustalia* celebrated in honour of the return of Augustus after his victories in the East. Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, t. ii., p. 34) explained the empty chariot as an allusion to the refusal of Augustus in B.C. 20 to accept a triumph after the restoration of the standards by the Parthians, and the flower, the iris, as a symbol of Augustus's noble descent. The obverse type, head of Sol, is copied from coins of Mn. Aquillius, struck *circ.* B.C. 90, and attributed by Count de Salis to local issue (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 212, no. 1).

[2] This piece may be an ancient forgery. It is not plated.

[3] The obverse type is copied from denarii of Mn. Aquillius Mn. f. Mn. n., who was a moneyer at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 72 (see vol. i., p. 416), whilst the reverse occurs on coins of P. Petronius Turpilianus and M. Durmius, colleagues of L. Aquillius Florus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				Type IV.
				Denarius
4547	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	An Armenian kneeling r. on r. knee, his hands extended in attitude of submission; he wears tiara and is draped to the feet; around, CAE SAR · DIVI · F · ARME · CAPT · (*Armenia capta*). **[Pl. lxvi. 19.]** (Nott)
				Type V.
				Denarius
4548	51·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	An Armenian standing facing, wearing tiara and cloak, and loose *braccae*; he grasps with each hand his cloak; across the field and in three lines, CAE SAR·DIVI·F ARM INIA CAP TA[1] **[Pl. lxvi. 20.]**

[1] There has been a great deal of discussion about this very rare coin, the reverse type of which is taken from an earlier piece of Augustus, struck in B.C. 20, and bearing the legend CAESAR DIVI F. ARMEN. CAPT. IMP. VIII. This last coin, which is classed by Count de Salis to the East, shows an Armenian standing facing, holding a spear in his right hand and a bow in his left (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 71, no. 59). The different views expressed and the various descriptions given by Borghesi, Cavedoni, Riccio, Cohen, and others, have been briefly and lucidly summarised by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 46-48). From his account it would appear that the reverse types of the coins of Augustus and L. Aquillius Florus have been confused, and the attributes, the spear and bow, shown on the former have also been given on the latter. Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 42, no 3) states that the Armenian on the coin of Aquillius holds a spear and a shield and that a specimen was in his collection. In the illustration which he supplies (*op. cit.*, pl. vi., no. 3) the figure is represented without the spear and shield, so that the illustration and the description do not agree. The illustration is, however, correct. Cohen adds that the specimen in his possession was plated, and that he procured it at the sale of Sir George Musgrave's collection, which occurred in London in 1856. In the catalogue (Lot 35) it is stated that the coin was from the St. Croix collection. The specimen now in the British Museum was recently purchased of MM. Rollin and Feuardent. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) says that he does not know where the coin mentioned by Cohen now is, as it cannot be in the cabinet at Paris, since Babelon (vol. i., p. 216, no. 7) illustrates a plated specimen in the Turin collection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VI.	
			Denarius[1]	
4549	61·7	*AR* ·75	Head of Sol r., radiate, similar to no. 4543; around, L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·III·VIR	A Parthian warrior with bare head, kneeling r. on r. knee in attitude of submission, and holding standard in r. hand, his l. extended; he wears *braccae* and cloak of skin; around, CAESAR·AVGVS TVS·SIGN·RECE (*Signis receptis*). **[Pl. lxvii. 1.]** (Abdy Coll., 1841)
4550	56·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4551	52·6	*AR* ·75	Similar; countermark before head, Ŧ	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
			Type VII.	
			Aureus[2]	
4552	122·4	*AV* ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	An open expanded flower showing petals, stamens, and pistil; around, L·A QVILLIVS·FLORVS·III·VIR· **[Pl. lxvii. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 217, no. 10) and Cohen (*Mon rép. rom.*, p. 44, no. 15) both describe after Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, t. i., *in g. Aquillia*, no. 12) a variety of this type having on the obverse the head of Augustus to r. bare, before AVGVSTVS; and on the reverse a Parthian warrior kneeling and presenting a standard, around L.AQVILLIVS.FLORVS.III.VIR. Morelli (*Imp. rom. num.*, t. i., p. 333) says that he took the illustration from Hub. Goltzius, in *Aug. Tab.* xxxvii., no. 12, and he describes the obverse as having the head of Augustus bare, turned to the left (*i.e.* right), and around CAESAR AVGVSTVS and not AVGVSTVS only. The existence of this coin is not known, and as it changes the usual order of the legends on the coins of L. Aquillius Florus and makes both the obverse and reverse types allude to Augustus, the accuracy of Morelli's description and illustration may be questioned. Babelon draws attention to the similarity of this coin as represented by Morelli to that of L. Caninius Gallus of similar type (see below, p. 105, no. 4678), and it may have been on this evidence that he was of opinion that L. Caninius Gallus was a colleague of L. Aquillius Florus at the mint (*ib.* vol. i., p. 214).

A variety of no. 4549 has for obverse type the bust of Virtus, as on no. 4545 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 216, no. 8). This variety may only be the result of an interchange of dies.

[2] The aureus or denarius described by Babelon (vol. i., p. 217, no. 11) after Vaillant and Morelli is doubtful, as no specimen is known to exist in any public or private collection. It has on the obverse the head of Augustus to r. bare; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS; and on the reverse a scorpion; around, L.AQVILLIVS.FLORVS.III.VIR. Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, t. i., p. 135, tab. xxii. 9) describes the coin as a denarius, but Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, t. i., *in g. Aquillia*, no. 10) gives it as of gold. If the coin does or did exist it would be of silver, as on the gold coins of this year the head of Augustus always wears a wreath of oak. Vaillant suggests that the reverse type may refer to the elevation of Mithradates II. to the throne of Commagene by Augustus, in B.C. 20, as the scorpion was the symbol of Commagene, and is found on later coins of that district. This interpretation, however, would make both the obverse and reverse types apply to Augustus, which was not usual with the money of L. Aquillius Florus or his colleagues.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type VII. var.	
			Denarius	
4553	57·7	*R* ·85	Similar; head of Augustus bare.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvii. 3.]** (Nott)
4554	57·5	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4555	54·9	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4556	58·8	*R* ·8	Similar.	The consul, Manius Aquillius, with head bare, and bearing shield on l. arm, standing towards l., looking back, and raising with r. hand a kneeling female figure, Sicilia, who is half-naked, and is sinking to the ground; around, L·AQ VILLIVS·FLORVS·III·VIR; in exergue, SICIL (de Salis Coll.)
4557	58·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lxvii. 4.]**
			M. DVRMIVS (MARCUS DURMIUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4558	124·4	*N* ·7	Head of Honos r., hair in ringlets; on either side of neck, star of six points with pellets between the points; behind, HONORI; before, M·DVRMIVS III·VIR·	Within oak-wreath and in two lines, AVGVSTO OB·C·S (*Ob cives servatos*). **[Pl. lxvii. 5.]**

[1] This type was countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 46). The reverse is a copy of coins of Mn. Aquillius struck at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 72 (see vol. i., p. 416).

[2] Marcus Durmius is only known from his coins, and he is the only member of his family who appears to have held office at the mint. The types of his coins are similar to those of his

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4559	61·3	*R* ·75	Similar; no stars at sides of neck of Honos.	Triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; in the car is a flower (*lily*); above, CAESAR AVGVSTVS; below, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxvii. 6.]** (Nott)
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4560	65·6	*R* ·75	Similar.	Augustus holding laurel-branch and sceptre in chariot l., drawn by two elephants; above, AVG VSTVS; below, CAESAR (Townley Coll.)
4561	53·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvii. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
4562	51·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

colleagues, P. Petronius Turpilianus and L. Aquillius Florus. They record the same events in the life of Augustus, viz., the presentation of the civic crown by the Senate, his triumphs, his conquests in the East, and the surrender of the standards by the Parthians; whilst others relate to the history of the moneyer's family, viz., the head of Honos, the bust of Hercules, the crab and the butterfly, the pierced wild-boar, the lion devouring a stag, the man-headed bull crowned by Victory, and Victory. The types are arranged in the same order as those of the other issues of the year, viz., when that of the obverse relates to the moneyer or his family, that of the reverse is connected with Augustus, and *vice versâ*. The reverse types relating to Augustus are common to all three moneyers of this year. The head of Honos was probably suggested by that of Virtus on the money of L. Aquillius Florus, as the cult of these two divinities was associated at Rome. Besides having separate temples in Rome, they had a joint one on the Capitol, which was consecrated in their honour by C. Marius, after his victory over the Cimbri and the Teutones (see vol. i., p. 415). Augustus instituted a joint annual festival in their honour, which took place on the 29th May (Dion Cassius, liv. 18; Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, vol. ii., p. 250). We know so little of the Durmia gens that it is not possible to connect this type more directly with the moneyer; nor can a suggestion be offered with regard to the bust of Hercules. No very satisfactory explanation has been given of the other reverse types, but as the crab holding a mussel in its claws is found on ancient coins of Cumae (see p. 73, note 3), the pierced boar on those of Paestum and Capua, the lion devouring the stag on those of Velia, and the man-headed bull on those of Neapolis, Cavedoni (*Memorie di Modena*, vol. xviii., p. 245 f.) has suggested that the Durmia gens originally came from Campania. Victory holding a wreath and a palm-branch occurs also on Romano-Campanian coins; but is of course common elsewhere.

There seems to be only two specimens known of the aureus (no. 4558), the one above described, and another in the Brera collection, Milan (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 45). Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. xvii., no. 4), figures a specimen of this coin without the stars on the obverse. On p. 127 he says: "Je n'ai jamais eu l'occasion de voir cette médaille. Sur le dessin de Morell on voit deux étoiles; l'empreinte en electrotypie de l'exemplaire du catalogue de M. Riccio, qui a servi à faire mon dessin n'en a pas." Cohen was in error, for in the figure of the coin given by Riccio (*Catalogo*, tav. i., no. 15), there are traces of the star behind the neck of Honos.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
			Denarius[1]	
4563	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	A Parthian warrior with bare head, kneeling r. on ground on r. knee in attitude of submission, and holding standard in r. hand, his l. extended; he wears *braccae* and cloak of skin; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN·RECE· (*Signis receptis*). **[Pl. lxvii. 8.]** (Nott)
4564	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar; face of Honos countermarked with crescent.	Similar; no ground represented.
			Type V.	
			Denarius[2]	
4565	56·0	Æ ·75	Bust of young Hercules r., diademed, wearing lion's skin; club on his shoulder; around, M· DVRMIVS·III·VIR	Similar; the Parthian warrior kneels on ground. **[Pl. lxvii. 9.]**
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4566	122·1	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	A crab holding in its claws a butterfly;[3] above, M· DVRMIVS; below, III· VIR **[Pl. lxvii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Count de Salis notes the existence of a denarius of M. Durmius with this obverse type, but with the reverse an Armenian kneeling in attitude of submission, &c., and the legend, CAESAR·DIVI·F·ARME·CAPT, as Type VII. of P. Petronius Turpilianus and Type IV. of L. Aquillius Florus; but he does not say where the coin exists. No specimen appears to be published.

[2] This coin, which is of very coarse work, may be an ancient forgery. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1886, pp. 4-6) mentions three specimens of it; one in the Lawrence collection, New York, and two others in the Paris and Berlin cabinets. The British Museum specimen was recently purchased of MM. Rollin and Feuardent. The aureus of this type mentioned by Babelon (vol. i., p. 469) as being in the Lawrence collection does not exist (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 110).

[3] The mere association of this type with that of coins of Cumae (see p. 72, note) does not seem fully to meet the case, as in this instance the crab holds a butterfly. It may be a *type parlant*, as the flower on coins of L. Aquillius Florus. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 204) suggests that it illustrates the adage frequently expressed by Augustus, *festina lente*, *dux enim providus praestat temerario* (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 25), as exemplified by the cautious advance of the crab and the rash swiftness of the butterfly.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4567	58·2	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	A wild boar r., pierced by a spear; above, M·DVR MIVS; below, III·VIR **[Pl. lxvii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4568	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4569	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Lion l. devouring stag, which tries to escape; above, M·DVRMIVS; below, III·VIR **[Pl. lxvii. 12.]** (Nott)
4570	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4571	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the legend, M·DVRMIVS III·VIR, is continuous.[1] **[Pl. lxvii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type IX.	
			Denarius	
4572	42·8 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Bull with human face walking r., and crowned by Victory flying above; around, [M·DVRMIVS] III·VIR **[Pl. lxvii. 14.]** (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)

[1] There is a hybrid, plated, consisting of this reverse and of the obverse of the denarius of L. Julius Bursio, with bust of Genius (see vol. i., p. 324, no. 2485; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type X.	
			Denarius[1]	
4573	46·2	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Victory walking r., bearing wreath in extended r. hand, and palm-branch over her shoulder in l.; around, [M·] DVRMIVS III·VIR **[Pl. lxvii. 15.]** (Boyd Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 13; A.U.C. 741

Moneyers

ΓVLCHER: TAVRVS: REGVLVS

([CLODIUS] PULCHER; [STATILIUS] TAURUS; [LIVINEIUS] REGULUS[2])

			Quadrans	
			Type I.	
4574	45·3	Æ ·7	Two right hands joined, holding caduceus; around, ΓVLCHER · TAVRVS · REGVLVS ·	III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F· (*Triumviri aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxvii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This type appears to be unpublished.

[2] Of these three moneyers, who formed a triumvirate of the mint, nothing certain is known beyond what we learn from their coins. Their date of office is also somewhat uncertain, but it seems probable that it was before B.C. 12.

It is impossible from amongst the numerous members of the Claudia gens to distinguish the particular one who struck these coins.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 468), has identified the moneyer Taurus with T. Statilius Taurus, one of the most distinguished generals of Augustus, who had the command of Antony's fleet which operated against Sextus Pompey in B.C. 36. For his numerous successes he received the honour of a triumph in B.C. 34; commanded the land forces at the battle of Actium, and was consul in B.C. 26; and when Augustus went to Gaul in B.C. 16 he was appointed a *praefectus Urbi*, with the government of Rome and Italy. On account of the date to which these coins must be assigned, this identification is impossible; but the moneyer may have been a son of the general, and not improbably either the consul of A.D. 11 or 16. He is the only member of his family of whom we possess coins.

Regulus may have been a son or grandson of L. Livineius Regulus, who was a quatuorvir of the mint, *circ.* B.C. 39, and also a praetor (see vol. i., p. 578).

The only denomination struck by this triumvirate is the quadrans. According to Count de Salis's classification, it is the first issue of that coin after the revival of the bronze currency. This denomination is usually considered to be a semis; but as it is of nearly pure copper, like the *as*, and is a quarter its weight, it must be identified as a quadrans (see above, p. 45). As to the types of these coins, the two joined hands and the caduceus may

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4575	52·4	Æ ·7	Simpulum and lituus; around, ΓVLCHER · TAVRVS · REGVLVS ·	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4576	51·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxvii. 17.]**
			Type III.	
4577	52·1	Æ ·7	Cornucopiae between S C (*Senatus consulto*); around, ΓVLCHER · TAVRVS · REGVLVS ·	Circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · **[Pl. lxvii. 18.]**
4578	49·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 12; A.U.C. 742	
			Moneyers	
			Q. Rustius; M. Sanquinius Q. f.; P. Licinius Stolo[1]	
			Q . RVSTIVS	
			(QUINTUS RUSTIUS)	
			Aureus	
4579	125·8	*N* ·8	Heads, face to face, of Fortuna Victrix, helmeted, and Fortuna Felix, wearing diadem; below, FORTVNÆ; above, Q · RVSTIVS	Victory, draped, her wings extended, gently descending, and placing with r. hand a shield, inscribed S · C (*Senatus consulto*), on a cippus; around, CAESARI AVGVSTO **[Pl. lxviii. 1.]** (Wigan Coll.)

relate to the good feeling which existed between Augustus and the State, and the prosperity of the country which was one of the results; the simpulum and lituus to the priestly offices held by Augustus; the cornucopiae probably to some special largess or distribution of corn; and the coin-anvil to the office of the moneyers. All these types recur on a subsequent issue of the quadrans in B.C. 10 (see below, p. 88), but after that date the only obverse and reverse types used are the coin-anvil and the letters S . C (see below, pp. 110-115).

On the above issue the order of the moneyers' names does not change, and it is the same with the quadrantes struck in B.C. 10; but in B.C. 3, when we meet with another union of moneyers, each one strikes a series, on which his name is placed first. This occasions numerous transmutations of the names.

[1] The moneyers whose coins are assigned to this year are Quintus Rustius, Marcus Sanquinius, and Publius Licinius Stolo. This combination of moneyers is in the main borne

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
4580	64·5	Æ ·75	Busts conjoined r. of Fortuna Victrix, helmeted, and Fortuna Felix, wearing diadem, holding between them a patera; the busts are placed on a base terminating in rams' heads; around, FORTVNÆ ANTIAT (*Fortunae Antiates*) and Q · RVSTIVS ·	A highly-decorated altar, inscribed in front, FOR · RE (*Fortunae Reduci*); around, CAESARI AVG VSTO; below, EX · S · C (*Ex senatus consulto*). (Stewart Coll., 1841)
4581	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4582	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxviii. 2.]**

out by the similarity of the types, all of which relate to Augustus and not to the history of their families, and of the denominations of their coins. M. Sanquinius struck in gold, silver, and bronze, and possibly also P. Licinius Stolo (see below, pp. 80, 81), but of Q. Rustius at present only gold and silver coins are known. It is, however, quite possible that at some future date bronze coins of Q. Rustius may also be found. These are the only moneyers of Augustus who struck bronze coins as well as those in other metals (see above, p. 46). It may have been for that reason that Babelon (*Introd.*, p. xv.) and others have considered them to be the earliest examples of the revived bronze currency, and have therefore assigned their issue to *circ.* B.C. 15. Assuming that these three moneyers formed a triumvirate of the mint, their term of office could not have occurred till after B.C. 13, as M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo struck the as, on which Augustus is given the title of Pontifex Maximus, an honour which he did not accept till B.C. 12 (see above, p. 47).

Quintus Rustius, who is only known from his coins, was a descendant, probably a grandson, of Lucius Rustius, who was appointed a special moneyer *circ.* B.C. 76 (see vol. i., p. 398). The types of the coins of Q. Rustius, both of gold and silver, relate to Augustus. It was to the goddess Fortuna that Augustus attributed his successes and preservation, and also his recovery from his frequent illnesses. Her principal temple was at Antium, where she was worshipped under two aspects, as *Fortuna Victrix* and *Fortuna Felix*, hence receiving the name of *Fortunae Antiates*. It is to her that Horace dedicated one of his finest odes:

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium (*Carmen*, i. 35, 1).

and it is also to her that the poet entrusts the protection of Augustus on his departure for Gaul,

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos . . . . . .
(*ib.*, i. 35, 29, 30.)

In B.C. 41, when Augustus was at war with L. Antonius, he laid the treasures of the temple of Fortuna at Antium under contribution. This city was the favourite resort of Augustus, and it was there that he received information that the Senate had conferred on him the title of "Pater Patriae." The rams' heads, which ornament the ends of the plinths below the busts, seem to be connected with the moneyer, as on the earlier coins struck by L. Rustius the reverse type is a ram. This animal was evidently the special symbol of the Rustia gens (see vol. i., p. 398). On the reverse of the aureus the shield held by Victory represents the golden shield of Valour, *Clypeus Virtutis*, which was presented to Augustus by the Senate, and which has already been so frequently illustrated (see above, p. 21), and the altar on the denarius is that which was erected to Augustus on his return from Syria in B.C. 19, near the Porta Capena (see above, pp. 30, 34). The legends, S . C . and EX S . C . therefore do not relate to any special order which the moneyer may have received from the Senate respecting the issue of these coins (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 411), but to the decrees conferring these honours on Augustus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . SANQVINIVS Q . F .	
			(MARCUS SANQUINIUS QUINTI FILIUS[1])	
			Aureus	
4583	121·7	*N* ·8	Young deified head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and surmounted by a comet; around, M · SAN QVINIVS · III · VIR	Draped figure standing l., wearing helmet ornamented with two long feathers, and holding a winged caduceus in r. hand, and a shield decorated with a star in l.; around, AVGVST · DIVI · F · LVDOS · SAE (*Augustus Divi filius ludos saeculares* [*fecit*]). **[Pl. lxviii. 3.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is also only known from his coins, and there is no mention in ancient authors of any member of his family earlier than Sanquinius Maximus, who lived during the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, and who may have been a son of the moneyer. As already mentioned, with the possible exception of P. Licinius Stolo (see p. 77), M. Sanquinius is the only moneyer of this period of whom we have money in gold, silver, and bronze.

The types of his coins are in honour of Julius Caesar and Augustus. They also commemorate the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*, which had taken place in B.C. 17 (see above, p. 41). The deification of Julius Caesar did not occur till the 5th of the calends of December, B.C. 42; but the comet which heralded his apotheosis appeared shortly after his death (see p. 29). This portrait of Caesar is interesting as it shows that rejuvenation accompanied deification. The figure on the reverse is uncertain. It has been identified as that of a Salian priest, of a Fetialis, of Minerva, or of a herald of the games. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 300) in discussing this figure says that it cannot be of one of the Salian priests, as the *ancilia*, of which they had charge, were of a different form to that which it here holds; and, besides, the saecular games were under the care of the *Quindecimviri sacris faciundis*. Nor can it be one of the Fetiales, as the members of that college had nothing to do with the preparation of these games. He therefore suggests that it may represent a herald announcing to the people the solemnising of the games. In evidence he cites Suetonius (*Claudius*, 21). who relates that when Claudius desired to celebrate the saecular games he sent out heralds: *Quare vox praeconis irrisa est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos* (see Dressel, *Eph. Epig.*, vol. iii., p. 314). Herodian also relates that on a similar occasion Severus sent heralds through the city and through Italy. Another identification seems possible, viz., that the figure may be of Roma, who holds the caduceus as typical of the prosperity of the state under Augustan rule. The peculiar adornment of the helmet, *i.e.*, with two feathers, was not unusual at this and earlier times. A similar figure is seen on bronze coins of Domitian, which were issued at the time of the celebration of the saecular games; but in that instance it holds a sceptre or baton (see Cohen, *Mon. imp. rom.*, vol. i., no. 72, p. 476). These figures differ from that on the aureus of Augustus struck on the occasion of the celebration of these games in B.C. 17 (see above, p. 41, NO. 4467), in which instance a Salian priest (?) is shown wearing a conical-shaped helmet, which was the special head-dress of his office (see Dressel, *loc. cit.*). A variety of the aureus formerly in the Montagu collection (*Sale Cat.*, no. 34) reads SAEC for SAE.

The combination of the heads of Julius Caesar and Augustus on the denarius needs no explanation; but the *as*, which gives to Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus, is important for fixing the date when Sanquinius and the other moneyers who were associated with him were officers of the mint. Though the office of Pontifex Maximus had been offered to Augustus by the Senate on more than one occasion, he would not accept it so long as Lepidus, on whom it had

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4584	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; DIVI for DIVI **[Pl. lxviii. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.	
4585	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F **[Pl. lxviii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4586	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4587	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Sestertius	
4588	366·0	Æ 1·45	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below which, OB CIVIS SER VATOS	M · SANQVINIVS Q · F · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).
4589	314·8	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, M · SAQVINIVS for M · SANQVINIVS **[Pl. lxviii. 6.]**
			Dupondius	
4590	195·0 (*tooled*)	Æ 1·15	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST[1]	Similar; moneyer's name, M · SANQVINIVS Q · F · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · **[Pl. lxviii. 7.]**
4591	178·5	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

been conferred in B.C. 44, was living. Lepidus died in B.C. 13; but Augustus does not appear to have accepted the chief pontificate till the 6th March of the following year, during the consulship of P. Sulpicius and C. Valgius (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 45; Suetonius, *Augustus*, 31). The coins of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo were no doubt issued to commemorate this event. The types of the bronze coins are the same as those used in B.C. 15. On the as the head of Augustus is always turned to the left.

[1] Varieties of the dupondius in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, read AVGVS TRIBV POT; AVGVST TRIBV POTES, and AVGVSTVS TRIBVNICI POTEST (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 69).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
	122·3	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS·ΡONT·MAX·TRI BVNIC·ΡOT	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 419, no. 6.]

P. LICINIVS STOLO

(PUBLIUS LICINIUS STOLO[1])

Denarius

Type I.

4592	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVSTVS TR·ΡOT	Flamen's cap (*apex*) between two shields (*ancilia*); above, Ρ·STO LO; below, III·VIR **[Pl. lxviii. 8.]**
4593	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The cognomen Stolo was first given to C. Licinius Calvus, who was consul in B.C. 364 and 361, on account, it is said, of the care which he bestowed in digging up the shoots which sprang from the roots of his vines. Nothing is known of his descendants, of whom the moneyer was probably one. Like M. Sanquinius, P. Licinius Stolo struck the as, on which Augustus is styled Pontifex Maximus, so that he could not have held office before B.C. 12.

The reverse type of the denarii, the apex and the sacred shields (*ancilia*), may relate to the office and duties of the Salian priests, and also to the circumstance that in B.C. 29 the Senate ordered that the name of Augustus should be included in the *Carmen Saliare*. At the great festival of the Salii, held in the month of March, these shields were paraded through the streets of Rome, and it is possible that Augustus in his capacity of Pontifex Maximus took part in the procession, and for that reason he is represented on horseback holding a patera denoting his priestly office. It may have been to commemorate such an occasion in B.C. 12 that these coins were struck. The bronze coins of P. Licinius Stolo are of the same denominations and types as those of his colleague M. Sanquinius.

We may here mention an aureus bearing the name of P. Licinius Stolo which was recently offered for purchase to the National Collection, but of which at present it only possesses a plaster-cast impression. No opportunity has been afforded to examine the coin itself, but as it

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
4594	60·7	Æ ·75	Augustus, laureate, on horseback, r., holding patera in r. hand; horse walking; around, AVG VSTVS TR · POT	Similar. **[Pl. lxviii. 9.]** (Nott)
			Sestertius	
4595	364·7	Æ 1·45	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	P · LICINIVS · STOLO · III VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). (Cracherode Coll.)
4596	328·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxviii. 10.]**
			Dupondius	
4597	204·7	Æ 1·1	Within oak-wreath, and in in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST[1]	P · STOLO · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C **[Pl. lxviii. 11 rev.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

is of importance chronologically an illustration of it is given with the following description:—

obv., Female head (Ceres) r., wearing diadem, wreath of corn, and earring in shape of cross; her hair is collected into a knot behind, and falls in locks down her neck; around, P . LICIN . STOLO III . VIR; *rev.*, Pontifical emblems, apex, securis (sacrificial axe), "aspergillum" (sprinkler) and simpulum between two laurel-branches; above, CAESAR; below, AVGVSTVS.

This reverse type is evidently intended to commemorate the appointment of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus, and the decree of the Senate that laurel-trees should be placed on either side of the portico of his house. The head of Ceres, however, on the obverse does not find a parallel on any of the other coins attributed to this year. In style and treatment it shows some analogy to those of Pietas, which are to be seen on coins issued by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49 (see vol. i., p. 505), and by L. Hostilius Saserna in B.C. 48 (see vol. i., p. 512). The reverse type appears to be adopted from the reverse of the denarius struck by Julius Caesar in Gaul *circ.* B.C. 50—49, which has on the obverse his name and the elephant (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9); the laurel-branches being an addition which would make the type specially applicable to Augustus. The fact that these types are adopted from coins of an earlier date, does not in our opinion prove anything against the genuineness of this aureus, as at the time that it would have been struck the moneyers showed but little inventive power in their designs, and on several occasions were content to copy or adapt those of their predecessors. From this coin, if genuine, it would therefore appear that P. Licinius Stolo, like his colleague M. Sanquinius, issued coins in all three metals, gold, silver, and bronze.

[1] Varieties of the dupondius in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, read

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As[1]	
	156·7	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VST PONTIFEX MAX TRIBVNIC POT	Similar.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 4.]

Circ. B.C. 11; A.U.C. 743

Moneyers

C. Marcius L. f. Censorinus; T. Quinctius T. f. Crispinus Sulpicianus; Ti. Sempronius Gracchus[2]

C . MARCI . L . F . CENSORINVS

(CAIUS MARCIUS LUCII FILIUS CENSORINUS[3])

Sestertius

4598	428·5	Æ 1·45	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	C · MARCI · L · F · CENSOR IN · AVG · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Augur, triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxviii. 12.]**

AVGVST TRBV POTEST or AVGVSTVS TRIBVN POTS (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 4). Another variety with the obverse legend as on no. 4597 gives the moneyer's gentile name P . LICINIVS . STOLO (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 139, no. 31).

[1] The only specimen known of this denomination was in the Bignami collection, and is now in the Capitoline Museum (Bahrfeldt, *loc. cit.*). As already mentioned, this coin is important for fixing the approximate date of P. Licinius Stolo's year of office as a moneyer.

[2] The three moneyers who are assigned to this year each issued a separate coinage in bronze, consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as. As the last denomination struck by these moneyers appears to give in each instance to Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus, this triumvirate must have held office after B.C. 13 (see above, p. 47). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 198) has associated A. Licinius Nerva, Sex. Nonianus Gallus, and Maianius Gallus with C. Marcius Censorinus, who would constitute a quatuorvirate of the mint. The as in the Paris collection attributed to Maianius Gallus, which is figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 168, no. 7), and which gives to Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus, is much tooled, and the moneyer's name has evidently been altered by engraving. As no other specimen of this coin appears to be known, and as it is so doubtful, it has not been included in our descriptions. The types of the money of this year are the same as those of the previous year and of B.C. 15. In the forms of the legends there is a certain similarity between the issues of C. Marcius Censorinus and T. Quinctius Sulpicianus, each one occasionally omitting his gentile name. The similarity of these three issues seems to justify the conclusion that these moneyers formed a triumvirate.

[3] Caius Marcius Censorinus was probably the son of L. Marcius Censorinus, a strong

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius	
4599	187·0	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST	C · CENSORINVS L · F · AVG · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F ·[1] In the centre, S · C **[Pl. lxviii. 13.]**
4600	245·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. (Mounted in a broad border.) (Bank Coll.)
			As[2]	
		Æ	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT	Similar. [Depoletti Cat., no. 2932.]
			T . QVINCTIVS T . F . CRISPINVS SVLPICIANVS (TITUS QUINCTIUS TITI FILIUS CRISPINUS SULPICIANUS[3])	
			Sestertius	
4601	259·4	Æ 1·25	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	T · QVINCTIVS CRISPI NVS [SVLPI · IIIVIR ·] A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4598). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).

partisan of Mark Antony, who procured for him the consulship in B.C. 39. From his coins it would appear that the moneyer had been appointed augur before he held office at the mint, which was very exceptional with ordinary holders of that last office. He was consul in B.C. 8, and subsequently governor of Syria. He died in Asia in B.C. 2. Velleius Paterculus (ii. 102) calls him *vir demerendis hominibus genitus*.

[1] A variety of the dupondius omits the patronymic initials in the legend on the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 199, no. 32).

[2] It is not known where the as described in the sale catalogue of the Depoletti collection now is. In consequence it has not been possible to supply an illustration of it, or to give its weight and size. The coin is of importance, as it gives to Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus.

[3] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was evidently, as his name indicates,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4602	396·3	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·QVINCTIVS CRISP IN SVLPIC IIIVIR, &c. **[Pl. lxix. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4603	299·7	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·QVINCTI·CRISPIN· SVLP·IIIVIR·, &c.[1]

Dupondius

4604	138·5	Æ ·95	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST	T·QVINCTIVS·CRISPIN VS·IIIVIR·A·A·A· F·F· In the centre, S·C **[Pl. lxix. 2.]**
4605	120·5 (*worn*)	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4606	142·8	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·QVINCTIVS·CRISPI NV·A·A·A·F·F·[2] **[Pl. lxix. 3.]**
4607	168·3	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·CRISPINVS·SVLPIC IANVS IIIVIR·, &c. **[Pl. lxix. 4.]**
4608	196·5	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·CRISPINVS·SVLPIC IAN·III·VIR·,[3] &c.
4609	164·5	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, T·CRISPINVS·III·VIR·, &c.
4610	147·5	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

a member of the Sulpicia gens, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 394) suggests that he may have been the adopted son of T. Quinctius T. f. Pennus Capitolinus Crispinus, who was consul B.C. 8. His coins, which are of bronze only, are of the usual types and of the three denominations, the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as. He varies considerably the abbreviations of his name, both on the sestertius and the dupondius, especially in the case of the latter, and, like C. Marcius Censorinus, he sometimes omits his gentile name.

[1] Another variety omits the gentile name, and reads T. CRISPINVS T. F. SVLPICIAN., &c. (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 396, no. 10).

[2] On this coin the moneyer's title III. VIR is omitted.

[3] A variety in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, reads on the obverse, PONTI for POTEST, and SVLPIC for SVLPICIAN (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 64).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As[1]	
	95·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, [CAESAR AVGVSTVS PONT·MAX·TRIB·POT]	T·CRISPINVS·····R·A·A·A·F·F· In the centre, S·C

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 397, no. 14.]

TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS

(TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCUS[2])

Sestertius

4611	375·8	Æ 1·1	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	TI·SEMPRONIVS·GRACCVS·III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F· (see no. 4598). In the centre, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lxix. 5.]

[1] The illustration of this coin is taken from the specimen in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The inscription on the obverse is entirely erased, but it may be presumed that it is similar to those on the *asses* of C. Marcius Censorinus and Ti. Sempronius Graccus, giving Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) describes it without PONT. MAX. Only a portion of the legend on the reverse can be seen.

[2] This moneyer may have been a son of Ti. Sempronius Graccus, who, when quaestor designatus, struck coins *circ.* B.C. 37 (see vol. i., p. 593). He is usually identified with the paramour of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, whilst she was the wife of M. Agrippa. He continued his connection with her till after her marriage with Tiberius. On Julia's banishment Ti. Sempronius Graccus was also banished to Cercina, an island off the African coast, where he lived till the accession of Tiberius, who had him put to death in A.D. 14.

His coinage, like those of his colleagues, C. Marcius Censorinus and T. Quinctius Crispinus Sulpicianus, is of bronze, and consists of the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, the last giving to Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus. Unlike them, however, he does not vary the spelling of his name. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 436) thinks that his colleagues at the mint were T. Quinctius Crispinus Sulpicianus and C. Plotius Rufus, but the last was the colleague of Cn. Calpurnius Piso and L. Naevius Surdinus, as they struck a joint-coinage as well as each a separate one (see below, p. 92).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius[1]	
4612	271·3	Æ 1·15	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST	Similar. **[Pl. lxix. 6.]**
			As	
	155·5	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VST · PONT · MAX · [TRIBVNIC · POT ·]	Similar.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 71.]

Circ. B.C. 10; A.U.C. 744[2]

Moneyers

Q. Aelius L. f. Lamia; Silius; Annius

Q . AELIVS L . F . LAMIA

(QUINTUS AELIUS LUCII FILIUS LAMIA)

Sestertius

4613	339·5	Æ 1·45	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	Q · AELIVS · L · F · LAMIA · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxix. 7 rev.]**

[1] A variety of the dupondius, formerly in the Bignami collection, and now in the Capitoline Museum, has the legends AVGVST TRIBVN POTES and M . SEMPRONI, &c. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 71). The name of the moneyer is evidently blundered or altered by tooling. The as above described is also in the Capitoline Museum, and came from the Borghesi and Bignami collections (Bahrfeldt, *loc. cit.*). It appears to be unique.

[2] The coinage attributed to this year is of bronze only, and differs from any other issue of this Period. It consists of two series: a joint-issue of the triumvirate, which comprised Q. Aelius Lamia, Silius, and Annius; and a separate one of the first moneyer only. The joint-issue consists of the quadrans only, but the separate one of Q. Aelius Lamia comprises the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as of the usual types. In all other instances during this Period when the quadrans was struck, the issue consisted of that denomination only (see

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius	
4614	209·8	Æ 1·15	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΡOTEST[1]	Similar; moneyer's name, Q · AELIVS LAMIA · IIIVIR · A · A · A · F · F · [Pl. lxix. 8.] (Blacas Coll.)
4615	200·5	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
4616	78·5 (*worn*)	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			As[2]	
	79·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, [CAESAR AVG VST] ΡONTIF · MAX · [TRIB · ΡOT]	Similar.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 14.]

---

above, p. 46). It seems impossible even to conjecture what caused this departure from what was evidently the general custom. As the *as* of Q. Aelius Lamia gives Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus, this triumvirate must have held office after B.C. 13.

Of the moneyers of this year we know little or nothing beyond what can be learnt from their coins. Quintus Aelius L. f. Lamia has been identified as the brother of L. Aelius Lamia, the friend of Cicero, who took part in the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, and was banished in B.C. 58, but subsequently espoused the cause of the party of Caesar. He was aedile in B.C. 45, and praetor in B.C. 43. As this identification would show that the moneyer was well advanced in age by B.C. 10, it seems much more probable that he was a son of L. Aelius Lamia, the friend of Horace, who was consul A.D. 3, and lived to A.D. 33, having been a *praefectus Urbi* in the preceding year. Of his colleagues, Silius and Annius, whose gentile names only are given, even less can be said. It has been suggested (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 461) that the former may be the C. Silius P. f. P. n. who was consul A.D. 13, and was appointed at the end of his year of office legate in Upper Germany. He served under Germanicus in his campaigns in Germany, and later on in A.D. 21 defeated Julius Sacrovir, who had excited an insurrection in Gaul. Accused of extortion and treason in A.D. 24, he anticipated his condemnation by a voluntary death. We are unable to suggest any identification of the third moneyer, Annius, as his coins do not supply his praenomen or cognomen.

[1] A variety in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, reads TRIBVNI for TRIBVNIC (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 14), and another in the Hunter collection, ΡOTES · for ΡOTEST ·

[2] This as is probably unique. It also is in the Capitoline Museum, and came from the Bignami collection (Bahrfeldt, *loc. cit.*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Joint-Coinage	
			LAMIA : SILIVS : ANNIVS	
			(QUINTUS AELIUS LUCII FILIUS LAMIA; CAIUS (?) SILIUS; ANNIUS)	
			Quadrans[1]	
			Type I.	
4617	45·8	Æ ·7	Two right hands joined, holding caduceus; around, LAMIA · SILI VS · ANNIVS ·	III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumviri aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxix. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
4618	47·2	Æ ·65	Simpulum and lituus; around, LAMIA · SILI VS · ANNIVS ·	Similar. **[Pl. lxix. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
4619	51·5	Æ ·65	Cornucopiae between S · C (*Senatus consulto*); around, LAMIA · SILI VS · ANNIVS ·	Circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · **[Pl. lxix. 11.]**
4620	42·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The types of the quadrans are precisely the same as those of similar coins of Pulcher, Taurus, and Regulus, attributed to B.C. 13 (see above, pp. 75, 76). The names of the moneyers preserve always the same order, and are not interchanged, as in the case of similar coins of a later period, see below, pp. 112-115.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 9; A.U.C. 745	
			Moneyers	
			CN. CALPURNIUS PISO CN. F.; L. NAEVIUS SURDINUS; C. PLOTIUS RUFUS[1]	
			CN . ΠISO CN . F	
			(CNAEUS [CALPURNIUS] PISO CNAEI FILIUS[2])	
			Sestertius	
4621	353·4	Æ 1·4	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	CN · ΠISO · CN · F · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lxx. 1 rev.[3]]
			Dupondius	
4622	197·7	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΠOTEST[4]	Similar. [Pl. lxx. 2.]
4623	184·5	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These three moneyers formed a triumvirate of the mint, for besides each issuing a separate coinage, consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, they had a joint one on which all their names appear, but of which only the as is known. The usual types were used for each denomination, an exception being made in the case of Cn. Piso, who supplied an additional one for the as, showing on the reverse the head of Numa Pompilius, the reputed ancestor of the Calpurnia gens, who traced their descent from his son Calpus. This reverse type was also adopted for the joint-issue. The actual date of office of these moneyers is somewhat uncertain; but though none of the bronze coins gives Augustus the title of Pontifex Maximus, yet it seems probable that they were issued after B.C. 13.

[2] This moneyer was probably a son of Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso, who was consul B.C. 7, having Tiberius, the future emperor, as his colleague. Babelon (vol. i., p. 305), mistaking the date of the consulship as A.D. 7, has identified the moneyer with the consul himself.

[3] In the plate the obverse given to no. 1 belongs to the reverse of no. 4.

[4] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 77) describes a variety formerly in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, reading TRIBVNICI for TRIBVNIC. He also describes a specimen in the Vienna cabinet reading on the obverse, AVGVST TRIBVN ΠOTES, and on the reverse, CN . ΠISO . III . VIR . A . A . A . F . F ., the patronymic initials being omitted.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
			Type I.	
4624	174·8	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VSTVS · TRIBVNIC · PO TEST ·	Similar.
4625	163·5	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxx. 3.]**
			Type II.[1]	
	187·6	Æ 1·3	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VST · TRI · · · ·	Head of Numa Pompilius r., with long beard, diademed; around, CN · PISO · FRV · F · III · VIR · A · · · · (*Triumvir aere* · · · · · ·)

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 306, no. 37.]

L. NAEVIVS SVRDINVS

(LUCIUS NAEVIUS SURDINUS[2])

Sestertius

4626	411·7	Æ 1·4	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	L · NAEVIVS · SVRDINVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F.[3] (see no. 4621). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxx. 4.**[4]**]**
4627	377·5	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.

[1] This unique coin is in the Paris collection. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) describes it as a *grand bronze* (i.e. sestertius), but the weight, 187·6 grs. (12·14 grammes), and the obverse type show that it is an *as*; the flan being slightly larger than usual. This was a not unusual occurrence at this time. The coin is so much worn that the obverse legend is somewhat uncertain.

[2] Of this moneyer nothing appears to be known beyond that he was a triumvir of the mint having Cn. Calpurnius Piso and C. Plotius Rufus as colleagues. His separate issue consists of the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as of the usual types.

[3] A variety in the Capitoline Museum, from the Bignami collection, has the moneyer's name on the reverse, reading outwards and not inwards (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 24).

[4] On the plate the obverse given to no. 1 belongs to the reverse of no. 4.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius	
4628	198·5	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΡOTEST	L · SVRDINVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C **[Pl. lxx. 5.]**
4629	173·1	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
4630	194·7	Æ 1·2	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VSTVS TRIBVNIC · ΡO TEST	L · NAEVIVS · SVRDINVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · In the centre, S · C
4631	173·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L · SVRDINVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · **[Pl. lxx. 6.]**
4632	170·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
4633	139·7	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847.)
			C. ΡLOTIVS RVFVS (CAIUS PLOTIUS RUFUS[1])	
			Sestertius	
4634	388·0	Æ 1·3	An oak-wreath between two laurel-branches; above, within, and below wreath, OB CIVIS SERVATOS	C · ΡLOTIVS · RVFVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4621). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).
4635	384·8	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxx. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4636	395·5	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar; countermarked in field, M

[1] This moneyer, the colleague of Cn. Calpurnius Piso and L. Naevius Surdinus, has been identified with Plotius Rufus who was one of the conspirators against the life of Augustus (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 19); but as this conspiracy took place soon after the battle of Actium, this identification is impossible. C. Plotius Rufus, like his colleagues, struck the sestertius, the dupondius, and the *as*, as a separate issue. These are of the usual types.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius	
4637	173·2	Æ 1·1	Within oak-wreath and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC ΡOTEST	Similar. **[Pl. lxx. 8.]**
4638	99·2	Æ ·95	Similar; the order of the legend is varied and it is blundered, ΡOTIST TRI BИC AVGOTV[1]	Similar.
			As	
4639	158·9	Æ 1·15	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VSTVS · TRIBVNIC · ΡO TEST ·	Similar.
4640	156·6	Æ 1·2	Similar (*double-struck*).	Similar; moneyer's name, C · ΡLOTIVS · RVFVS · III · V · A · A · A · F · F ·
4641	175·3	Æ 1·55	Similar; ΡOTES for ΡO TEST	Similar; moneyer's name, C ΡLOTIVS · RVFAS (*sic*) · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · **[Pl. lxx. 9.]**
4642	122·7	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · ΡLOTIVS · RVFVS · III · VR (*sic*) · A · A · A · F · F ·
			Joint-Coinage	
			CN.ΡISO: L.SVRDIN: C.ΡLOT.RVF (CNAEUS [CALPURNIUS] PISO; LUCIUS [NAEVIUS] SURDINUS; CAIUS PLOTIUS RUFUS[2])	
			As	
	195·2	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus r., *laureate*; around, CAE SAR · DIVI · F · AVGVST	Head of Numa Pompilius r., with long beard, diademed; around, CN · ΡISO · L · SVR DIN · C · ΡLOT · RVF · [3]

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 306, no. 36.]

[1] This coin appears to be an ancient forgery.

[2] The only coin issued in the joint-names of these three moneyers appears to have been the as. Their names are interchanged, so there may have been three varieties of this issue, but only two are at present known. These coins are excessively rare.

[3] This unique coin in the Berlin Museum was formerly in the Bunbury collection, which

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
	142·5	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, CN · ΡISO · C · ΡLOT · L · SVRDIN.[1]

[Berlin Collection.]

Circ. B.C. 8; A.U.C. 746.

Moneyers

C. Marius C. f. Tromentina; C. Sulpicius Platorinus; C. Antistius Reginus

C. MARIVS C. F. TRO

(CAIUS MARIUS CAII FILIUS TROMENTINA[2])

Aureus

	N	·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, CAESAR AVGVS TVS; behind, simpulum and lituus.	Augustus (as founder) ploughing with yoke of oxen before the walls of a city; above, C · MARIVS; in exergue, TRO · IIIVIR

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 206, no. 14.]

---

was sold in London in 1895. It is much tooled, and the wreath on the head of Augustus is probably a modern addition. Behind the head, the imprint of an eagle, the crest of the Este family, shows that the coin had been in that collection.

[1] Babelon's reading of the legend on this coin as C. ΡLOT. RVF. is not correct (vol. ii., p. 91, no. 294). A variety of this as, formerly in the possession of Dr. F. Hirsch, of Munich (*Katalog*, xi., 1904, Taf. xi., no. 741), reads on the reverse, CN. ΡISO. C. ΡLOTIVS. L. SVRDIN.

[2] The absence of any records of the moneyers whose issues are assigned to this year, beyond what are supplied by their coins, and by any reference in their types to contemporary events, renders it somewhat difficult to fix their date of office. Similarity of style and fabric, and of the general character of the types, makes it very probable that they were colleagues at the mint. On similar grounds of style and fabric, these issues group themselves with those of Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus, which were the latest pieces present in the Terranova hoard (see Tables of Finds), and which may be considered as the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4643	58·7	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS; behind, lituus.	Augustus, as Pontifex Maximus, veiled, standing l., and holding a simpulum in his r. hand; around, C·MARIVS C·F·TRO·III·VIR **[Pl. lxxi. 1.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
4644	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Quadriga r., horses galloping; in chariot, long palm-branch; above, C·MARIVS·C·F·; below, TRO·III·VIR **[Pl. lxxi. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4645	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

last coins in gold and silver issued at the Roman mint bearing moneyers' names (see below, pp. 101, 103). These particulars therefore supply us with the approximate dates for the coinages attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 8 and B.C. 6.

Nothing appears to be known of Caius Marius Tromentina beyond that he was a triumvir of the mint. The abbreviation TRO was generally interpreted *Trogus*, as suggested by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 250), Ti. Quinctius Trogus having been a moneyer at an earlier date (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 393; and Coinage of Italy, *s. a.* B.C. 91), but Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., pp. 155, 156) proposed to read *Tromentina*, and this reading has been accepted by the Baron de Witte and others (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 456).

The obverse type of the coins of C. Marius is always the portrait of Augustus, and those of the reverse relate directly or indirectly to his life and history. That of the aureus refers to the many colonies founded by Augustus, more specially in connection with the foundation of the colony of Augusta Emerita in B.C. 23, which became the capital of Lusitania (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 321, 322, nos. 24-27). The type cannot relate to Rome itself as Augustus does not appear to have extended the *pomerium* of the city (Mommsen, *Staatsrecht.*, vol. ii., p. 1072, 3rd ed., 1887). The only specimen recorded of this coin was in the Paris collection. It disappeared in the theft of 1831. The legend TRO.IIIIVIR on the reverse is clearly an error for TRO.IIIVIR. Type I. of the denarius may be a memorial of his acceptance of the office of Pontifex Maximus in B.C. 12. In Type II. we have a record of his numerous victories. Type III. may relate to the *Ludi Saeculares* which were celebrated in B.C. 17, and over which Augustus and Agrippa jointly presided (see above, p. 37). Type IV. records the adoption by Augustus in B.C. 17 of his grandsons, Caius and Lucius Caesar, children of his daughter Julia and of Agrippa, and Type V. is in honour of Julia herself as Diana, who, in her earlier days, was noted for her many virtues, her modesty, and her learning. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 102), who saw in Type I. a reference to Augustus's accession to the office of Pontifex Maximus, has attributed the coinage of C. Marius to B.C. 12, but Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 82, 204) thought that the types which represent Augustus as offering a sacrifice relate generally to his dignities as augur and pontifex, and, therefore, following Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. iii., pp. 177, 178), he puts the date of C. Marius as a moneyer at *circ.* B.C. 17.

Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 128, no. 459) gives the following description of another aureus of C. Marius Tromentina, as being in the D'Ennery collection: *obv.* Head of Diana to right; *rev.* C.MARIVS TRO.III.VIR. Pontiff ploughing with two oxen to right. This coin appears to be of doubtful authenticity.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
4646	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Augustus and Agrippa togate, standing facing, each holding volumen in l. hand; at the side of each is a small altar; Augustus wears a laurel-wreath, and Agrippa a combined mural and rostral crown;[1] around, C · MARIVS C · F · TRO ·; in exergue, III · VIR [Pl. lxxi. 3.]
			Type III. var.	
4647	57·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F; the whole within oak-wreath.[2]	Similar. [Pl. lxxi. 4.]
			Type IV.	
4648	53·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Heads of Julia, daughter of Augustus, and her two sons, Caius and Lucius Caesar to r.; that of Julia is in the centre, and is surmounted by a wreath;[3] below, C · MA RIVS · TRO ·; above, III VIR (Cracherode Coll.)
4649	46·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lxxi. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type IV. var.	
4650	34·3	Æ ·6 (*plated*)	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS; behind, lituus[4] (similar to no. 4643).	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] See note, p. 96, as to this crown, and the circumstances under which it was granted to Agrippa.

[2] This obverse type is also found with the reverse of the denarius of Type I., Augustus as Pontifex Maximus, specimens of which are in the Turin cabinet, and in the collection of Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 17). These may not be hybrids, as the obverse and reverse types of the denarii of C. Marius were much interchanged.

[3] There is a hybrid consisting of this reverse and of the obverse of the denarius of C. Naevius Balbus (see vol. i., p. 366; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 248, no. 6).

[4] This coin is too much worn to be figured in the plates. Another variety, in the collection of Comm. Fr. Gnecchi, has for obverse type, head of Augustus to r., bare; behind, CAESAR. It is plated and is a hybrid (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 171, no. 13, pl. iii., no. 6).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type V.	
4651	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark on neck, Ⅎ	Bust of Julia, daughter of Augustus, as Diana, r., with quiver at her shoulders; she wears slight drapery, and her head is bound with a diadem, ornamented with a jewel above the forehead; hair in knot; around, C · MARIVS · TRO III · VIR [Pl. lxxi. 6.] (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
4652	55·2	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark on neck, S	Similar; bust of Julia, not draped. (Nott)

C. SVLPICIVS PLATORINVS

(CAIUS SULPICIUS PLATORINUS[1])

Aureus

4653	123·6	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Head of Agrippa r., wearing a combined mural and rostral crown; behind, M · AGRIPPA; below, and on r., PLATOR INVS · III · VIR [Pl. lxxi. 7.] (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)

[1] Nothing appears to be known of this moneyer beyond that he was an officer of the mint. His colleagues were probably C. Marius Tromentina and C. Antistius Reginus (see pp. 93, 98). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 476) suggests that his colleagues were C. Antistius Reginus and Cossus Cornelius Lentulus, but Count de Salis has attributed the coins of the last moneyer to B.C. 6.

The types, both obverse and reverse, of all the coins of C. Sulpicius Platorinus refer to the life-long friendship of Augustus and Agrippa. They are therefore a record of events which had taken place some time previously, as Agrippa died in B.C. 12. The aureus with the head of Agrippa wearing a combined mural and rostral crown is a record of his victories by land and sea, the latter specially in connection with the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus in B.C. 36; after which Octavius granted various honours to his generals and lieutenants, but to Agrippa he gave a rostral crown in gold, an honour which, Dion Cassius says, had never before nor since been granted to any one. The privilege to wear this naval crown on all such occasions when those who had triumphed wore their laurel crowns was confirmed later by the Senate (Dion Cassius, xlix. 14; Vell. Paterc., ii. 81). Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xvi. 3), however, relates that Pompey had granted a similar crown to M. Varro for his victories over the pirates. There is no mention in history when the mural crown was presented to Agrippa. In Type II. of the denarius may be seen a special reference to the joint investment of Augustus and Agrippa with the tribunitian power in B.C. 18, and also to their joint-presidentship of the *Ludi Saeculares* in the following year. The object on the left of the bisellium is not a lance (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 80), but an apparitor's staff (see below, pp. 103, 104, coins of L. Caninius Gallus).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4654	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VSTVS	Head of Agrippa r., bare; behind, M · AGRIPPA; below, and on r., PLA TORINVS · III · VIR (Cohen Coll., 1855)
4655	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4656	52·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; countermark on neck, C [Pl. lxxi. 8.] (Bank Coll.)
			Type II.	
4657	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Augustus and Agrippa togate, seated side by side towards l. on a bisellium placed on a platform, which is ornamented with three rostra[1]; on l. of bisellium an apparitor's staff; around, C · SVLPICIVS · PLAT ORIN [Pl. lxxi. 9.] (Devonshire Coll.)
4658	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type II. var.	
4659	57·8	Æ ·7	Head of Augustus r., bare; no legend.	Similar. [Pl. lxxi. 10.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The rostra commemorate the battle of Naulochus, on which occasion, as it has been noted, Agrippa received the rostral crown.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. ANTISTIVS REGINVS	
			(CAIUS ANTISTIUS REGINUS[1])	
			Aureus	
4660	121·0	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Two priests, veiled, holding a pig by the legs over a lighted and garlanded altar; in the field and around, FOEDVSꟻ·R· QVM GABINIS· (*Foedus populi romani qum Gabinis*); C·ANTIST·REGIN [Pl. lxxi. 11.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] This moneyer has been identified with C. Antistius Reginus, who was one of Caesar's legates in Gaul, and a friend of Cicero (*ad Att.*, x. 12), and who in B.C. 49 had the command of the coast of the Lower Sea (Babelon, vol. i., p. 149). The attribution of the above coins to nearly the end of the first century B.C. renders this identification impossible. The moneyer, however, may have been a son of the legate.

The types of his coins, which relate to the ancient treaty between the Romans and the Gabini, and to the priestly offices held by Augustus, are only copies of those of another member of the Antistia gens, C. Antistius Vetus, who held the office of a triumvir of the mint *circ.* B.C. 16 (see above, pp. 54 f.). Babelon (vol. i., pp. 149, 150) has attributed the coins of C. Antistius Reginus to B.C. 18, and those of C. Antistius Vetus to B.C. 16. According to Count de Salis's classification, the order of the moneyers should be reversed. The coins of C. Antistius Reginus appear to be of later date, as from style and fabric they cannot be separated by any length of time from those here assigned to B.C. 6. The evidence of finds, though not very strong at this period, supports this classification, since the issues of Cossus Cornelius Cn. f. Lentulus and Lucius Caninius Gallus were probably the latest represented in the Terranova hoard (see Tables of Finds). In selecting an event connected with the history of his family for the subject of the reverse type of his aureus, C. Antistius Reginus made an exception to the general rule which prevailed at this time. There is no record of any event which would connect Augustus with the history of this ancient treaty with the Gabini.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 150, no. 19) describes and figures a quinarius having on the obverse the diademed head of Venus, and behind, the letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*); and on the reverse a male figure standing to l., his left arm extended towards a lituus; in the exergue, REG. This coin was attributed by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 20, no. 18) to the Antistia gens and to the above moneyer, as he interpreted the legend REG as REGINVS (?). Babelon has questioned this attribution, and he remarks that it might as well be interpreted *Regulus* as *Reginus*. Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 126, no. 7, pl. lx.) appears to have been the first to notice this coin, which he mentions as being in the collection of Antonio Benedetti of Fermo, but he assigns it to L. Livineius Regulus, who was a moneyer *circ.* B.C. 39 (see vol. i., p. 578). Not only is this quinarius of doubtful authenticity (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 25), but its attribution to a date so late as the last years of the first century B.C. is impossible, as no quinarii were then struck at the Roman mint, and, besides, all the coins of C. Antistius Reginus have for obverse type the head of Augustus. The letters S.C also show that the coin would belong to a special issue. If the piece is genuine it must be attributed to the early years of the first century B.C., and to a period soon after the revival of the quinarius under the provisions of the Lex Clodia (see vol. i., p. 158). In style and general treatment the head on the obverse may be compared with that of Venus on the denarius of Sulla figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 412, no. 44), to which date, if genuine, the coin may be assigned.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
4661	63·1	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Sacrificial implements, simpulum and lituus above tripod and patera; around, C·ANTISTIVS·REGINVS III·VIR (Nott)
4662	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxi. 12.]**

Circ. B.C. 7; A.U.C. 747

Moneyers

A. LICINIUS NERVA SILIANUS; VOLUSUS VALERIUS MESSALLA; SEXTUS NONIUS QUINCTILIANUS[1]

A . LICIN . NERVA SILIAN

(AULUS LICINIUS NERVA SILIANUS[2])

As

4663	166·5	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR·AVGVST·PONT·MAX·TRIBVNIC·POT·	A·LICIN·NERVA·SILIAN·III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F· (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S·C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxi. 13.]**
4664	158·2	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend reading P[OTEST] for POT	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847)

[1] Similarity of fabric, issue, and denomination renders it very probable that these three moneyers formed a triumvirate of the mint. The only denomination which they struck was the *as*. On the coins of Aulus Nerva Silianus and Volusus Valerius Messalla the same variety of reading POT for POTEST occurs, and, like those of Volusus Valerius Messalla and Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus, the *as* of Aulus Nerva Silianus shows the head of Augustus turned to the left as well as to the right (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 5). It is most probable that these varieties existed in each issue. On all the coins Augustus has the title of Pontifex Maximus.

[2] This moneyer was the son of P. Silius Nerva, a distinguished commander under Augustus, and consul B.C. 20 with M. Appuleius. He was adopted by some Licinius Nerva, whose name he took, adding as usual the cognomen Silianus. He was a moneyer under Augustus after the latter's election as Pontifex Maximus, and was consul in A.D. 7. Dion Cassius (lv. 30) calls him Licinius Silanus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			VOLVSVS VALER . MESSAL	
			(VOLUSUS VALERIUS MESSALLA[1])	
			As	
4665	180·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG VST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT ·[2]	VOLVSVS · VALER · MES SAL · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4663). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4666	164·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxi. 14.]**
			SEX . NONIVS QVINCTILIAN	
			(SEXTUS NONIUS QUINCTILIANUS[3])	
			As	
4667	184·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT ·	SEX · NONIVS · QVINC TILIAN · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4663). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxi. 15.]**
4668	168·4	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4669	147·8	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
4670	154·0	Æ 1·15	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxi. 16.]**

[1] Possibly a younger son of Potitus Valerius Messalla, who was one of the *consules suffecti* B.C. 29. He must be distinguished from the moneyer of the same cognomen, who struck coins *circ.* B.C. 3, nor can he be the L. Valerius Potiti f. Messalla Volusus, who was consul B.C. 5, and afterwards proconsul of Asia, where his cruelties drew down on him the anger of Augustus and the condemnation of the Senate. His colleagues at the mint appear to have been Aulus Licinius Nerva Silianus and Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus, and like them he only struck the as. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 521-523), who assigns this issue to B.C. 12, has associated this moneyer with the Messalla, whose coins, quadrantes, are classed to B.C. 3 (see below, p. 114), and also identifies him with the consul of A.D. 5, but neither of these attributions seems possible. The praenomen Volusus or Volisus was often taken by members of the Valeria gens, and was assumed on account of their reputed ancestor, Volusus or Volisus, who is said to have settled at Rome with Titus Tatius.

[2] A variety reads POTEST as on the *as* of A. Nerva Silianus (no. 4664), and another variety has the head of Augustus turned to the left as on the *as* of Sextus Quinctilianus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 522, nos. 24, 25).

[3] This moneyer has been identified with the Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus who was consul with M. Furius Camillus in A.D. 8 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 256). It is evident from the similarity of fabric and denomination that he had as colleagues at the mint, Aulus Licinius Nerva Silianus and Volusus Valerius Messalla. Like the latter, he struck the *as* with the head of Augustus to the left as well as to the right.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 6; A.U.C. 748	
			Moneyers	
			COSSUS CORNELIUS CN. F. LENTULUS; L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS; L. CANINIUS GALLUS[1]	
			COSSVS CN . F . LENTVLVS	
			(COSSUS [CORNELIUS] CNAEI FILIUS LENTULUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4671	57·2	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., wearing wreath of oak; before, AVGVSTVS; behind, COS XI	Head of Agrippa r., wearing a combined mural and rostral crown; above, M · AGRIPPA COS · TER; below, COSSVS · LENTVLVS **[Pl. lxxii. 1.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
4672	60·8	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS	Equestrian statue of Augustus r., helmeted, and bearing trophy; the pedestal of the statue is ornamented with two prows; around, COSSVS CN · F · LENTVLVS (Nott)
4673	51·1	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxii. 2.]**

[1] The association of these three moneyers as a triumvirate of the mint rests, in a measure, on the style and fabric of their coins; on the portrait of Augustus, which is very similar to that on the coins ascribed to B.C. 8; and also on the evidence of finds. The coins of Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus appear to have been the latest in the Terranova hoard, and they did not exist in any of the finds the burial of which is fixed to a somewhat earlier date. L. Caninius Gallus is the only member of the triumvirate who adds his official title of triumvir to his name. He struck in gold and silver, but of Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Cornelius Lentulus silver coins only are known. According to Count de Salis's classification these are the latest issues in gold and silver which bear moneyers' names.

[2] Babelon (vol. i., p. 430), who has assigned this issue to *circ.* B.C. 18, has identified Cossus Cornelius Lentulus as the son of Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Lentulus Augur, who was consul in B.C. 14. He is sometimes called Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Cossus. Lentulus was consul in B.C. 1, and in A.D. 6 was sent to Africa, where he defeated the Gaetuli, and for this success received the surname of *Gaetulicus* and the *ornamenta triumphalia*. On the accession of Tiberius in A.D. 14, he accompanied Drusus to Pannonia to quell the mutiny of the legions; is subsequently mentioned as taking part in the senatorial debates; and died in A.D. 25 at a very great age. His son, who bore the same name, was consul in the year of his father's death. From the date given to the above issue it is evident that the moneyer was not the consul of B.C. 1,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . LENTVLVS (LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] LENTULUS[1]) **Denarius**	
4674	59·4	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS	Augustus, togate and laureate, standing facing, resting his l. hand on shield inscribed C · V (*Clypeus virtutis*); with r. he places a wreath on the head of the statue of Julius Caesar, facing, holding a Victory in r. hand, and a spear in l.; a star above the head of Julius Caesar; around, L · LENTVLVS · FLAMEN · MARTIALIS **[Pl. lxxii. 3.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4675	50·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

but it is quite possible that he may have been the consul of A.D. 25. We would therefore assign the coins to the son and not to the father. As the twelfth consulship of Augustus occurred in B.C. 5, this issue must have occurred before that date.

The types of the coins of Cossus Lentulus relate to past events. The heads of Augustus and Agrippa on Type I. of the denarius are evidently copied from the aureus of C. Sulpicius Platorinus struck two years earlier (see above, p. 96), and the reverse of Type II. probably depicts one of the equestrian statues erected to Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium and his other victories.

There are restorations of both types by Trajan.

[1] This moneyer is usually identified as L. Cornelius L. f. Lentulus, who was flamen martialis, and the son of L. Cornelius Lentulus Niger, who before him had filled the same office. The younger Lentulus defended M. Scaurus in B.C. 54 when accused of extortion, and himself accused A. Gabinius of high treason about the same time. He was a friend of Antony, by whom he was appointed to a province, but made no use of the office (Cicero, *Philipp.*, iii. 10). If the above coins were struck by this member of the Cornelia gens they could not have been issued so late as B.C. 6, as proposed by Count de Salis, nor even in B.C 17, as suggested by Babelon (vol. i., p. 431). The moneyer was therefore probably a son of L. Cornelius L. f. Lentulus, and would be the third member of his family to hold the office of flamen martialis in succession, an appointment which must have preceded his magistracy at the mint. He was presumably related to the previous moneyer, Cossus Cornelius Lentulus, though of another branch of the family.

The reverse type of his coins represents Augustus crowning the bronze statue of Caesar, which he had erected in his honour in the temple of Venus, and above the head of which was placed a star, the symbol of deification (Bernouilli, *Röm. Ikonog.*, vol. i., p. 146; Dion Cassius, xlv. 7; Suetonius, *Caesar*, 88). This seems a more probable explanation than the one given by Babelon (*loc. cit.*), who describes the type as "the *flamen martialis*, L. Cornelius Lentulus in priestly dress, holding a shield on which are inscribed the letters C . V (*Clipeus Virtutis*), and placing a crown in the form of a star on the head of Julius Caesar, who holds a Victory and a spear." Babelon also identifies the statue as that dedicated to Julius Caesar in the temple of Mars Ultor in B.C. 46, and he would invest the flamen martialis with the attributes of Augustus, although the event depicted occurred some years before Augustus received the golden shield of valour. If the solution of this type now suggested is correct, it is doubly interesting; for, besides giving us an actual representation of the bronze statue erected by Augustus to Julius Caesar, it also shows that the dedication did not take place till after the Senate had awarded Augustus the "shield of valour," which was in B.C. 27.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . CANINIVS GALLVS	
			(LUCIUS CANINIUS GALLUS[1])	
			Aureus	
4676	123·5	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	A portico with double door, closed and surmounted by a wreath of oak; on each side, a laurel-tree or branch; above, OB C · S (*Ob cives servatos*); around, L · CANINIVS · GALLVS **[Pl. lxxii. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer was probably a grandson of L. Caninius Gallus, who was a friend of Pompey and son-in-law of C. Antony, whom shortly before his marriage he had accused of extortion. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 56, and died in B.C. 44. He took no part in the civil war. Babelon (vol. i., p. 310), who placed this coinage at *circ.* B.C. 20, has identified the moneyer with the son of the above Caninius, who was consul suffectus B.C. 2. If, however, as concluded by Count de Salis, the issue of these coins did not take place till *circ.* B.C. 6, the moneyer must be identified as the latter's son. He is probably the only member of the Caninia gens of whom we have coins (see below, p. 113). Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has associated with him as colleagues at the mint, L. Aquillius Florus, M. Durmius, and P. Petronius Turpilianus, who would thus have formed a quatuorvirate.

All the types, both obverse and reverse, of the coins of L. Caninius Gallus, like those of his colleagues, relate to Augustus in a more or less direct manner. On the aureus we have a very interesting view of the entrance or portico of the house of Augustus on the Palatine, surmounted by the civic wreath which was voted to him by the Senate, and flanked by two laurel-trees or branches. In the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 144) Augustus relates, *Quo pro merito meo senatus consulto Augustus appellatus sum et laureis postes aedium mearum vestiti publice coronaque civica super ianuam meam fixa est.* The inscription would imply that laurel-leaves or bands were placed around the door-posts, whereas the coin shows two laurel-branches or trees planted at the sides of the portico (see above, p. 19). Except for this variation the coin is a faithful illustration of the passage in the inscription. Representations of the civic wreath have occurred frequently on earlier issues, and also the laurel-branches.

The bisellium on Type I. of the denarius relates probably to the investiture of Augustus and Agrippa with the tribunitian power for five years in B.C. 18. On the coins of C. Sulpicius Platorinus (see p. 97, no. 4657) there is a similar representation of the bisellium, but on it are seated Augustus and Agrippa. On those of L. Caninius Gallus there are no seated figures, but the legend, TR . POT . (*tribunitia potestate*) is an evident indication of the special reference of this type. In both instances, however, the *scipio* or wand of office of the apparitor is attached to one end of the bisellium.

The legend on the cippus of Type II. has usually been interpreted "Caii Caesaris Augusti," and the monument as one of the many cippi which were erected to Augustus in the public roads or places. It seems, however, not impossible that it may relate to Caius Caesar, the son of Agrippa and Julia, whom Augustus had adopted. In that case the inscription would read in full, "Caio Caesari Augusti (filio)." If this is so, the cippus may commemorate the nomination of Caius Caesar as consul designatus which occurred in B.C. 6 (A.U.C. 748), the year to which this issue has been assigned by Count de Salis.

The kneeling warrior surrendering a standard on Type II. is intended to represent a Gaul, and not a Parthian, as identified by Babelon and others (A. Blanchet, *Congr. inter. de Num., Bruxelles*, 1891, *Mémoires*, pp. 109 f.). In the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 124) Augustus refers as follows to this occurrence:—*Signa militaria complura per alios duces amissa devictis hostibus reciperovi ex Hispania et Gallia et a Dalmateis.* On denarii of a similar reverse type struck *circ.* B.C. 14 by the moneyers P. Petronius Turpilianus, L. Aquillius Florus, and M. Durmius (see above, p. 64 *seq.*), and commemorating the surrender of the standards by the Parthians; the kneeling figure wears a cloak and is clothed to the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
	58·5	*R* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS	A bisellium with the apparitor's staff (*scipio*) on the left; above, AVGVSTVS. TR · POT; around, L · CANINIVS GALLVS · III · VIR

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 311, no. 2.]

Type II.[1]

4677	54·6 (*chipped*)	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, AVGVSTVS	A cippus, inscribed C · C AVGVSTI (*Caio Caesari Augusti [filio]*); around, [L · CANINIVS · GAL] LVS · III · VIR (Blacas Coll.)

ankles in a tight-fitting garment, *braccae*, and his hair and beard are short and curly. On coins of the above issue the figure is naked, except for a cloak hanging from his shoulders, and his hair and beard are long and straggling. In these particulars it closely resembles the figure seated before a trophy, as shown on coins struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49, recording his then recent campaigns in Gaul. The figure on the coins of Caesar has been identified as the Gaulish chief Vercingetorix (see vol. i., p. 506, no. 3959). It seems therefore that this type does not refer to the surrender of the standards by the Parthians, but to those which during various campaigns had been captured in Spain, Gaul, and Dalmatia. M. Blanchet also suggests that as the cognomen of the moneyer is *Gallus*, a type representing this event may have been purposely selected. Babelon, whilst attributing the issues of L. Caninius Gallus, P. Petronius Turpilianus, L. Aquillius Florus, and M. Durmius to the same year, does not appear to have noticed this variation in the type.

[1] The specimen of this coin in the National Museum is so much chipped that it cannot be figured in the plates. The illustration is taken by permission from the specimen in the possession of Herr Franz Trau, of Vienna, the type of which, so far as it can be checked, corresponds precisely with that of the Museum specimen.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
4678	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	A Gaulish warrior kneeling r. on r. knee in attitude of submission, and holding standard in r. hand, his l. extended; he is naked but for a cloak falling from his shoulders; his hair and beard are long; around, L · CANINIVS GALLVS · III · VIR **[Pl. lxxii. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4679	60·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4680	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4681	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 5; A.U.C. 749

Moneyers

M. MAECILIUS TULLUS; M. SALVIUS OTHO; P. LURIUS AGRIPPA[1]

M . MAECILIVS TVLLVS

(MARCUS MAECILIUS TULLUS)

Sestertius

4682	381·3	Æ 1·4	Head of Augustus l., laureate; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand, and with her r. touching the fillet of the wreath on the head of the emperor; under his neck, a ball or globe; around, CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT	M · MAECILIVS · TVLLVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxii. 6.]** (Thomas Coll., 1844)

[1] The similarity of the issues of this group of moneyers, both in the types and denominations, leaves no doubt that they constituted a triumvirate of the mint. They struck only bronze coins, consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius, and the as, and they adopted a new type for

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius	
4683	159·6	Æ 1·25	Similar; no ball or globe under neck of the emperor.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. lxxii. 7.]**
4684	203·3	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; the centre has been tooled, the letters S · C erased, and a cross of silver inserted in their place.
			As	
4685	156·8	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT	Similar to no. 4682. **[Pl. lxxii. 8.]**
4686	178·2	Æ 1·15	Similar; bare head of Augustus r.[2]	Similar.
4687	166·6	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxii. 9.]**
4688	161·2	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
			M . SALVIVS OTHO (MARCUS SALVIUS OTHO[3]) **Sestertius**	
4689	275·3	Æ 1·4	Head of Augustus l., laureate; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand, and with her r. touching the fillet of the wreath on the head of the emperor; around, CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT	M · SALVIVS · OTHO · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4682). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4690	258·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.

the obverses of the first two denominations, viz., the laureate head of Augustus with a Victory behind. Augustus is styled Pontifex Maximus. Two of them, M. Salvius Otho and P. Lurius Agrippa issued also the dupondius of the earlier type. It is possible that M. Maecilius Tullus also struck the dupondius of this type, but, hitherto, no specimen has been recorded. They also all three issued the *as* with the head of Augustus turned to the left as well as to the right. As this new type of the sestertius and the dupondius was not adopted by any of the other moneyers of Augustus, and, as we do not possess any further issues of the bronze money of the larger denominations, we may presume that these triumvirs were the last to strike these coins under the provisions which had been in force since B.C. 16.

Marcus Maecilius Tullus is only known to history from his coins. His associates at the mint, as we have seen, were M. Salvius Otho and P. Lurius Agrippa.

The globe under the neck of Augustus relates to the universality of his rule and victories.

[1] A variety in the Hunter collection has the globe.

[2] The specimen of this type figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 160, no. 5) is described by him as a *grand bronze;* but it is certainly a *moyen bronze*, and therefore an as. Babelon does not describe the sestertius.

[3] Marcus Salvius Otho was probably the grandfather of the emperor Otho. Suetonius

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius[1]	
	124·6	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST	Similar.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 67.[2]]

As

4691	170·5	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT ·	Similar. **[Pl. lxxii. 11.]**
4692	151·4	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4693	228·5	Æ 1·1	Similar; head of Augustus r.[3]	Similar.

(*Otho*, i.) tells us that the ancestors of the emperor Otho were originally from the town of Ferentum and of an ancient and honourable family, and, indeed, one of the most considerable in Etruria. His grandfather, M. Salvius Otho, whose father was a Roman knight, was made a senator by the favour of Livia, in whose house he had his education. He never rose higher than to the praetorship. On account of the similarity of the types and denominations of his coins there can be no question that his colleagues at the mint were M. Maecilius Tullus and P. Lurius Agrippa; for, like them, he struck the sestertius and the dupondius with the new obverse type, and like P. Lurius Agrippa he issued the dupondius of the old type. On the as the head of Augustus is turned to the left as well as to the right.

There is a variety of the sestertius which, like the similar piece of M. Maecilius Tullus, has a globe or ball below the neck (Gnecchi, *Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 174).

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 416, 6) mentions a *moyen bronze*, i.e. dupondius, of the new type struck by M. Salvius Otho, but he does not figure it.

[2] The coin here illustrated is in the Bahrfeldt collection. There is another specimen in the Capitoline Museum, which was formerly in the Bignami collection.

[3] A variety formerly in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, reading TRBV · POT ·, is figured by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 67).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4694	190·3	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4695	183·3	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiii. 1.]**
4696	171·9	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4697	152·7	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
4698	165·5	Æ 1·15	Similar; counterstruck with IMP AVG	Similar. (Rev. G. J. Chester)

P. LVRIVS AGRIPPA

(PUBLIUS LURIUS AGRIPPA[1])

Dupondius

Type I.

	146·6	Æ 1·2	Head of Augustus l., laureate; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand, and with her r. touching the fillet of the wreath on the head of the emperor; around, CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT	P · LVRIVS · AGRIPPA · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4682). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 154, no. 1.]

[1] The Luria gens is very little known. The moneyer, of whom our only record is his coins, may have been a son of Marcus Lurius, who was praefect of Sardinia in B.C. 40; was expelled from that island by Menas, a lieutenant of Sextus Pompey; and later commanded the right wing of the Caesarian fleet at the battle of Actium. P. Lurius Agrippa is the only member of his

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
	107·2 (*worn*)	Æ 1·05	Within oak-wreath, and in three lines, AVGVS · TRI BVN · POTEST	Similar; moneyer's name reading, P LVRIVS AG RP III R A A A F F

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 155, no. 4.[1]]

As

4699	178·6	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus l., bare; around, CAESAR · AVG VST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT ·	Similar; moneyer's name, P · LVRIVS · AGRIPPA · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (Stewart Coll., 1847)
4700	168·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiii. 2.]**
4701	109·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·0	Similar; countermarked, CAESAR (CAESAR).	Similar. (Parkes Weber Coll.)
4702	183·5	Æ 1·05	Similar; head of Augustus r.[2]; no countermark.	Similar.
4703	178·5	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
4704	165·3	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiii. 3.]**
4705	163·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4706	149·6	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; countermarked with CAESAR (CAESAR). (Rev. G. J. Chester)

gens of whom coins are known. He had as colleagues M. Maecilius Tullus and M. Salvius Otho; for, like them, he struck at least the dupondius of the new type, and like M. Salvius Otho, he also struck the dupondius of the old type. On the as the head of Augustus is turned to the left as well as to the right.

[1] Babelon (*loc. cit.*) does not figure this coin, which has the legends blundered. The illustration is from the specimen in the Paris collection.

[2] A variety with the head of Augustus to right, and reading PONTIFEX. MAX. TRIB. POT, is described by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 9) as being in the Bignami collection. It is now in the Capitoline Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 4; A.U.C. 750[1]	
			Moneyers	
			P. Betilienus Bassus; C. Naevius Capella; C. Rubellius Blandus; L. Valerius Catullus	
			P . BETILIENVS BASSVS	
			(PUBLIUS BETILIENUS BASSUS[2])	
			Quadrans	
4707	50·0	Æ ·65	Ꝑ · BETILIENVS · BASSVS · In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	A circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (*Triumvir aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). **[Pl. lxxiii. 4.]**
4708	39·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			C . NAEVIVS CAPELLA	
			(CAIUS NAEVIUS CAPELLA[3])	
			Quadrans	
4709	44·6	Æ ·56	C · NAEVIVS · CAPELLA In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	A circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4707). **[Pl. lxxiii. 5.]**
4710	41·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Similarity of type and fabric leaves no doubt that four moneyers held office at the mint during B.C. 4 instead of the usual number, three. It is possible that during that year one of the moneyers may have died, and his place have been taken by another; but it must be noted that in the next year there is absolute evidence of a quatuorvirate of the mint, as all four members of the college place, at the same time, their names on all the coins, the order of which is interchanged, thus combining a separate with a joint-issue. They, however, still styled themselves triumvirs. The coinage of B.C. 4 differs in one respect, inasmuch as each moneyer has a separate issue. The only denomination struck by all four moneyers is the quadrans, which is of one type only, and differed in this respect from coins of the same denomination previously issued. The type of the coin-anvil for the reverse occurred in former issues (see above, pp. 76, 88), but then always accompanied with a cornucopiae on the obverse, which is now omitted, leaving only the letters S . C. This type is the only one issued for the coinages of the years B.C. 4, 3, showing clearly that it belonged to the end of the series.

[2] Of the moneyer Publius Betilienus Bassus there appears to be no record beyond that of his coinage. Seneca (*de Ira*, iii. 18) speaks of a Betilienus Bassus who was put to death in the reign of Caligula, and it is supposed that he may be the same as the Betillinus Cassius who, Dion Cassius (lix. 25) relates, was executed by command of that emperor. His colleagues at the mint were C. Naevius Capella, C. Rubellius Blandus, and L. Valerius Catullus, and the only denomination issued by him was the quadrans.

[3] This moneyer is also only known from his coins. The cognomen *Capella* in connection with the Naevia gens appears to occur only on coins. Naevius had as colleagues at the mint, P. Betilienus Bassus, C. Rubellius Blandus, and L. Valerius Catullus, and, like them, he struck the quadrans only and of one type.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . RVBELLIVS BLANDVS	
			(CAIUS RUBELLIUS BLANDUS[1])	
			Quadrans	
4711	54·2	Æ ·65	C · RVBELLIVS · BLAND VS · In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	A circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4707). **[Pl. lxxiii. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			L . VALERIVS CATVLLVS	
			(LUCIUS VALERIUS CATULLUS[2])	
			Quadrans	
4712	32·9	Æ ·7	L · VALERIVS · CATVLL VS · In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	A circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath; around, III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4707). **[Pl. lxxiii. 7.]**

[1] The Rubellia gens appears not to have come into notice till the end of the republic or at the beginning of the empire. Tacitus (*Ann.*, vi. 27, 45) mentions a Rubellius Blandus, who married in A.D. 33 Julia, the daughter of Drusus, the son of the emperor Tiberius, and whose grandfather was a Roman knight of Tibur. There was also in the Senate in A.D. 21 a Rubellius Blandus, a man of consular rank (Tacitus, *Ann.*, iii. 23, 51), who was probably the same as the husband of Julia. The moneyer may have been the father of the husband of Julia. His colleagues at the mint were P. Betilienus Bassus, C. Naevius Capella, and L. Valerius Catullus. Like them he only struck the quadrans.

[2] We have no further record of Lucius Valerius Catullus beyond that he was a moneyer of the Roman mint. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 523) suggests that he may have been a son of the celebrated poet, C. Valerius Catullus, who was born in B.C. 87, and died in his thirtieth year, B.C. 57. This identification is, however, not at all probable, as in B.C. 4, or B.C. 9—4, the date given by Babelon for this issue, the moneyer would have been well over sixty years of age. His colleagues at the mint were P. Betilienus Bassus, C. Naevius Capella, and C. Rubellius Blandus, and the only denomination which he also struck was the quadrans of one type only.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 3; A.U.C. 751[1]	
			Moneyers	
			APRONIUS; GALUS; MESSALLA; SISENNA	
			APRONIVS	
			([LUCIUS?] APRONIUS[2])	
			Quadrans	
4713	48·0	Æ ·7	APRONIVS · MESSALLA · III · VIR In the centre, a circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath.	GALVS · SISENNA · A · A · A · F · F · (*Aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxiii. 8.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4714	34·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · GALVS
4715	51·1	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyers' names, APRONIVS · SISENNA; the coin-anvil is square.	Similar; moneyers' names, GALVS · MESSALLA

[1] In the coinage of this year we have undoubted evidence of a quatuorvirate of the mint, though the various members still styled themselves *triumviri*. The issue was a joint one, unlike that of the preceding year, and the name of each moneyer is placed on all the coins, but varying in their order, and in such a manner as to demonstrate that each one put his name first on his particular issue. Froehner (*Méd. rom.*, p. 3, note 1) gives 24 combinations of their names. The only denomination struck was the quadrans, which is of similar types to that of the preceding year, but there is a variation in the form of the coin-anvil, which is now transferred to the obverse, and the letters S . C to the reverse. On some it is circular as before; on others it is square, more like the representation of an altar: in both cases it is ornamented with a wreath. On account of the small size of the coins, only the nomen or cognomen of each moneyer is given. In consequence their identification is practically impossible. Two names are placed on the obverse and two on the reverse, and their titles, no doubt for reasons of spacing, are divided between the two sides.

[2] The moneyer Apronius has been identified with L. Apronius, who was consul suffectus in A.D. 8; commanded under Drusus and Germanicus in the war in Germany, A.D. 14—15, and for his services obtained the honour of the *ornamenta triumphalia*. In A.D. 20 he succeeded M. Furius Camillus as proconsul in the government of Africa, and carried on the war against Tacfarinas. Later he returned to Germany as praetor, and lost his life in the war against the Frisii. He had a son, L. Apronius Caesianus, who accompanied his father to Africa in A.D. 20, and who was consul with Caligula in A.D. 39. It is uncertain whether the coins were struck by either of these members of the Apronia gens. Apronius is the only member of the gens of whom we possess coins. His colleagues at the mint were Galus, Messalla, and Sisenna, with whom, as already stated, he issued a joint-coinage consisting of the quadrans only.

Count de Salis considered this joint-coinage to be the latest issued bearing the names of the moneyers. This view is certainly supported by the coins themselves, the types of which vary from any of the preceding issues. In the following year, B.C. 2, Augustus received the title of *Pater Patriae*, which appears on nearly all the coins in gold and silver issued from that date, but it never occurs on those which bear moneyers' names. This circumstance, when taken into consideration with the coinage issued after B.C. 3, appears to provide us with the precise date at which we are to fix the disappearance of the moneyers' names.

It is evident that after the reappearance of the moneyers' names the system on which the mint had been organized was somewhat irregular, and that only in one instance were gold, silver, and bronze coins struck by the same college of moneyers. In these circumstances it may have been found difficult to regulate the supply of the coinage to the demand, and,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			GALVS	
			(GALUS OR GALLUS[1])	
			Quadrans	
4716	48·6	Æ ·7	GALVS · MESSALLA · III · VIR · In the centre, a square coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath.	APRONIVS · SISENNA · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4713). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxiii. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4717	44·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · APRONIVS
4718	41·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4719	46·2	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyers' names, GALVS · SISENNA; the coin-anvil is circular.	Similar; moneyers' names, APRONIVS · MESSALLA
4720	46·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, MESSALLA · APRONIVS **[Pl. lxxiii. 10.]**
4721	44·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

in consequence, a return was made to the system which had been adopted at least between the years B.C. 27—17, when all the coins in gold and silver were struck in the name of the emperor only, but with the addition of a regular bronze currency under the direction of the Senate. This line of demarcation between the old and the new systems also establishes the limit of the coins of the Roman mint described in this work.

[1] As the cognomen Galus or Gallus was borne by a large number of families it would be mere conjecture to attempt to identify this moneyer. He may have been connected with L. Caninius Gallus, who was a moneyer three years previously (see above, p. 103). His colleagues at the mint, as shown by the coins, were Apronius, Messalla, and Sisenna, with whom he issued a joint currency consisting of the quadrans only. Babelon has mentioned the coinages of Apronius, Messalla, and Sisenna under their respective families, but he omitted to do so in the case of Galus.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			MESSALLA	
			([VALERIUS] MESSALLA[1])	
			Quadrans	
4722	49·7	Æ ·65	MESSALLA · APRONIVS · III · VIR. In the centre, a circular coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath.	GALVS · SISENNA · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4713). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxiii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4723	53·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · GALVS **[Pl. lxxiii. 12.]**
4724	52·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
4725	51·8	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyers' names, MESSALLA · GALVS	Similar; moneyers' names, APRONIVS · SISENNA
4726	46·0	Æ ·7	Similar; the coin-anvil is square.	Similar.
4727	48·7	Æ ·65	Similar; the coin-anvil is circular.	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · APRONIVS **[Pl. lxxiii. 13.]** (Boyne Coll., 1843.)
4728	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyers' names, MESSALLA · SISENNA	Similar; moneyers' names, GALVS · APRONIVS

[1] We have no means of identifying this moneyer, but he may have been connected with Volusus Valerius Messalla, who was also a moneyer, and whose coins are attributed to *circ.* B.C. 7 (see above, p. 100). Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 522, 523) has attributed these quadrantes to Volusus Valerius Messalla, but as at that time the same moneyer did not strike the as and the quadrans together, the two series must be assigned to different issues. It is not impossible that the moneyer of B.C. 7 was reappointed in B.C. 3. Messalla's colleagues at the mint, as already mentioned, were Apronius, Galus, and Sisenna, and like them he struck only the quadrans.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SISENNA	
			([CORNELIUS] SISENNA[1])	
			Quadrans	
4729	51·0	Æ ·7	SISENNA · APRONIVS · III · VIR · In the centre, a square coin-anvil, ornamented with wreath.	GALVS · MESSALLA · A · A · A · F · F · (see no. 4713). In the centre, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. lxxiii. 14.]**
4730	45·2	Æ ·65	Similar; the coin-anvil is circular.	Similar.
4731	48·4	Æ ·65	Similar; the coin-anvil is square.	Similar; moneyers' names, MESSALLA · GALVS
4732	48·2	Æ ·65	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · GALVS; the coin-anvil is circular.	Similar; moneyers' names, MESSALLA·APRONIVS
4733	51·7	Æ ·65	Similar; moneyers' names, SISENNA · MESSALLA	Similar; moneyers' names, APRONIVS · GALVS **[Pl. lxxiii. 15.]** (Boyne Coll., 1843.)
4734	45·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, GALVS · APRONIVS

[1] This moneyer is also unknown except from his coins. Babelon (vol. i., p. 432) suggests that he was a son of L. Cornelius Sisenna, the historian, who was born *circ.* B.C. 114, and was praetor B.C. 78, the year when Sulla died. This identification not only is not probable, but not even possible, as the moneyer did not hold office till quite the end of the century. His colleagues at the mint were Apronius, Galus, and Messalla, and like them he struck only the quadrans.

ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE

Before dealing with the coins of the Roman Republic of the same types and denominations as those struck in Rome, which Count de Salis has assigned to local issues outside the capital, under the title of "Coinage of Italy," and which do not begin till some years after B.C. 268, we must retrace our steps, and, for reasons of chronology, we must describe the section usually designated as "The Romano-Campanian Coinage." During the greater part of its issue the silver coins were in direct relation with the aes grave, more especially with that attributed to Campania. As its name indicates, the Romano-Campanian coinage was issued in the district of Campania, but not till after it had fallen under the domination of Rome. This happened in B.C. 338. Five years previous to that date a war had broken out between the Samnites of the Hills and the Samnites of the Plain. The latter invoked the aid of the Campanians, and Capua being besieged, the inhabitants of that city appealed to Rome for assistance. Though Rome had recently entered into a treaty with Samnium the appeal succeeded, and an army was sent to the relief of Capua under the command of the consuls M. Valerius Corvus and A. Cornelius Cossus. The Roman generals were victorious, and in B.C. 341 a treaty was concluded between Rome and Samnium. In the next year the great Latin war began, and on this occasion the Campanians joined the Latins; but Samnium stood by her treaty. The result of this conflict was again the triumph of Rome, and in B.C. 338 Campania and the neighbouring districts fell under Roman domination. At the close of the war the Senate proceeded to make such a settlement of the conquered communities as might deliver Rome from future fears of insurrection. The principle adopted was to divide the interests of the different communities by bestowing privileges on some and by reducing others to subjection, thus establishing a division of interests, which would render coalition in the future difficult. To some was granted full citizenship, so that their citizens became citizens of Rome and voted in the Comitia. Others received a modified Roman citizenship and no self-government; whilst to the rest was given a modified citizenship and with it self-government. These last enjoyed the right of *connubium* and *commercium*, but not the *jus suffragii et honorum*. This form of government was bestowed in B.C. 338 on various Latin communities, and also on some in Campania, amongst the latter being Capua, Atella, Calatia and Velecha. These cities were accorded the right of coinage, but in bronze only, the name of each one being given in Oscan characters. We do not know the exact position of these cities to each other, but from the nature of their coinages Atella, Calatia and Velecha must have held a subordinate one to that of Capua. To these series of coins another must be added in gold, silver, and bronze, bearing the name of Rome, which has been attributed to Capua. This concession or privilege would give to Capua a distinction not

enjoyed by the other cities. It is with this last series of coins, which were issued in the name of Rome, that we have now to deal.[1]

Denominations.—The denominations comprised in this coinage are: in *gold* the stater and half-stater, of the value of six and three scruples respectively; in *silver* the didrachm, drachm, and litra; and in *bronze* the double-litra, litra, half-litra, and quarter-litra. To these, towards the end of the series, may be added bronze money of the Roman standard, trientes to semunciae.

Classification.—The coinage seems to fall into three well-marked Periods as follows:—

Period I. (*circ.* B.C. 335—312). The coins of this Period are, in *silver* the didrachm and the litra, and in *bronze* the double-litra, litra, and half-litra. The silver coins are of the reduced Phocaean-Campanian standard (weight of the didrachm 117 grs. = 7·58 gram.), which was in use in most of the cities of Southern Italy. The original weight of this didrachm was about 128 grs. (8·30 gram.), but by the middle of the 4th cent. B.C., at the time of its adoption in Campania, it had fallen *de facto*, if not *de jure*, to 117 grs. (7·58 gram.). The weight of the bronze litra was about 120 grs. (7·8 gram.), but its relative value to silver is not known. It was probably a token money. Between the silver coins of this period and the urban issues of the aes grave there appears not to have been any definite rate of exchange.

All the coins bear the name of Rome, or rather the name of the Roman people, in the genitive case, ROMANO for ROMANORVM. An exception to this general rule is met with in a bronze coin bearing the legend in Greek ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ. It is of a type similar to coins of Naples (see below, p. 125).

Period II. (*circ.* B.C. 312—290). The reduced Phocaean standard is now replaced by the scruple standard, and the didrachm minted at Capua descends from 117 to 105 grs. (7·58 to 6·82 gram.). The scruple standard (17·55 grs. or 1·137 gram. = $\frac{1}{288}$ of the heavy Attic pound) had been adopted in Etruria and Central Italy as the silver unit of value, and had been for some time accepted in Rome. This new Campanian didrachm, which weighed six scruples, was now brought into relation with the aes grave, so that one scruple of silver was equal to the libral as, this giving a ratio of silver to bronze of 1 : 250[2] on the computation of the Attic pound. By this reduction in the standard the silver coins of Campania now passed into currency side by side with the heavy bronze coinage

[1] For a critical study of this coinage in connection with the aes grave of Rome and Campania we would refer our readers to a recent article published by Dr. E. J. Haeberlin (*Die Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*). This article is a prelude to a *Corpus* of the aes grave. The two main points on which Dr. Haeberlin insists are: (i.) that the basis of the heavy bronze money issued at Rome was not the old Attic pound of 5057 grs. (327·45 gram.), but the light Oscan pound of 4210 grs. (273 gram.), which would give a relative value of silver to bronze of 1 : 120; and (ii.) that to each issue of the silver didrachm struck after *circ.* B.C. 312 there belonged a series of Campanian aes grave and a quadrilateral bar, commonly called the *quincussis*, thus showing a direct relationship between the silver and the bronze money. In this catalogue the various classes of aes grave and the quadrilateral bars included by Dr. Haeberlin in his system are omitted, as having been already described in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Italy.*

[2] On the evidence of the gold coin with *obv.* head of Janus and *rev.* oath-scene (see below, p. 131), which is marked with the value XXX. denoting that it represented thirty libral *asses*, so that one scruple of gold would be equal to 7½ *asses*, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 266) has placed the ratio of gold and silver for the Campanian coinage at 1 : 10, and that of silver and bronze at 1 : 180. As, however, all these gold coins (four specimens only being known) are possibly false, this computation is very uncertain.

of Rome and Latium. The denominations issued were, in *silver* the didrachm and drachm, and in *bronze* the litra, half-litra, and quarter-litra. The didrachms show four different types, to each of which Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, pp. 29, 34) has assigned a separate series of Campanian aes grave and a quadrilateral bar. These silver and heavy bronze coins are connected either by common symbols or by a community of types.

On the first type of the didrachm (*obv.* head of Roma in Phrygian helmet; *rev.* Victory attaching wreath to palm-branch) the legend is written ROMANO, as in the previous Period, but on all the others, including the bronze money, the inscription is changed to ROMA.

Period III. (*circ.* B.C. 290—240). A gold coinage is now introduced consisting of the stater and half-stater, of the value of six and three scruples, with the types, head of Janus and *rev.* oath-scene. These have usually been assigned to the previous Period, but in our descriptions reasons will be stated for attributing them to a somewhat later date (see below, p. 131). The silver didrachm of six scruples is continued, but of it there is only one type, the *quadrigatus*, i.e. with head of Janus on the obverse and Jupiter in a quadriga on the reverse. The drachm of the same type occurs, but there are no bronze litrae, &c., which can be classed with this issue of gold and silver. To the end of this Period, however, there may be assigned certain bronze coins, trientes to semunciae, which, according to Mommsen, were struck either on a semi-libral or on a triental standard (see below, p. 135).

Period IV. (*circ.* B.C. 216—211). The coins in electrum and silver assigned to this Period come under a somewhat different category, as they are of the nature of "Money of Necessity," which may be assigned to a period when the Carthaginian troops under Hannibal occupied Capua, or were in the neighbourhood (see below, p. 139). These coins consist of half-staters (?) in electrum and drachms (?) in silver, but both series are much debased and of light weight.

Though these coins appear to fall into distinct groups, there is considerable difficulty through lack of numismatic and historic evidence in ascertaining the date and duration of each one. The dates given above to the first two Periods are approximately those assigned to them by Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin. There is a general consensus of opinion that these Romano-Campanian coins were first struck soon after Campania came under the domination of Rome in B.C. 338. It is also generally accepted that the aes grave coinage was not instituted at Rome till that year, after the close of the great Latin war. If a short period be allowed to elapse for Rome to establish a silver currency outside the city, the date B.C. 335 may be an approximate one for the institution of the mint at Capua. The date of the commencement of the second Period appears to have been satisfactorily established by Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 34), who has shown that there exists a community of types between the first issue of the didrachm of the scruple standard with head of Rome and Victory and the Campanian aes grave having for the reverse type a *Wheel*,[1] which may commemorate the construction of the great military road, the Via Appia, from Rome to Capua. This road was completed by the censor, Appius Claudius, in B.C. 312. Mommsen

[1] During the Empire the construction of the Via Trajana was commemorated on gold, silver and bronze coins of Trajan, having for reverse type a female figure, reclining, holding a wheel and a reed (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. ii., p. 86).

(*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 265) had assigned the change in the form of the legend from ROMANO to ROMA, on the adoption of the scruple standard, to B.C. 318, when the Roman rule at Capua, hitherto nominal, was more rigidly enforced, and the city placed under the charge of a special governor or praefect. In assigning the date B.C. 290—240 for Period III. we have been influenced by two main circumstances, viz., the types of the coins, and subsequent events connected with the coinages of the Roman mint. The only silver coins of this Period are the *quadrigati*, didrachms and drachms, with the head of Janus and Jupiter in a quadriga. With these Count de Salis has classed the gold staters and half-staters of six and three scruples, having for reverse type the oath-scene. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 230) has made the first issue of the *quadrigati* to coincide with the institution of a silver currency at Rome in B.C. 268. Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 39) refers it back to B.C. 286, when he considers the Roman *as* lost half its weight and was issued on a semi-libral standard. This does not, however, appear to account for the change in the type of the silver money nor for the type of the gold. Count de Salis, who had assigned the first issue of the *quadrigati* before B.C. 268, did not give a definite date for this change of type. We are therefore in the main disposed to accept the attribution of these coins to the early years of the third century, and as the types, both of the gold and silver, seem to mark some great occasion, it is not improbable that they may refer to the closing scene of the third Samnite war, when by her victories Rome had established her rule over the whole of Central Italy, and when she may have selected this opportunity to renew her treaties with her allies. As the introduction of this gold coinage must have been intended to commemorate some special event, it is therefore to B.C. 290 that we would ascribe its first issue.

How long the issue of the *quadrigati* lasted is a further question, and one even more difficult to decide. Both Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin agree in bringing it down to the period of the Hannibalic war, and this view has been generally accepted. A clue to the solution of this problem may, however, be found in the coinages of Rome after B.C. 268. When Rome instituted her new money in that year all the autonomous silver coinages in Italy ceased, with the exception of those of a few cities, amongst which were Naples, Tarentum, and Rhegium. In their coinages these cities had hitherto not been affected by any restrictions from Rome. It is therefore possible that the silver issues at Capua came also to an end at that date. On the other hand, they may have been continued for some time longer, but not after Rome had established local mints which were to issue silver and bronze coins of her own types and standards. This, however, does not appear to have occurred immediately after B.C. 268, but as will be shown, when dealing with the "Coinage of Italy," not until the bronze money was reduced to the *sextantal* standard, the date of which may be put about the end of the first Punic war. A single exception occurs in the case of Luceria, which issued bronze money of Roman types based on the *triental* standard. It will also be shown that besides these issues of local mints there were others struck by appointed moneyers in various districts, which hitherto have not been recognised as of this nature. As it does not seem at all probable that Capua would be permitted to strike silver coins of a separate type and denomination after Rome had established local mints issuing money of her own types and standards, the *quadrigati* were probably suspended from that time, i.e., *circ.* B.C. 240. They may

not, however, have been withdrawn at once from circulation, but for a short period they may have been current side by side with the silver money of Rome. Their absence from all the finds in which the earliest Roman denarii were met with rather points to the circumstance that this currency did not last long.

The issue of the electrum and silver coins, which are assigned to the fourth Period, and which are of a later date (*circ.* B.C. 216—211), does not affect the question, as that money forms a separate series and was not struck under Roman influence, the mint at Capua having been revived on a special occasion and for a special purpose (see below, p. 139). It, however, does show that Capua could not then have been issuing the *quadrigati* bearing the name of Roma.

There still remains one further point to be dealt with which is of importance, viz., in what city or cities were these Romano-Campanian coins struck? The occurrence of types which are met with on the coinages of various cities of Central Italy seems to suggest that they may not have emanated from one particular mint (see A. Sambon, *Riv. Ital.*, 1907, pp. 335 f.). The type of the bridled horse's head is found on coins of Cosa; the laureate head of Apollo and the free horse are reproduced on coins of Beneventum; the free horse is also a common type in South Italy; the head of Hercules may be seen on coins of Capua, Asculum, Teanum, Luceria, &c.; and Victory attaching a wreath to a palm-branch occurs on bronze pieces of Asculum. It remains, however, to be proved at which mints these types originated. The coins of Cosa could well have been copied from the Romano-Campanian pieces, and in the case of Beneventum we have a distinct instance of the adoption of an earlier type. Dr. Dressel (*Beschreib. ant. Münz., König. Mus.*, Bd. iii., p. 169), in remarking on the similarity of the bronze coin of Beneventum and the didrachm with ROMANO, says "that the dies for both pieces must have been made by the same engraver, and the coins must have been struck at the same mint." The Beneventum coin could not, however, have been issued before B.C. 268, when the name of the city was changed from Maleventum. As the Romano-Campanian coin cannot be attributed to so late a date, the Beneventum types must have been copies, not originals. This may have been the case with some of the other types. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 261) was of opinion that it is not possible to decide whether these Romano-Campanian coins were all struck at Capua, or whether some did not belong to one of the towns which enjoyed a modified right of citizenship; but later (*op. cit.*, t. iii., p. 224) he remarks that these coins with the name of Roma were undoubtedly struck at Capua and nowhere else. Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 5) is equally insistent, and considers that the Romano-Campanian silver coins formed a State currency, and that, from the beginning, the Roman system was based on two mints, a bronze mint in the capital and a silver mint at Capua, the two working together in close connection from B.C. 335 to 268. Babelon (*Introd.*, p. xxix.) has made a further suggestion, and would view the Romano-Campanian money in the light of "military coinages" issued by generals of the Roman army for the pay of the troops, and that it was the product of Roman mints established by the conquerors in the conquered districts. The question seems at present to be undetermined, but the uniformity of style and fabric, the repetition of some of the types, and the possibility of arranging the coins into consecutive groups and periods are in favour of one mint-place only.

PERIOD I.[1]

Circ. B.C. 335—312; A.U.C. 419—442

SERIES I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Didrachm[2]	
1	115·0	Æ ·8	Head of Mars l., bearded, wearing crested helmet with curved neck-piece; behind, oak-branch with acorn.	Horse's head r., with bridle, the reins ornamented with buckles; behind, ear of corn; on the truncation, a label inscribed ROMANO **[Pl. lxxiv. 1.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
2	115·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
3	86·6 (*worn*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4	86·5	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
			Litra[3]	
	10·1	Æ ·5	Head of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested helmet with curved neck-piece.	Horse's head r., with bridle; behind, ear of corn; before, ROMA[NO]

[Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxvii., no. 18.]

[1] For particulars of the denominations and weights of the coins classed to this Period see above, p. 117.

[2] The head of Mars on the silver coins and that of Minerva on the bronze are types common to many cities in Southern Italy and Sicily, the former specially in connection with coins of Syracuse; and the bridled horse's head, together with the heads of Mars and Minerva, is found on coins of Cosa (see Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxxii. 23-25). It is probable that the coins of Cosa were copies of the Campanian coins. The forepart of the horse and the ear of corn are also met with on coins of Asculum (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Italy*, p. 131, no. 1). The prototype of the horse's head is to be found on the fine pieces of the Carthaginians struck at Panormus about this time or a little earlier. As this type on the Romano-Campanian coins is associated with the head of Mars, it may have some reference to the Campanian cavalry, which was noted for its efficiency and valour. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pl. iii., no. 2) figures a barbarous copy of this didrachm in the Capitoline Museum with the head of Mars to right. The presence of these didrachms and those with the bust of Hercules (see below, p. 124) in a find at Beneventum, 1884, which contained also coins of the second half of the 4th cent. B.C. of Neapolis, Nola, Metapontum, &c., is strong evidence of their early date. The former were worn, the latter fine (Evans, *Horsemen of Tarentum*, pp. 92, 212).

[3] Fiorelli (*Annali di Num.*, t. i., p. 23) was the first to describe this silver coin, the specimen mentioned by him being in the collection of Sig. San Giorgio, Director of the Museum at Naples. The legend was read by him as ROMA, but a second specimen, which at

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE	
			Double-Litra [1]	
5	236·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested helmet ornamented with gryphon; before, ROMANO	Eagle with spread wings standing towards l. on thunderbolt; head turned to r.; a short sword on l.; around, ROMA NO; below, K (Kapua). **[Pl. lxxiv. 2.]**
			Half-Litra [2]	
6	97·2	Æ ·7	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested helmet with curved neck-piece.[3]	Horse's head r., with bridle, on base; behind, ROMA NO
7	83·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
8	82·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO. **[Pl. lxxiv. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
9	67·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
10	66·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

a later period belonged to MM. Rollin, showed the correct reading to be ROMANO. The weight of the second coin is 0·65 gram. (10·1 grs.), proving it to be a litra or $\frac{1}{5}$ drachm (Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 33).

[1] The eagle standing on a thunderbolt occurs also on bronze coins struck at Capua, bearing the name of the city in Oscan characters. The presence of the letter K on the above coin seems to identify it without question with that city. The object on the left of the eagle is a short sword, not a club (Babelon, vol. i., p. 14, no. 10). Babelon, who had read the legend on the reverse as ROMA and not ROMANO, thought that this coin was struck at a town in Bruttium, probably Consentia, during the second Punic war, but the type and legend ROMANO clearly show that it is of a much earlier date. Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 21) has also classed this coin with the issue of the earliest of the Romano-Campanian didrachms.

[2] Garrucci (*Sylloge*, p. 49; *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxvii., nos. 27-29) mentions and figures coins of this type reading ↄOMAOЯ, ROMMOC and ROMAAC, and he adds, in the first instance, that as the Campanian engravers never used the lunate *sigma* it is probable that these pieces were struck at Tarentum or Asculum, but subsequently (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 61) he decided that they are Gaulish and were probably issued in Northern Italy. There are similar varieties in the Berlin collection (see *Beschreib. ant. Münz.*, Bd. iii., pp. 172-173, nos. 103-106); and Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pp. 400-403) gives a long list of blundered legends (see below, no. 18). Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 60, pl. lxxvii., no. 22) mentions and figures a specimen in the Depoletti collection with traces of the letters SVES, showing that it was struck over a coin of Suessa, but this piece was not mentioned in the catalogue when that collection was sold in 1882. This is no evidence, as Babelon (vol. i., p. 11) seems to think, that these coins were minted at Suessa. In the Vicarello hoard there were 916 specimens of these half-litrae and 1156 litrae with the reverse type a lion holding a spear in its jaws (see below, p. 124). As this number was out of all proportion to the other coins of Southern Italy present in the hoard, it proves that they were freely imported into Latium and circulated legally in Roman territory. They spread everywhere in such profusion that they even served as prototypes to the later Gaulish silver coinages (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 262).

[3] Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, p. 394, no. 3) says there appears to be a gryphon on the helmet; but there are no traces of it on any of the Museum specimens.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
11	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMAO for RO MAИO
12	92·2	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Minerva r.	Similar; ROMAИ[O] **[Pl. lxxiv. 4.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
13	75·6	Æ ·7	Similar; below and before head of Minerva, ROMA NO	Similar.
14	91·0	Æ ·8	Similar; behind head, star.	Horse's head l.[1] with bridle; around, RO MA NO **[Pl. lxxiv. 5.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
15	80·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; RO MA NO
16	72·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; RO MA NO
17	79·0	Æ ·7	Similar; no star.	Similar; legend, ROMANO, behind head of horse.
18	68·0	Æ ·7	Similar; legend reading inwards and backwards, ONΛΛΛOЯ[2]	Similar; legend, KOMA N[O], around horse's head.

SERIES II.

SILVER

Didrachm

19	113·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo l., laureate; hair long; before, RO MANO	Free horse galloping r.[3]; above, star of sixteen rays.
20	110·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)

[1] The horse's head to right or left is also met with on coins of Cosa (Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxxii., nos. 23—25).

[2] This is one of the pieces with blundered legends. It may be Gaulish.

There is in the National Collection a barbarous imitation in silver of these half-litrae. It weighs 66·0 grs., and was probably intended to pass in currency for a drachm (see Pl. lxxiv. 6). It has on the obverse the head of Minerva r., wearing a helmet of which only the visor and curved neck-piece are shown, the back of the head not being covered; below the chin are the Oscan letters ⊓ ⊓; on the reverse is the horse's head r., the bridle ornamented with large buckles; before, a star; another below; around, ЯOM A VIII. This piece was probably issued in Samnium or in some city where the Oscan language was in use. Other specimens of this coin are in the Buda-Pesth and Windisch-Grätz, Vienna, collections.

[3] The free horse was a common coin-type in Southern Italy and Sicily, and, accompanied with a star, it is found on coins of Arpi and Salapia, in Apulia. The obverse and reverse types of these didrachms are reproduced on a bronze coin of Beneventum (Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. xc., no. 16), which could not have been struck before B.C. 268, when the name of that city was changed from Maleventum. The coin of Beneventum is therefore a copy of the Romano Campanian piece (see above, p. 120, for Dr. Dressel's remarks on these coins).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
21	105·5	Æ ·85	Similar; ROMANO	Similar. [Pl. lxxiv. 7.] (Woodhouse Coll.)
22	105·5	Æ ·8	Similar; ROMANO	Similar; star of eight rays. (Blacas Coll.)
			BRONZE	
			Litra	
23	188·0	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo r., diademed; hair long.	Lion walking r., head facing; it holds in its jaws a broken spear, on which it rests its left paw;[1] in the exergue, ROMANO
24	139·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
25	123·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO (Blacas Coll.)
26	123·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO [Pl. lxxiv. 8.]
27	132·0	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Apollo l.	Similar; ROMANO

SERIES III.

			SILVER	
			Didrachm	
28	112·7	Æ ·8	Bust of young Hercules r., diademed; wearing lion's skin tied in front; club on his shoulder.[2]	Wolf r., its head turned back, suckling the twins, Romulus and Remus; in the exergue, ROMANO

[1] The lion holding a spear in its jaws and grasping it with its paw occurs on bronze coins of Capua, Mateola, and Venusia of a later date. There is, however, a libral *as* of Praeneste showing on the obverse the facing head of a lion holding a short sword in its jaws (Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxix., no. 1). On coins of Perdiccas III. of Macedonia (B.C. 366—359) and of Cardia in Thrace a lion is breaking a spear with its mouth. There seems to have been a considerable adoption of the coin-types of Northern Greece in Italy at this time, showing that intimate commercial relations already existed between the two countries.

As these bronze coins were probably struck during the progress of the second Samnite war, it is not impossible that this coin-type may relate to events which occurred at the time. The issue must have been a very large one, as there were 1156 specimens in the Vicarello hoard (Henzen, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, 1854, p. 26).

[2] The bust of the young Hercules with the lion's skin or the club, or with both, is found on numerous coins of Capua, Asculum, Teanum, Luceria, and other cities. The reverse type is the earliest representation of the wolf and twins on coins. If these coins were struck during the Samnite war the type, though general, would point to the dominant position of Rome. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pp. 409, 410) gives other forms of the letter A, as Ⱥ, Λ. These coins vary in weight from 113·2 grs. to 95·5 grs.

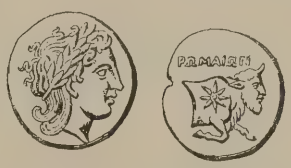
There do not appear to be any bronze coins, litrae, &c., which can be classed with this issue of silver. The half-litra (see p. 125) was evidently not struck at Capua.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
29	110·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
30	109·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiv. 9.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
31	108·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO (Woodhouse Coll.)
32	110·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO
33	108·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO (Blacas Coll.)

BRONZE

Half-Litra [1]

	75·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long.	Forepart of man-headed bull, swimming r.; on the shoulder a large star; above, ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ



[Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxxii., no. 14.]

---

[1] The obverse and reverse types of this coin occur on bronze litrae and half-litrae of Naples, which were struck about the end of the 4th cent. B.C. They would therefore be contemporaneous with this piece. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pp. 418, 419) mentions six specimens in various collections, and refers to a seventh described by Sambon (*Recherches*, p. 133, no. 7). This is the only coin of this series with the legend in Greek.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 225) has attributed this coin to Capua, and to a period soon after the subjection of the city (B.C. 338), when it had not yet received its modified form of citizenship, and was not compelled officially to use the Latin language. M. Ch. Lenormant and the Baron de Witte (*Rev. num.*, 1844, p. 251; *Études sur les vases peints*, p. 103) have suggested another solution, and have assigned it to Naples, its issue being placed in B.C. 327, when the city was betrayed into the hands of the Roman consul, Q. Publilius Philo, by the chief citizens, Charilaüs and Nymphius. Shortly afterwards Rome concluded an alliance with the inhabitants, *foedus Neapolitanum*, and it is at this epoch that this coin may have been struck. The name of Charilaüs, ΧΑΡΙΛΕΩΣ, occurs on autonomous coins of Naples, and it may be due to him that the coin with ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ was issued. The Greek legend is the equivalent of ROMANORVM.

In connection with this coin another in bronze may be mentioned, which is described and figured by Garrucci (*Sylloge*, p. 50, no. 24; *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxxii. 16), and which has on the obverse the head of Apollo laureate, and on the reverse a human-headed bull r., crowned by Victory; below, ИΛMO (i.e. ROMANO). It came from the Vicarello hoard, is badly preserved, and weighs 78 grs. (5 gram.). Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1899, p. 417) doubts the accuracy of Garrucci's reading of the legend, and suggests that it is a blundered coin of Nola or Cales, or even more probably of Naples. Garrucci (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxii., no. 15) figures a similar piece with the legend TΛMOЯ on the obverse and the letter T on the reverse. This piece may have been struck at Teanum Sidicinum in Campania.

PERIOD II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 312—290; A.U.C. 442—464

SERIES I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Didrachm [2]	
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
34	100·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet with crest of gryphon's head; curved neck-piece; behind, symbol, cornucopiae.	Victory naked to the hips, standing r., and holding in l. hand palm-branch, to which with r. she attaches wreath with fillet; behind, ROMANO; on r., letter Α
35	102·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMANO; letter Σ
36	102·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Τ **[Pl. lxxiv. 10.]**
37	101·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bottle (?) with strap (*ampulla*).	Similar; letter Ψ
38	100·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter (?). (Payne Knight Coll.)

[1] For particulars of the date to which the coins of this Period are assigned, and of their weights, see above, p. 117.

[2] The didrachms of this issue, as already mentioned, are of the weight of six scruples. By this reduction from the heavier pieces of Period I., and by the adoption of the scruple standard, the silver coins are now brought into line with the aes grave, one scruple of silver being equal in value to the bronze as of the libral standard, so that they could pass into circulation as multiples of the as. This harmonisation must have been of the highest importance for commercial intercourse and trade between the various Italian States and also with Rome.

The head on the obverse is probably that of Roma characterised as the foundress of the city, the form of the helmet being an allusion to her Trojan origin. This would be the earliest representation in art of the head of the city (Haeberlin, *Corolla Num.*, p. 146). This same head occurs on the tressis, dupondius, and as of the libral standard, having for reverse type a *wheel*, which were issued in Campania, and with which series Dr. Haeberlin would connect these didrachms (Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. xxxix., nos. 1—3). The wheel may refer to the construction of the Via Appia (see above, p. 118). The types of the didrachm, both obverse and reverse, seem to relate to events connected with the Samnite war just before and about B.C. 312. In B C. 314 the Samnite army before Capua was completely defeated and compelled to retreat from Campania; in B.C. 313 Nola was evacuated and a favourable convention was granted by the conquerors; Fregellae, one of the chief strongholds in Latium, was captured, and fortresses were established throughout the newly conquered country, so that Apulia and Campania passed entirely into the hands of the Romans. Added to these events the great military road from Rome to Capua was completed (Mommsen, *Hist. Rom.*, vol. i., pp. 379-380). In these events we have ample material for explaining the types of these didrachms. It will be noticed that whilst the legend ROMANO is changed to ROMA on all the other silver coins of this Period, and also without exception on the bronze, the older form is retained on the silver pieces of this series. The date to be assigned to these didrachms is ascertainable from their weight, which shows that they were struck on the scruple standard of 17·55 grs., the didrachm representing six

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and double Greek letter on reverse	
39	101·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar; ROMANO; on r., letters Θ Θ (Blacas Coll.)
40	95·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letters. (Woodhouse Coll.)
41	99·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath, with strap.	Similar; letters M M
42	102·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bunch of grapes.	Similar; letters Ξ Ξ **[Pl. lxxiv. 11.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
43	101·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crescent.	Similar; letters P P
			BRONZE	
			Quarter-Litra[1]	
44	28·5	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet with crest of gryphon's head; curved neck-piece (similar to no. 34).	Dog walking r., his l. fore-leg raised; in the exergue, ROMA. (Woodhouse Coll.)
45	27·7	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiv. 12.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
46	25·5	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
47	24·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
48	22·5	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

scruples. Their maximum weight is 103 grs., and their average weight about 98 grs. (Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pp. 405-409). They therefore form a connecting link between the coins of Periods I. and II. The Greek letters, as privy marks of the mint or of the moneyers, are of two series, a single letter or a double letter, each one extending throughout the alphabet. Some letters are accompanied by a change of symbol on the obverse, whilst in other cases the same symbol occurs with varying letters (Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1899, pp. 405—409). It would seem that the dies for these coins were made by Greek artists, who used their own language in marking the issues of the dies, but the official language, Roman, for the inscription. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 180) draws special attention to these coins as showing that the colonies preserved their own language for domestic use, but for official purposes with Rome they employed Latin.

[1] Though the legend on these quarter-litrae reads ROMA for ROMANO, they seem to belong to the same issue as the above didrachms with ROMANO. The head of Roma is of precisely the same form, and the dog on the reverse, in the same attitude with one fore-leg raised, occurs as the obverse type of the quadrans of the aes grave of the "*Wheel* Series." Like the didrachms these quarter-litrae would therefore form a connecting link between the coins of the two Periods. On all subsequent issues ROMA and not ROMANO is used. Varieties read ROMA and ROMA.

SERIES II.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Didrachm	
49	102·0	Æ ·75	Head of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet; behind, club.	Free horse galloping r.; above, club; below, ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
50	97·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			BRONZE	
			Litra[2]	
51	99·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin tied in front; below, club.	Pegasus galloping r.; above, club; below, ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 14.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
52	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Half-Litra	
53	54·5	Æ ·65	Head of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet; behind, club (similar to no. 49).	Free horse galloping r.; above, club; below, ROMA (similar to no. 49). **[Pl. lxxiv. 15.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
54	53·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
55	39·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
56	37·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] In the didrachm and bronze coins of this series we have a practical combination of the types of two previous issues with the legend ROMANO, but in the earlier instance Mars is bearded. This martial type may have reference to the Samnite War, which may not have come to an end when the coins were minted. The pegasus is found on autonomous bronze coins of Frentani, Croton and Locri, but a more special instance is that of the quadrilateral piece of the *aes signatum*, having the eagle holding a thunderbolt on the obverse and the pegasus with ROMANOM on the reverse (see vol. i., p. 3). Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 34) associates with this series of silver coins the Campanian aes grave, on which the symbol, a club, occurs on both faces of the coins from as to uncia. The as of that issue shows the head of Roma on the obverse and on the reverse, and the semis the head of Minerva.

[2] The attribution of these litrae to this series is somewhat doubtful. Practically the only connection is the symbol on the reverse, a club. The type was closely copied on a semuncia of a later date attributed to Luceria (see below, p. 148).

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			SILVER	
			Didrachm	
57	103·5	Æ ·75	Head of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet ornamented with gryphon.	Horse's head r., with bridle and single rein; behind, sickle (*falx*); below, ROMA[2]
58	103·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 16.]**
59	102·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
60	101·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
			Drachm	
61	49·3	Æ ·6	Similar; helmet of Mars not ornamented with gryphon.	Similar.
62	46·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
63	44·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 17.]**
			BRONZE	
			Half-Litra	
64	49·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; bridle with double rein ornamented with buckle; below head, RO MA
65	49·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
66	45·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiv. 18.]**
67	41·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)

[1] These didrachms are similar in type to those bearing the legend ROMANO, which, on account of their weight, are assigned to a somewhat earlier date (see above, p. 121). The two series are also connected by the symbols; on the earlier coins it is an ear of corn; on these it is a sickle. The helmet ornamented with a gryphon is found on contemporary coins of Heraclea, Bruttium, and Syracuse.

[2] There is in the Haeberlin collection a didrachm of this type with the symbol a sickle, which has the legend ROMANO for ROMA (Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 32). This may have been a blunder on the part of the engraver of the die, or, as the coin is plated, it may be an ancient forgery.

Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 34) has associated with the silver coins of this series the

SERIES IV.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SILVER	
			Didrachm	
68	99·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair long.	Free horse galloping l.; above, ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 19.]**
69	97·0 *(oxidised)*	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
			Drachm[2]	
	49·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 28, no. 38.]

			BRONZE	
			Half-Litra	
70	61·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; horse with bridle; legend, ROMA, below. **[Pl. lxxiv. 20.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
71	50·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
72	49·4	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
73	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
74	45·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

Campanian aes grave, which have also the sickle for a special symbol. The as of that issue has for the obverse type the head of Janus, and for the reverse the head of Mercury (Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, Pl. xxxvi., no. 1).

[1] The types of these coins, silver and bronze, are only a repetition of those of the didrachms bearing the legend ROMANO, but with slight variations (see above, p. 123). On the obverse the head of Apollo is turned to the right instead of to the left, and a similar change is made in the position of the horse on the reverse. The legend also is transferred from the obverse to the reverse, and is changed from ROMANO to ROMA. Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 34) has assigned with this issue the series of aes grave of Campania of which the *as* shows the head of Apollo on the obverse and reverse, in each instance accompanied by a vine-leaf.

[2] Fabretti (*Raccolta*, p. 7, no. 149) mentions a variety of the drachm (42·2 grs.) with the legend ROMA

PERIOD III.[1]

Circ. B.C. 290—240; A.U.C. 464—514.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			GOLD	
			Stater	
75	106·1	Æ ·75	Head of Janus, laureate, with slight whiskers.	A youth kneeling towards l. on l. knee between two warriors, who touch with their swords a pig, which the youth holds in his hands; the warrior on the r., to whom the youth turns his head, is in Roman dress, and holds a spear in l. hand; the warrior on the l. is bearded and naked to the waist; he leans with l. hand on spear; in the exergue, ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
76	105·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiv. 21.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
			Half-Stater	
77	52·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, ROMA **[Pl. lxxiv. 22.]**

[1] The coins assigned to this Period are of gold, silver, and bronze (see above, p. 118). The last are of the semi-libral and triental standards, and are *struck*, not *cast*. The issue of the small struck pieces, litrae and half-litrae, appears to have ceased. The gold coins, staters and half-staters, or pieces of six and three scruples, though not issued at Rome, were the earliest struck under direct Roman influence.

In classifying these gold coins with the *quadrigati*, Count de Salis has assigned to them a date which has not hitherto been suggested. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 263) and Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 26) have given these gold coins to a period which would coincide with that of the reduction of the silver Romano-Campanian didrachms from the "reduced Phocaean" standard to the scruple standard. This classification was based by Dr. Haeberlin chiefly on the evidence of the four scruple piece in gold of the same type as the other gold coins, but which has on the obverse the marks of value XXX, denoting that it represented thirty libral asses. Of this denomination only four specimens are known, viz. in the British Museum, in the Vatican and the Museo Nazionale, Rome, and in the collection of the late Consul E. F. Weber, of Hamburg. The specimen in the Vatican was long since condemned by Borghesi and D'Ailly; that in the British Museum was pronounced false by Count de Salis, and this opinion has been often confirmed; and that in the Weber collection, from the Ponton d'Amécourt sale, is a duplicate of the Museum coin. These pieces must therefore be placed outside the question. Babelon (vol. i., p. 24) has suggested the date B.C. 211, and in support of this attribution he mentions that the type of these coins was created without doubt on the occasion when the Romans obtained definite possession of Campania, and a reconciliation took place on the expulsion of the Carthaginians. But history supplies a different account, for when Capua, after the departure of Hannibal, was compelled to surrender unconditionally to Rome, she was treated with signal severity for her treachery. Her nobles and senators were either put to death or imprisoned, her local magistracies were abolished, her citizens were expelled, and her whole territory was confiscated to the Roman State. It does not seem at all probable therefore that these coins, the reverse type of which

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Didrachm	
			With legend ROMA *incuse*[1]	
78	104·1	Æ ·9	Head of Janus, laureate, with slight whiskers indicated by two locks of hair.	Jupiter hurling thunderbolt with r. hand and holding sceptre in l., in quadriga r., driven by Victory; horses galloping; below, on tablet, ROMA (incuse).
79	104·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

records a treaty or alliance, can have been issued at this juncture. On similar grounds we are unable to accept their attribution to B.C. 209 by Dr. Willers, who looks upon them as "military coins" partly struck from gold given by the State to the praetor L. Veturius, who had been instrumental in obtaining the assistance of some of the colonies against the Carthaginians (*Corolla Num.*, pp. 319 f.). Dr. Willers' chief reason for connecting the coins with this occasion is based on the circumstance that many years later a descendant, Ti. Veturius, struck denarii with the same reverse type (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 535, no. 1). From similarity of fabric and style, and also of the obverse type, it seems impossible to separate these gold coins from the first issues of the *quadrigati*. The treatment of the head of Janus in both instances is precisely the same, and there is also a close connection in style and fabric. There is also a certain relationship in their reverse types. If the first issue of the *quadrigati* is to be assigned to the early years of the 3rd cent. B.C., the same date must be given to these gold pieces, and, as has already been suggested (see above, p. 119), we may see in the reverse types of both series a reference to the closing scenes of the third Samnite War in B.C. 290. Jupiter in a quadriga hurling his thunderbolt seems a fitting illustration of the late victories of Rome and her allies, and the oath-scene may be a record of the renewal of her treaties with the Italian States, and it might even have some reference to the late peace with the Samnites. In this scene, which represents the ancient form of oath-taking amongst the Latins and the Sabines (see above, pp. 55, 56), the youth holding the pig turns his head towards the warrior in Roman dress, as if appealing to him for the protection of his allies, who are indicated by the bearded, half-naked figure standing on the other side. As Rome had now established her dominion over the whole of Central Italy, the type of these coins would illustrate the position which she held in relation to the Italian States, who in future would look to her for protection.

From the present rarity of these gold coins it would seem that this issue did not extend over any considerable period. It is therefore possible that they were struck to commemorate a particular event. Bahrfeldt, who has carried his researches into all the public and most of the private collections of Roman coins in Europe, mentions only 21 specimens which have come under his notice (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, pp. 16-18). We have already referred to the duration of the issue of the *quadrigati* (see above, p. 119), and it is therefore only necessary to mention that probably it did not continue after Rome had established local mints for the issue of silver and bronze coins based on her own standard. The date to be assigned to the institution of these local issues is circ. B.C. 240, contemporary with the introduction of bronze coins of the sextantal standard.

As reference has been made to Dr. Haeberlin's classification in connection with previous Periods, it may be mentioned that during this one he assigns to the Capuan mint the *Heavy Apollo* series of the aes grave, which he identifies as cast on the basis of the Italian mina of 341 gram. (5263 grs.), and at the same time he attributes to the mint at Rome the *Heavy Janus-Mercury* series cast on the standard of the Attic pound of 327 gram. (5047 grs.). According to his classification Rome was issuing her own bronze coinage based on the *semi-libral* standard of the light Oscan period, and at the same time a series of *libral* coins based on a different and heavier standard. We must refer our readers to Dr. Haeberlin's work for an explanation of this somewhat complicated system of classification (*Systematik*, pp. 39 f.).

[1] The legends on these coins present two main varieties, in incuse or in relief. A few pieces show a mixed lettering, partly incuse and partly in relief. It is probable that the didrachms with the incuse legend are of the earlier series. They are as a rule of better style, and are not so debased as those which have the legend in relief. It is, however, possible that for a time the two series were issued concurrently. The head of Janus with a slight beard or whiskers occurs on coins of Capua and Rhegium. On the didrachms it varies a good deal in form: on the earlier pieces it is in somewhat high relief; on the later ones the relief is much lower, the head often less spread and more conventional in style; and the beard is represented by one lock of hair instead of two.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
80	102·7	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
81	102·5	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
82	102·4	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxiv. 23.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
83	102·3	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
84	102·1	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
85	102·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
86	101·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
87	98·5	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
88	91·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
89	101·8	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Janus in low relief.	Similar; ROMA (Nott)
90	100·6	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 1.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
91	98·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)
92	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
93	107·5	Æ ·9	Similar; head in low relief, and the whiskers indicated by one lock of hair.	Similar; ROMA
94	107·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
95	104·5	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 2.]**
96	102·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
97	99·5	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
98	98·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
99	95·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With legend ROMA *partly incuse*[1]	
100	103·6	Æ ·85	Similar; the whiskers are indicated by two locks of hair; pellet below neck, which is indented.	Similar; in the legend RO MA the letters R O and A are in relief. **[Pl. lxxv. 3.]**
			With legend ROMA *in relief*[2]	
101	103·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head in low relief, the line of neck not indented, and no pellet.	Similar; ROMA (in relief). **[Pl. lxxv. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)
102	101·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
103	99·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
104	99·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
105	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar; the line of neck indented.	Similar. (Sambon)
106	94·7	Æ ·8	Similar; the line of neck not indented.	Similar. (Sambon)
107	79·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			With symbol on reverse	
108	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; symbol, ear of corn below horses. **[Pl. lxxv. 5.]**
			Drachm	
			With legend ROMA *in relief*[3]	
109	57·5	Æ ·75	Head of Janus, laureate, similar to no. 78; the whiskers are indicated by two small locks of hair.	Jupiter hurling thunderbolt with r. hand and holding sceptre in l., in quadriga r.,[4] &c., similar to no. 78; below, on tablet, ROMA (in relief). **[Pl. lxxv. 6.]**

[1] These irregularities appear to be only blunders on the part of the die-engravers.

[2] These coins show more debasement than those which have the legend incuse. It is possible that the more debased pieces were struck during the first Punic war, when there must have been a great strain on the Capuan as well as on the Roman mint, which was then also striking silver coins. The head of Janus is in low relief.

[3] The legend on the drachms is always in relief. The reverse type varies from that of the didrachms in showing the quadriga to the left as well as to the right.

[4] Of this variety only two specimens appear to be known—the one above described, the other in the D'Ailly collection, Paris (Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 12). Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 65, pl. lxxviii. no. 24) describes and figures a silver litra (14·7 grs.) in the Santangelo collection, Naples, with head of Janus on the obverse, and galloping horse to right and ROMA on the reverse. The head of Janus seems to identify it with this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
110	51·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the quadriga is turned to l.; and the legend ROMA is in the exergue. (Nott)
111	51·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. lxxv. 7.]
112	50·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)

BRONZE

Semi-Libral Series (?)[1]

After B.C. 269; A.U.C. 485

Triens

113	876·0	Æ 1·15	Female head r. (Juno), wearing diadem in form of visor and ornamented at the side with crest of helmet; hair in three locks falling down the neck; earring of single drop; sceptre over l. shoulder?; behind, marks of value, ⋮	Hercules standing r., holding club in r. hand, with which he is about to strike a centaur, whom he grasps by the hair of his head; on r., marks of value, ⋮; below, ROMA
114	812·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lxxv. 8.] (Payne Knight Coll.)
115	704·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.

[1] There are several problems in connection with this coinage which are difficult to solve, viz., the weight, the types, the district or place in which it was struck, and the date of its issue.

In their weight the coins correspond to the as of 6½ to 5 ounces, and throughout in this respect most of the denominations show considerable uniformity. The triens ranges from 876-704 grs., the quadrans from 674-584 grs., the sextans from 450-344 grs., the uncia from 229-167 grs., and the semuncia from 136-67 grs. If compared with the struck coins of the triental series issued at Rome it is evident that in regard to their weight these coins are quite exceptional, as the heavier pieces approach a *semi-libral* standard. In the case of the early bronze coins of the triental urban series a few of the smaller denominations somewhat exceed the normal weight, but they are quite exceptional, and it is possible that in this instance it may be due to the circumstance that when the practice of striking bronze coins was introduced strict uniformity of weight was not always adhered to. We shall, however, make a suggestion later which may account for the unusual weight of these Romano-Campanian bronze coins. They are the heaviest struck pieces of these denominations known in the whole Roman series.

In choosing the types for these coins no great originality appears to have been exercised, as most of them are copies or adaptations of those found on the coins of Campania and the neighbouring districts. The centaur with the head of Hercules for obverse type is met with on coins of Larinum; the rushing bull on the *Wheel* series of the Campanian aes grave and also at Arpi; the head of Hercules with the boar's skin on those of Vetulonia; the wolf and twins on previous Romano-Campanian coins; the eagle on the *Cup* series of the aes grave of Cales; the head of Sol and the crescent on those of Venusia; and the horseman with and without a spear on those of Cosa, Capua, and Naples. The types were therefore mainly not original, and like others of the Romano-Campanian series were borrowed from the coins of various States, which at the time may have been current in Central Italy.

There exists some uncertainty as to the district or place in which these bronze pieces were struck, and various attempts have been made to localize them. Mommsen (*Hist. mon.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
116	627·0	Æ 1·4	Head of young Hercules r., wearing boar's skin, tied under chin; behind, marks of value, ⁘	Bull galloping r.; below, serpent; above, marks of value, •••; in the exergue, ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)

rom., t. i., p. 191) has attributed them to Apulia, where he says they may have been issued under Roman authority at a mint the precise locality of which cannot be established. Count de Salis had classed them with the Romano-Campanian coinages, and this attribution has recently been upheld by Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, p. 40). As Romano-Campanian coins their mint-place would probably have been at Capua. It is, however, possible, from the variety of types, that this coinage may have formed a joint-issue of several cities, the striking of which was entrusted to Capua. Style and fabric certainly pronounce them to be Campanian rather than Apulian.

In considering the date of issue of this coinage there is one circumstance which must not be lost sight of; it is that as all the denominations of the aes grave are cast, these struck pieces cannot come under the same category or belong to the same period. According to Mommsen's classification there existed no struck bronze money in the Roman series until Rome had introduced the triental standard about or soon after B.C. 268. On account of their unusual weight Mommsen had, however, referred to them when dealing with the Latin aes grave, and in connection with certain cast pieces which appear to have been issued under Roman influence. He does not, however, attempt to assign a date to these struck pieces, and he only remarks that they evidently belong to the Roman system; but they differ in weight, type, and legend, these differences being attributable to local influence. Both Count de Salis and Dr. Haeberlin have connected these struck pieces with the *quadrigati* coinage, and the latter, who has suggested that after B.C. 286 the urban coinage was reduced to a semi-libral standard, has assigned them to a period which extends from B.C. 286—268. If Mommsen's classification is accepted, these coins, being *struck*, could not have been issued before B.C. 268. In this date it may be possible to find a clue not only to the weight of the coinage, but also a solution of the meaning of some of the types.

In B.C. 268, when Rome instituted her silver currency, she reduced her bronze to a triental standard. The sestertius of one scruple of silver was thus made equivalent to 2½ *asses* of the reduced standard, or to one *as* of the libral standard. The denarius which contained four scruples of silver represented ten triental asses. The Romano-Campanian silver money was also based on the scruple standard, the didrachm being of six scruples, which at its full current value was worth 1½ denarii. When the Campanians found that Rome had established a relationship between her silver and bronze money, they may have been desirous of following her example; but instead of adopting a triental standard, they used a semi-libral one, which would establish the same relative value between their new bronze money and that of Rome as already existed in the case of the silver. In currency the Campanian *as* would be equal to 1½ Roman *asses*. The two series would therefore circulate side by side. This seems to be the only way to account for these Romano-Campanian coins being struck on a heavier standard than that in use at the same time at the Roman mint. Another assimilation between the two coinages is that in both series the highest struck denomination is the triens.

This new Campanian coinage does not appear to have been of long duration, as shown by the *quadrantes* next described. These pieces, though preserving the same types, are at first of the triental standard, but they soon decline to even a lower weight.

In assigning this coinage to B.C. 268 it may be possible to discover some historical allusion in several of the types. Those of Hercules and the centaur and the rushing bull may relate to the recent defeat of Pyrrhus, and in the horseman may be seen an allusion to the services rendered by the cavalry of the Roman army in that campaign. As the Campanian cavalry was celebrated for its efficiency and valour, the turreted head on the obverse may be intended to represent the city of Capua. The female head on the triens is probably that of Juno or Hera, the sceptre (?) denoting her rank as the queen of heaven, and the crest attached to her diadem identifying her as the mother of Mars or Ares. The eagle on the sextans may be an allusion to the auguries, which foretold the ultimate success of Rome and her allies, and its association with the wolf and twins seems to recall the passage in Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Rom. ant.*, i. 88), who relates that before Romulus began the foundation of the city of Rome he instituted sacrifices to the gods and made use of the augury of eagles. The radiate head and the crescent moon on the uncia appear to come under a different category, and can only be connected with the worship of Sol and Diana, a cult which was specially honoured by the Latins and the Sabines, the latter having introduced it into Rome, when they established themselves on the Aventine.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
117	623·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 9.]**
118	571·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Parkes Weber Coll.)
119	584·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; legend, ROMA
			Sextans	
120	450·0	Æ 1·2	Wolf r., its head turned back, suckling the twins, Romulus and Remus; in the exergue, marks of value, ••	Eagle standing r., holding flower in its beak; behind, marks of value, ⁘; before, ROMA **[Pl. lxxv. 10.]**
121	405·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
122	403·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
123	399·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
124	344·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Uncia	
125	229·0	Æ ·95	Bust of Sol facing, radiate and draped; on l., mark of value, •	Crescent; above, two stars and mark of value, •; below, ROMA (Strozzi Coll.)
126	223·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Strozzi Coll.)
127	218·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Strozzi Coll.)
128	204·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Strozzi Coll.)
129	201·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 11.]**
130	198·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Strozzi Coll.)
131	184·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
132	183·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
133	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
134	167·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; legend, ROMA
135	215·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar (*overstruck for a Roman triens of the triental standard*). (Strozzi Coll.)
			Semuncia	
136	123·0	Æ ·8	Female bust r., turreted and draped.	Horseman, naked, galloping r., and holding whip in r. hand; below, ROMA **[Pl. lxxv. 12.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
137	77·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
138	67·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			TRIENTAL SERIES	
			With symbol Ear of Corn	
			Quadrans[1]	
139	242·0	Æ 1·2	Head of young Hercules r., wearing boar's skin tied under chin; behind, marks of value, ⁘	Bull galloping r.; below, serpent; above, marks of value, ••• and symbol, ear of corn; in the exergue, ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
140	206·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
141	181·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 13.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
142	160·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
143	107·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
144	90·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Rev. G. J. Chester)

[1] The heaviest of these Romano-Campanian coins were struck on the triental standard. They, however, soon fell in weight to a semuncial one. This was purely accidental, as the coinage came to an end some years previous to the introduction of the uncial standard into the Roman monetary system. The only denomination known is the quadrans. The symbol, an ear of corn, is frequently found on Campanian coins.

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 216—211; A.U.C. 538—543.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			ELECTRUM [1]	
			Half-Stater (P)	
145	46·0	El. ·6	Janiform female head with wreath of corn.	Jupiter hurling thunderbolt with r. hand and holding sceptre in l., in quadriga r., driven by Victory; horses galloping. (Nott)
146	45·5	El. ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
147	43·0	El. ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] It is generally admitted that these electrum coins are Campanian, and that they were struck at Capua, but Prof. Percy Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, pp. 220-224) was the first to recognize them as having been issued during the occupation of Capua by the Carthaginians in the Hannibalic war (B.C. 216—211). Prof. Gardner based this attribution on two important facts—the metal and weight of the coins, and their types. The metal is electrum, a mixture of gold and silver, which was a material used in the later Carthaginian issues. In Italy its use was exceptional, and it was never employed at the Roman mint. The earlier gold coins of Carthage followed the Phoenician standard, but from the beginning of the second Punic war they became rapidly debased both in quality of metal and in fabric. These electrum coins of Capua are identical in metal and weight with those of Carthage which were issued at that time. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 264) has suggested that they contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ scruples of electrum or 2 of pure gold, deducting 20 per cent. as alloy. But there seems no valid reason for this suggestion. The types which were adopted from the *quadrigati* so extensively minted at Capua show considerable Carthaginian influence. In the first place the name of Roma is omitted. The head on the obverse is not that of Janus, but a janiform female head, Persephone, the accustomed deity of Carthaginian money. The faces are decidedly female in character, and each head is bound with a corn-wreath, and not, as on the Romano-Campanian coins, with one of laurel. This representation of a janiform head may have been a concession to local custom of mintage, as the Capuan mint was so accustomed to janiform representations. The reverse type, though similar in design to the *quadrigati*, is meagre in execution and of very inferior fabric. It is therefore evident that these coins, if struck at Capua, could not have been issued under Roman influence, and their attribution to a period when the city was subordinate to the Carthaginians under Hannibal seems most probable, if not certain. Though the Carthaginian troops only occupied Capua during B.C. 216, 215, it is possible that these coins continued to be struck till the capture of the city by the Romans in B.C. 211.

With this series of electrum may also be classed some of the drachms of the *quadrigatus* type, which are also of debased metal, and on which the name of Roma is omitted. In this instance the laureate head of Janus is retained for the obverse type, and on the reverse there is a representation of the quadriga as on the electrum coins. The treatment and the style of the reverse types are so similar on the electrum and silver coins that they must belong to the same issue. The denomination of the silver coins is somewhat uncertain, as the head of Janus resembles that on the didrachms rather than that on the drachms. Their weight, however, corresponds to that of the drachm.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
148	42·8	El. ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
149	41·0	El. ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
			SILVER	
			Drachm (?)	
150	52·0	Æ ·75	Head of Janus, laureate, with slight whiskers.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxv. 15.]** (Townley Coll.)

COINAGE OF ITALY

The coins of the Roman Republic which have been classed by Count de Salis under the heading "Italy" belong to the series distinguished by Mommsen as "Military Coinages" (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 55 f.). This money was struck for military purposes, more immediately for the use of the Roman soldiery. It consists of two distinct and separate series, one issued in Italy, the other outside Italy in the various provinces over which the rule and jurisdiction of Rome extended. The two series are quite distinct from each other economically, and are of different epochs. One series, that of Italy, was under the immediate control of the Senate; in the other, the Senate delegated its authority to the commanders of her legions, whether consuls, praetors, proconsuls or propraetors, who themselves either exercised the power thus invested in them, or in turn delegated it to their subordinate officers, quaestors, proquaestors, legates or others.

The coins issued outside Italy have been assigned to Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca, under which districts they will be described in a later portion of this volume. These provincial issues do not begin till the early years of the first century B.C. The coins now under consideration date back to the third century B.C., and they come to an end before those of the provinces make their appearance. For purposes of distinction we shall designate the issues struck in Italy as "local coinages or issues," i.e. money minted *extra muros*; those struck outside Italy as "provincial coinages or issues."

In arranging in chronological order the coinage of Rome from the introduction of the new silver and bronze money in B.C. 268, it becomes apparent that we have soon to deal with a considerable group of coins, which, though corresponding in denominations, types, metals, and standards of weight to those struck in the Capitol, yet show very marked differences in fabric and style. These coins, or at least a large number of them, have attracted the notice of numismatists, who have been content to designate them as "struck outside Rome," "of local fabric," or "of rude work," but no one but Count de Salis has so far attempted to group them as a class separate from the general series; except in cases when the initials of mints have been detected. It must be admitted that the arrangement of the series under families or under symbols in alphabetical order, when other adjuncts are wanting, renders such a separation impossible. D'Ailly, who always examined closely the fabric and style of his coins, frequently makes use of the expressions "frappée hors de Rome," "frappée dans la Campanie," "fabrique grossière," but his classification under symbols or under the initials of mints and moneyers in alphabetical order precluded the separation of these pieces into a definite class.

It has been noticed (see above, p. 119) that when Rome instituted her

reformed monetary system in B.C. 268, the independent coinages of Southern Italy came to an end, with the exception of those of a few cities, amongst which were Naples, Tarentum, and Rhegium, but even these survived only for a short time. The same happened in Sicily a few years later. The suppression of the silver money did not, however, entail the extinction of the mints, for many continued to issue an independent bronze money for a considerable period, a few surviving till the time of the Social war, when all local coinages in Italy were abolished. This last circumstance was probably due, as we shall see, to the passing of the *Lex Julia* and the *Lex Plautia Papiria*.

The suppression of the silver currencies in Italy must necessarily have thrown the chief burden of production on the Roman mint; a burden which augmented rapidly as Rome extended her rule over the neighbouring States.[1] For a while the mint in the Capitol stood the strain on its resources, but it soon became imperative to discover some means of relief, and for that purpose mints were established at various local centres, situated, however, within a somewhat limited area. The districts in which these city-mints are met with are Apulia, Samnium, Bruttium, and Campania, and amongst the cities which have been identified are Luceria, Teanum, Canusium (?), Beneventum (?), Herdonea, Vibo, Croton, Capua, &c. There was one exception to the limitation of these coins to Italy. It was in the case of Corcyra, where the quinarius and the victoriatus were struck for commercial purposes, the latter piece being equivalent to the Illyrian drachm. It is difficult to give a precise date for the first establishment of these local mints; but from the evidence of the coins themselves, the bronze money being of the sextantal standard, it is probable that it did not occur till about the end of the first Punic war, *circ.* B.C. 240.[2] We have an exception in the case of Luceria, which mint must have started a few years before, as it issued bronze coins of the triental standard; but apparently no quite early silver money. It was probably due to the expenses entailed by the first Punic war that Rome was compelled to extend the issue of her coinage in this manner. Moreover it was an easy method of providing on the spot her legions with the necessary supply of money for their pay. The local issues of these mints were therefore of the nature of camp-coinages, and come under Mommsen's designation of "Military Coinages." This way of relieving the strain on her own resources was not an innovation, but the continuance of a policy which Rome adopted when she caused gold, silver, and bronze money to be struck in her name in Campania.

Side by side with these mint-issues there is a much larger and more extended series of coins, which are precisely similar to those of the Roman mint, but from which they materially differ in fabric, being usually of coarse and rude style, and in the letters of the legends which are often badly formed. They are of silver and bronze, a few, as in the case of the Roman mint, being

---

[1] The Romano-Campanian silver and bronze issues were probably continued for a few years after B.C. 268 (see above, pp. 119, 131).

[2] This is the date given in vol. i., p. 29. It is, however, not impossible that the issue of the gold coins and of the bronze of the sextantal standard may have occurred before the close of the Punic war.

of gold, viz. sixty and twenty sestertii pieces; but these gold coins are always accompanied by symbols, which was not the case in the main series. In their denominations and types these local coins correspond to those of Rome; some have no special marks, others have symbols or initials and monograms, evidently not of mints, and therefore they can only be of moneyers. Later pieces bear moneyers' names in more or less extended form.

We have no direct evidence as to the circumstances in which these coins were first struck, or under whose authority the moneyers exercised their duties; but on glancing at the series generally it will be noticed that the largest output of coins occurred on three notable occasions—at the time of or just after the first Punic war; again during the second Punic war, B.C. 218—202, when there was also an increase in the number of the local mints; and just before and during the Social war, B.C. 91—89. The numerous issues at these particular epochs can only be accounted for by an increased demand for money for the payment of the army. It is evident therefore that these special issues of moneyers are also of the nature of military coinages.

The moneyers who were entrusted with the striking of these coins, as in the case of those employed at Rome, no doubt received their appointment from the Senate, and were duly assigned to certain districts which were used as military centres. They were probably placed under the immediate control of the quaestors who had charge of the military chests, and who were responsible for the expenditure connected with the sections of the army to which they were assigned. Occasionally the quaestors acted as moneyers; but this must have been the exception, as we meet with only three instances—M. Sergius Silus and L. Manlius Torquatus, B.C. 99—94, and Q. Lutatius Cerco, B.C. 90. Had the quaestors acted frequently in that position we certainly should have met with more indications. These local moneyers appear to have been chosen from the same class as those employed at Rome, for the types of their coins show that most of them were members of the most celebrated Roman families. In some cases they may have been the moneyers who held office at the mint in the Capitol; but of that we have no absolute proof. They were evidently appointed on the same principle as those serving at Rome, as there are several instances of a triumvirate, especially during B.C. 124—103, when three appear to occur in succession. It is remarkable that these instances are of an earlier date than any met with at Rome.

The local city-mints, the issues of which were chiefly confined in silver to the quinarius, the sestertius, and the victoriatus, and in bronze to coins of the sextantal and heavy uncial standards, do not appear to have remained in operation much after the second Punic war, and several were closed before that time. This is shown by the circumstance that whilst there is a considerable coinage of silver and bronze of the reduced standards which were introduced in B.C. 217, there are no coins which can be attributed to our third period, i.e. B.C. 196—173. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 57) was also of this opinion, for he says, "ce monnayage, *extra muros*, ne dura pas fort longtemps et fut supprimé pendant la guerre d'Annibal ou peu après." This, however, was not the case with the coinages bearing moneyers' names, for these went on intermittently into the first century B.C. During the second

century the series was, however, very limited as compared with that of the mint at Rome, and as many groups and issues show great similarity of fabric and types, it is probable that they emanated from only a few localities.

Throughout the whole course of its existence the local money was assimilated to that of Rome. When the issues of the victoriatus and the as were suspended at the Capitol, they are not met with locally; changes of types and in the forms of the moneyers' names occurred almost simultaneously; as also the variation in the mark of value of the denarius from X to ✠; and lastly, when the as was revived at Rome in B.C. 91, it was also resumed by the local moneyers. It is therefore evident that the Senate and the central administrative power never relaxed their authority, and that the local moneyers were subject to the same control as those of the central mint. This assimilation enabled Count de Salis to divide up both series into periods of corresponding duration.

At the outbreak of the Social war the activity of the local issues was revived, and for some time from B.C. 91—89 there was a greater output of coins than had occurred at any previous time, money being needed not only for the Roman army, but also for the use of those of the Italian States which had remained loyal to Rome. The same activity prevailed also, as we have seen, at the central mint at Rome. This sudden revival was, however, of short duration, for when the Social war came practically to an end in B.C. 89, all the local issues suddenly ceased; and at the same time all the local mints in Italy and Sicily which had been issuing independent bronze coinages experienced the same fate. The whole coinage of Italy now centred in the Capitol. The immediate cause of this sudden and uniform suppression was no doubt due, as already suggested, to the passing of the *Lex Julia* in B.C. 90, and the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in the following year. Under the provisions of these laws most of the Italian States were granted the rights and privileges which till that time had only been enjoyed by the citizens in Rome, and by a limited number outside the capital. Having at last overcome the dissensions which existed amongst her people and the various States; and having accomplished the unification of Italy, Rome at once occupied herself in consolidating her dominions and in centralising her powers, and in order to carry out this policy it would appear that one of her first acts was to abolish all independent coinages throughout Italy, and so to put an end to separate and independent individual action. From this time the only money struck for circulation in Italy was that which emanated from the capital; or may have been brought at a later date into Italy from the provinces.

Th s classification of this section of the coins of the Roman Republic and its separation from the main series are remarkable instances of Count de Salis's almost unrivalled numismatic acumen. It also illustrates the importance of judging by fabric and style when other data are wanting; for it is chiefly on this principle that this classification has been carried out. Historically its results are not of less importance, as it reveals to us a policy which Rome at an early stage of her existence adopted, and which took centuries before she realized the full results. She knew that the right of coinage was a symbol of sovereignty, and she extended it into those districts where her armies penetrated. Later on we shall see that she pursued precisely the same policy in regard to the provinces under her domination as she had adopted at home.

AES GRAVE

LIBRAL SERIES

Circ. B.C. 290; A.U.C. 464

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With mint letter ⅂ (LUCERIA?)	
			As[1]	
1	4507·0	Æ 2·8	Head of Minerva or Bellona facing, wearing helmet with three crests, the ends of the outer ones showing on each side of the head, earrings and necklace; hair long and falling down each side of the neck.	Bull walking r., head facing, the tail curled back; above, ⅂; below, ROMA **[Pl. lxxvi.]**
			With symbol CADUCEUS	
2	4071·0	Æ 3·0	Similar.	Similar; above bull, caduceus instead of letter. **[Pl. lxxvii.]** (Sambon)

[1] These are the only *asses* of the libral series issued locally which come within the scope of this work. Though bearing types foreign to the coins of the Roman mint, they are inscribed with the name of ROMA, showing that their issue was due to Roman influence.

The attribution and date of these two coins are somewhat uncertain. The locality to which they are to be classed has at various times been discussed, but as yet no very satisfactory solution has been found. The main question centres on the interpretation of the letter ⅂ on the reverse of the first piece, whether it is to be recognized as a mark of value (*libra* or *litra*), or as the initial of a mint such as we find on later coins, more especially of Luceria (see below, pp. 146, 179). These coins have generally been assigned to Luceria, but the provenance of most of the known specimens has so far not favoured that attribution. Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 17) observes that "of these rare coins one example was found during the excavations at Veleia, one in the district of Modena on the Via della Secchia, and one in Rome in the Campo Verano in 1877; but in Apulia none are known to have been discovered, and yet Riccio has attributed them to Luceria. In the find at Vicarello there were no cast coins of Luceria, but, on the other hand, seven specimens of these *asses* were contained in it, four with the mark of the caduceus, and three with the initial ⅂. Their place of issue cannot therefore be outside Latium or the district of the Sabines. In the latter we do not know of a city having the initial ⅂. If, therefore, they are to be attributed to Latium, we must select Lavinium, Lanuvium, or Labicum." On account of the early decay of the first and last of these cities, Lanuvium would be the only one possible in Latium to which the coins could be assigned. Their attribution to that place is, however, very doubtful (see *Corolla Num.*, pp. 127 f.). Riccio did not include them in his work on the coins of Luceria (*Le Monete attribuite alla Zecca dell'antica Città di Luceria*, 1846), but he subsequently described them with other coins of Luceria in his *Repertorio delle Monete di Città antiche*, 1852, pp. 29, 30, with an apology for not having previously noticed that the editors of the *Museo Kircheriano* (p. 69)

TRIENTAL SERIES

Circ. B.C. 268—240; A.U.C. 486—514

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With mint letter ⊬ (LUCERIA[1]) SERIES I.[2] **As** (cast)	
3	1443·0	Æ 1·7	Head of Janus, laureate.	Prow r.; above, I; before, ⊬ **[Pl. lxxxii. 7.]**

had excluded them from the Roman issues. He adds that the archaic form of the letter ⊬ and the weight of the coin, the as being of the libral standard, identify it with the mint of Luceria. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 191) shared Garrucci's view to a certain degree, and would have been disposed to assign these coins to Luceria had this attribution been supported by the evidence of provenance. Dr. Haeberlin, in his recent work (*Die Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, p. 53), having interpreted the letter ⊬ as a mark of value (*litra*), and not as the initial of a city, has attributed the issue of these pieces to the Roman mint, and he considers that the type of the bull commemorates the victory of the Romans over the Samnites in B.C. 290, the bull being the special symbol of that people, as shown by the silver denarii struck during the Social war. The fabric of these bronze coins is, however, so totally unlike that of the aes grave issued at Rome, that on this ground it does not seem possible to accept Dr. Haeberlin's view, and besides, the letter ⊬ for I as a mark of value is not likely to have been used at Rome in this instance only. The Vicarello hoard practically supplies no evidence of locality or date of issue, as it contained, besides coins of the immediate vicinity, specimens of the money of Naples, Teanum, Metapontum, Panormus, Syracuse, &c., and those of Rome extended from the time of the earliest issue of the aes grave to the period of struck bronze coins bearing the symbols and names of moneyers, some of which may have been so late as the end of the third century B.C. (W. Henzen, *Alterthümer von Vicarello*, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, 1854, pp. 23-27). If the coins in question were issued at Luceria it seems therefore quite possible that they should have found their way to Vicarello. Dr. Haeberlin's connection of the reverse type with the conquest of the Samnites, seems to give support to the case of Luceria, for in B.C. 294, when that city was besieged by the Samnites, the Roman consul M. Atilius Regulus advanced to its relief, and gained a great victory over the besiegers. It is therefore not improbable that the Lucerians issued this money in commemoration of the subjection of their long and dangerous rivals, and in gratitude to Rome for having been the means of their delivery. It will be seen that Luceria at a later period issued two series of money simultaneously, an autonomous one under the control of the city, and a military one probably under the direction of the Roman generals (see below, p. 179). The caduceus on the second coin may be interpreted not only as the symbol of peace, but also as that of commerce, which at the end of the war would have been restored to the Lucerians. The fabric of these coins is also very similar to that of the libral as issued at Luceria, having on the obverse the head of Apollo and on the reverse a cock (Garrucci, *op. cit.*, pl. lxiii., no. 2). On the whole, therefore, though none of these coins have, so far as we are aware, been found in Apulia, the balance of evidence is in favour of their assignment to Luceria. The facing head of Minerva or Bellona with the triple-crested helmet was evidently copied from the silver coins of Heraclea (Garrucci, *op. cit.*, pl. ci., no. 38). It occurs also in other series of Italy, but perhaps the most remarkable instance is in connection with the coinage of Audoleon, king of Paeonia B.C. 315—236, whose reign would coincide with the date given to these coins. The as in the British Museum with the symbol, a caduceus, came from the Vicarello hoard.

[1] Luceria is the only local mint which issued bronze money of the trientai standard bearing Roman types, and with the name of ROMA. For this reason, and also for convenience of chronology, an exception has been made in separating this series from those of later date which are described below (see p. 179), where an account is given of the various issues of this mint. For purposes of comparison all the coins of this mint issued under Roman influence have been illustrated together (see Pl. lxxxii., lxxxiii.).

[2] The coins of this series are partly cast and partly struck, as in the case of similar pieces of the same standard attributed to the Roman mint.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis (cast)	
4	627·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	Prow r.; above, S; before, ∨ **[Pl. lxxxii. 8.]**
			Semis (struck)[1]	
	655·0	Æ 1·35	Similar; behind head of Jupiter, S	ROMA below Prow r., with star at side and Victory on the stem; above, S; before, ∨

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ciii., no. 8.]

			Triens (struck)[2]	
5	428·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••; behind, ∨	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••• (Blacas Coll.)
6	385·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxii. 9.]**
			Quadrans (struck)[3]	
	256·0	Æ 1·05	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, •••	Similar; below prow, •••; before, ∨

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 3.]

[1] This coin is quite exceptional, as it appears to be the only instance of the *struck* semis of the triental standard. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 665) mentions only two specimens, one in his own collection, the other in that of Riccio.

[2] The cast triens does not appear to be recorded.

[3] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., nos. 4, 5) figures two quadrantes with the obverse type of

←

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Sextans (struck)	
7	185·0	Æ ·95	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, initial of mint between marks of value, •ᒪ•
8	168·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxii. 10.]**
			Uncia (struck)	
9	117·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with visor; behind, •	Similar; below prow, initial of mint and mark of value, ᒪ• **[Pl. lxxxii. 11.]**
10	90·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semuncia (struck)	
			Type I.	
11	71·0	Æ ·7	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus.	Similar; below prow, ᒪ; no mark of value.
12	69·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxii. 12.]**
			Type II.[1]	
	55·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; below chin, ᒪ	ROMᐱ below Pegasus galloping r.; above, mark of value, ε (*semuncia*).

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 18.]

---

the sextans, *i.e.* bust of Mercury. The mint-letter ᒪ is in each case under the head on the obverse. He mentions four specimens of this singular coin, which must be due to a blunder on the part of the die-engraver (*op. cit.*, p. 675).

[1] Though of an exceptional type, the letter ᒪ below the head of Hercules on this coin shows that it may have been struck at Luceria. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 39) agrees in this attribution, and adds "the coinage of this city in its profusion presents many anomalies." The type was evidently copied from an earlier piece, litra, which has been attributed to the Romano-Campanian series, and which has above the horse the symbol, a club, instead of the mark of value (see above, p. 128, no. 51).

COINAGES OF MONEYERS AND LOCAL MINTS

From *circ.* B.C. 240; A.U.C. 514.

PERIOD I.

Circ. B.C. 240—217; A.U.C. 514—537

The coins attributed by Count de Salis to local issue during this Period correspond in the main in their types, denominations, and standards of weight to those struck at that time at the mint in Rome (see vol. i., p. 27). They are of gold, silver, and bronze.

The Denominations are:—

Gold.—Sixty and twenty sestertii pieces.[1]

Silver.—Denarius, quinarius, sestertius, double-victoriatus, victoriatus, and half-victoriatus.

Bronze (Sextantal Series).—As, semis, quincunx, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, and semuncia, all *struck*.

On comparing the above list of denominations with those issued at the same period at the Roman mint, it will be seen that the forty sestertii piece in gold has not been met with in connection with the local issues. The double-victoriatus, of which only one specimen is at present known (see below, p. 591), is probably of local issue, as also the half-victoriatus, none so far having been ascribed to the central mint in the Capitol. The quincunx of the sextantal standard is only met with in the coinage attributed to Luceria. Later at that place we have also the dextans, and both these denominations occur in the uncial series bearing the initial Γ (Palio).

The Types of the coins of all the denominations are practically the same as those used at Rome; but occasionally there are some variations and even new ones. The quincunx being a local piece had special obverse and reverse types, as had later also the dextans. The silver and bronze coins are either without any special marks, or, as in the case of the coinage of Rome, they have symbols, letters or monograms as adjuncts to the general type. In the central coinage these symbols and initials were always connected with the moneyers only, but in the local issues the initials or the monograms may be either those of the moneyers or of the mints; but the symbols appear to be attributable to the former only. In most instances it is possible to distinguish between the initials of the moneyers and those of the mints; but occasionally there is some uncertainty. Generally speaking, the coins without symbols are the earliest of each series;

[1] In vol. i., p. 27, note 2, for "sixty sestertii pieces" read "sixty and twenty sestertii pieces."

next follow those with symbols, and lastly those with initial letters or monograms. In a few cases it is possible from fabric and mint-initials to assign to a special locality or city some pieces which are without symbol or letter. The gold coins, sixty and twenty sestertii pieces, which are of somewhat coarse work as compared with those classed to Rome, always bear symbols, corresponding in most cases with those on contemporary silver coins and bronze of the sextantal standard. None of the gold coins which have been attributed to Rome have symbols on them (see vol. i., p. 27). The letters in the legends show the same variations in form as on the coins of the central mint. A is given as Λ, Λ, Λ, Λ, Λ, Λ, or A; L always as ⌊, and P as Γ. On the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius, the legend ROMA is placed either on a tablet, or between two straight lines or in the exergue, *i.e.*, below an exergual line, but in some cases it is without any demarcation from the main type. This legend is also sometimes incuse instead of in relief. These irregularities or variations do not occur in early coins struck at Rome, and they are therefore important evidence of local fabric.

Classification.—Taking the denarius as the basis for the classification of the issues of this Period, it will be found that this coin undergoes variations of type and fabric somewhat analogous, though not in all cases contemporaneous, to that struck at Rome; but as these local coins emanated from several mints and districts, absolute uniformity was not possible. They, however, fall into much the same order, as shown by the four following groups:—

Series I.—The denarii of this group have the helmeted head of Roma in high relief. The visor of the helmet is composed of three pieces separated only at the ends, and sometimes curved outwards. The earring consists of a single or a triple drop; the hair is tied, and falls in close locks down the neck (see pl. lxxviii., no. 1). These coins occur without special marks or with symbols, or with initials of mints, but not of moneyers. The gold coins have the same symbols as those on denarii of this first series.

Series II.—These denarii are of similar design; but the type of obverse is in lower relief. The visor is as before in three pieces, curved outwards at the ends or separate from the base. The ends terminate evenly. The earring is of the same forms, and the hair is still in close locks (see pl. lxxxi., nos. 1, 2). These coins occur without or with symbols, and also with initials of moneyers and mints; but there are no gold pieces which can be classed with this or any later series.

Series III.—There is an improvement in style in the denarii assigned to this group. The head of Roma is broader, but still in somewhat low relief; the visor of her helmet is in three pieces, separate from the base, and sometimes ornamented with a ring just above the forehead; the earring is of a single drop, and the hair is more spread, and one lock falls over the left shoulder. These denarii occur without or with symbols or with initials of mints (see pl. lxxxi., no. 11).

Series IV.—The denarii of this group show a further improvement in style and fabric. The visor of the helmet is in three pieces, but peaked; the earring consists of a single drop, and the hair is compactly arranged in three or four locks, usually three (see pl. lxxxi., no. 15). With these denarii are associated

silver and bronze coins with moneyers' initials only, not those of mints. The bronze coins are of the light sextantal or heavy uncial standard. These denarii form the connecting link with the next Period.

On comparison it will be seen that the denarii of Series I. correspond with those of the same series assigned to the Roman mint; that Series II. is an intermediate variety, and that Series III. and IV. are like the Roman denarii of Series II. and III. (see vol. i., pp. 28, 36). Exception may be taken to the attribution of the denarii of Series I. of the local issues to a somewhat later date than those of corresponding type of the same series struck at the central mint. This want of uniformity may, however, be accounted for by the circumstance that the local moneyers copied the coin which was then current, and were not supplied with the most recent models used in the Capitol. The same occurred not infrequently at a later period.

The quinarii and sestertii classed with the denarii of Series I., though resembling them in style, do not follow them very closely in the minor details of the type, the visor of the helmet being as a rule only in two pieces; but in Series II. there is more uniformity. The visor is then always in three pieces separate from the base and even at the ends, and the earring consists of a single drop. There are no quinarii or sestertii without symbols or initials which correspond with the denarii of Series III. and IV.; though it is evident from their bearing mint-letters that quinarii were issued at that time and perhaps somewhat later. The sestertius appears, as in the coinage of Rome, not to have survived the introduction of the victoriatus.

The issue of the victoriatus, which first took place *circ.* B.C. 229, appears to have been much more general outside Rome than inside the city, as it is met with in large numbers, showing slight varieties of type, and with a considerable variety of mint-initials. As most of the mints which struck victoriati were in operation before and after B.C. 217, when the weights of the silver coins were reduced, the denarius from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ to the Roman pound, and the other denominations in silver proportionately, it has been considered more convenient for purposes of classification to include their description in a separate section, extending in date from *circ.* B.C. 240—197, which would combine Periods I. and II. In this manner the issues of each mint are kept together, and their sequence is unbroken. An exception, however, has been made in the case of Luceria, which alone issued bronze coins with Roman types of the triental standard (see above, p. 146). It would be almost impossible to separate with any degree of certainty the heavy from the light victoriati, as their weights are so irregular. It will be seen (p. 174), that the local mints assigned to this section rarely struck the denarius, while the quinarius is not unusual. The sestertius is also rare, and the half-victoriatus seems to have occurred in two instances only.

The bronze coinage is of the sextantal reduction, falling towards the end of the period to the uncial. Some coins are without any special mark, but most of those which have symbols or initials of moneyers or mints fall into line with the silver.

It is somewhat difficult to determine when this local money began; but the internal evidence of the coins seems to afford some clue. It may be presumed

that those mints which issued the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius in silver of early types were in operation before those which struck only the victoriatus in silver. With the former pieces are usually associated bronze coins of the sextantal standard, and with the latter such as approach in weight the as of the uncial standard. Some of the mints, therefore, could not have come into operation before B.C. 229, when the victoriatus was first struck; and others not even until B.C. 217, when the general reduction of the silver and bronze coins occurred. Some conclusions may also be drawn from the gold coins, which were struck by the moneyers. These pieces, unlike those classed to Rome, all bear symbols corresponding with those found on denarii attributed to Series I., which may be considered to be the earliest in date; and these denarii in turn are found with symbols corresponding with those on bronze money of the sextantal standard. We have thus gold, silver, and bronze coins of contemporary dates. As we do not meet with any gold pieces which can be classed with denarii of the later series (Series II.—IV.), it must be concluded that they all belong to the earliest local issues. In dealing with the coinage of the central mint at Rome, struck from B.C. 268 (see vol. i., p. 13), it was suggested that the issue of the gold coins and the reduction of the bronze money to the sextantal standard were probably simultaneous, and that this could not have occurred much before B.C. 240. This view seems to be quite confirmed by the local coinages. If we except the case of Luceria, which issued bronze money with Roman types of the triental standard, there seems to be strong numismatic evidence that these local issues do not date from the time of the introduction of the new coinage at Rome in B.C. 268, but some years later, viz., when the bronze money was reduced to the sextantal standard. It also will be seen that in the local issues, as at Rome, the striking of gold money could only have lasted for a very short period.

The question of the date of the establishment of the local mints and issues has already been referred to in connection with the later Romano-Campanian coins (see above, p. 119); and it was then suggested that a silver currency for Campania was still supplied from Capua after its introduction at Rome, and that the Capuan mint was in operation till about the end of the first Punic war, when it was closed, to give way to local issues of the urban coinage.

COINAGE OF MONEYERS

Circ. B.C. 240—217; A.U.C. 514—537

SERIES I.[1]

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Without symbols or initials	
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
1	71·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and slightly convex from the base; earring of single drop and necklace; hair tied with band and falling in close locks down the neck; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.
2	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxviii. 1.]**
3	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Quinarius	
5	38·8	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c.; similar to no. 1; the visor is in two pieces; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1. **[Pl. lxxviii. 2.]**
6	28·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] For the special characteristics of the denarii of this series see above, p. 150.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius	
7	16·9	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c.; similar to no. 1; the visor is in two pieces; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1 **[Pl. lxxviii. 3.]**
8	16·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
9	16·5	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
			BRONZE	
			SEXTANTAL SERIES[1]	
			As	
10	697·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow[2] r.; above, I **[Pl. lxxviii. 4.]**
			Semis	
11	330·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S
12	255·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.[3]	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxviii. 5.]**
13	243·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
14	217·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
15	180·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.[4]	Similar.
			Triens	
16	166·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••• **[Pl. lxxviii. 6.]**
17	152·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] The only bronze coins of the triental standard with Roman types, which can be assigned to local issues, are those of Luceria, with the mint letter V (see above, p. 146). The bronze money of the sextantal standard varies somewhat in style from similar pieces of the Roman mint, the types being generally in low relief. In many cases the workmanship is better than that of the main series, especially in the case of the semis, where the head of Jupiter is often carefully modelled.

[2] The prow is sometimes ornamented with a club on the forecastle, a wing on the beak, and sea-lines on the keel.

[3] There appear to be traces of the letters CA (see below, p. 205) under the head of Jupiter on this piece.

[4] This coin is over-struck on a sextans of the triental series.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
18	144·0	Æ 1·0	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; above prow, RO MA; below, ••• **[Pl. lxxviii. 7.]**
			With symbols[2]	
			ANCHOR[3]	
			60 Sestertii[4]	
19	51·5	*N* ·6	Bust of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; wings spread; on r., anchor, upright. **[Pl. lxxviii. 8.]** (Trattle Coll.)
20	34·4	*N* ·6 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Parkes Weber Coll.)
			Denarius[5]	
21	62·7	*R* ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of triple drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, anchor r. **[Pl. lxxviii. 9.]**
22	60·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Count de Salis has not assigned to local issue any pieces without symbols of lesser denomination than the quadrans. This may be due to the circumstance that in the case of the smaller denominations of the bronze coinage differences in style and fabric are not easily detected. When the smaller denominations bear symbols, or initials of moneyers or mints, this difficulty is obviated.

[2] The symbols are, as in the case of the coinage of the Roman mint, the privy marks of moneyers, but when initials occur at this time they may be either of moneyers or of mints. When we have coins bearing the same symbols as occur on those assigned to the Roman mint, the attribution of such pieces to local issue can only be determined by fabric. In the case of the silver coins it is as a rule not difficult to detect local fabric, but in that of the bronze money, which even in the Roman series is often of rude work, the separation is much more difficult, and is in consequence often uncertain.

[3] The anchor as a symbol occurs also on coins issued at the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 42, 62).

[4] All the gold coins, 60 and 20 sestertii pieces, assigned to local issues bear symbols, most of which are also found on denarii of Series I. and on bronze coins of the sextantal standard (see above, p. 152).

[5] The bronze coins of the sextantal and uncial standards bearing an anchor as the symbol have been classed by Count de Salis to the mint at Rome (see vol. i., pp. 42, 62). It is, however, quite possible that some of the coins with this symbol of somewhat rude fabric may have been issued outside Rome (see D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxviii., no. 6, and lxix., no.14).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PROW[1]	
			Denarius	
23	56·0	*AR* ·8	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, prow r. **[Pl. lxxviii. 10.]**
			VICTORY	
			Denarius	
24	65·7	*AR* ·8	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; behind, Victory r., with wreath. **[Pl. lxxviii. 11.]**
			As	
25	797·0	Æ 1·55	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and Victory r., with wreath.
26	794·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar.
27	774·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar.
28	722·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxviii. 12.]**
			Semis	
29	391·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S and Victory r., with wreath.
30	305·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
31	269·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxviii. 13.]** (Townley Coll.)
32	214·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other coins, silver and bronze, with this symbol are attributed to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 54), but the type of the denarius shows that that issue belongs to a later period (circ. B.C. 217—197). Also the bronze coins are of the uncial standard.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
33	201·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring of single drop and necklace; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	Similar; above prow, ROMA and Victory r., with wreath; below, •••• **[Pl. lxxviii. 14.]**
			Quadrans	
34	217·0	Æ 1·05	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; below prow, •••; above, Victory r., with wreath.
35	200·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
36	162·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxix. 1.]**
37	153·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans	
38	142·0	Æ ·9	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; ROMA; below prow, ••; above, Victory r., with wreath. **[Pl. lxxix. 2.]**
39	96·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Uncia[1]	
40	93·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with convex visor; behind, •	Similar; ROMA; below prow, •; above, Victory r., with wreath. **[Pl. lxxix. 3.]**
			FLAMEN'S CAP (*Apex*)	
			Denarius[2]	
41	64·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, flamen's cap l. (*apex*). **[Pl. lxxix. 4.]**

[1] Another denomination of this issue with this symbol, Victory, is the semuncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxvi., no. 18). For later bronze coins of the uncial standard with the same symbol see below, p. 220.

[2] There seems to be no other denomination with this symbol alone (see next issue with flamen's cap and hammer). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxx., no. 2) figures a sextans which may have an apex before the prow, but (*ib.*, p. 267) he remarks that the coin is in such poor condition that the symbol is uncertain, and it may be a cap of the Dioscuri.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			FLAMEN'S CAP (*Apex*) AND HAMMER[1]	
			Denarius	
42	70·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; above, flamen's cap (*apex*) and hammer. **[Pl. lxxix. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
43	44·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			As	
44	996·0	Æ 1·45	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, hammer and flamen's cap. **[Pl. lxxix. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
45	591·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
46	389·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; before prow, S; above, hammer and flamen's cap. **[Pl. lxxix. 7.]** (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
			Triens[2]	
47	259·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied with band; earring of single drop; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⋮; above, hammer and flamen's cap. **[Pl. lxxix. 8.]**

[1] Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch. di Roma*, 1844, p. 37) would connect this issue with a member of the Sempronia gens, C. Sempronius Tuditanus, who was plebeian aedile in B.C. 198, and praetor in the following year, the hammer (*tudes*) being a punning allusion to the cognomen, *Tuditanus*, and the *apex* a reference to his appointment as flamen. This identification is, however, not probable, as the coins must have been struck some time before B.C. 217, the bronze being of the sextantal standard. There was a M. Sempronius Tuditanus, who was consul B.C. 240 and censor B.C. 230, and another member of the same family, P. Sempronius Tuditanus, who was a tribune B.C. 216, and curule aedile B.C. 214, praetor in the next year, and censor B.C. 209. It is just possible that the last member of the Sempronia gens may have struck these coins.

[2] Other denominations of the sextantal standard with these symbols are the quadrans, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxx., nos. 7-9). There are also a semis and a triens of the uncial standard (see below, p. 221).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CADUCEUS[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
48	68·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, caduceus r. (*type in high relief*). **[Pl. lxxix. 9.]**
			As	
49	845·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, caduceus r.
50	767·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxix. 10.]**
			Triens	
51	216·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and earring of single drop; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, caduceus r. **[Pl. lxxix. 11.]**
			Quadrans[3]	
52	227·0	Æ 1·15	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⁘; above, caduceus r. **[Pl. lxxix. 12.]**
53	162·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The caduceus is a somewhat common symbol on coins of the Roman Republic. At a later date it often forms the main type of the reverse.

[2] The denarii with this symbol vary in some particulars from others of the series. The one here described is of peculiar fabric and style; the pose of the head of Roma and her features differ from the usual representations at this time, and on the reverse the type is in exceptionally high relief and somewhat rude (see also no. 58, p. 161). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiii., no. 10) figures a specimen similar to the one above described, and another (*ib.*, pl. lxxii., no. 8) which may also belong to this issue, and which has the head of Roma of the usual form, and shows her wearing an earring with a triple drop. The caduceus as a symbol recurs on other denarii, which also belong to this period, but which are classed to Series II. (see below, p. 167). A figure of this last variety is given by D'Ailly (*ib.*, pl. lxxiii., no. 9).

[3] Other denominations are the semis, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *ib.*, pl. lxxiii., nos. 13, 16, 17). For bronze coins with the same symbol but of lighter weight see below, p. 221.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SPEAR-HEAD	
			60 Sestertii[1]	
	51·7	Æ ·6	Bust of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; wings spread; on r., spear-head.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxii., no. 13.]

Denarius

54	66·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of triple drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, spear-head. **[Pl. lxxx. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)

Quinarius[2]

55	34·7	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., similar to the last coin; the visor convex and in three pieces; earring of single drop; behind, V	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxx. 2.]** (Townley Coll.)
56	28·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
57	30·7	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] This gold coin, which is in the D'Ailly collection, appears to be unique.

[2] Count de Salis has also assigned the denarius, victoriatus, and bronze coins with this symbol to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 39) on account of their fabric. The form of the helmet of Roma (which has the visor in three pieces and peaked) on the denarii of that issue shows that they belong to a slightly later date. The spear-head on the local coins differs from that on those of the Roman mint. It is shorter but broader, and the centre line dividing the blades is continued to the top instead of only half-way up.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			KNIFE[1]	
			Denarius	
58	67·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, knife r. (*type in high relief*). **[Pl. lxxx. 3.]**
59	65·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			STAFF[2]	
			60 Sestertii[3]	
60	51·5	Æ ·6	Bust of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; wings spread; above, staff. **[Pl. lxxx. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius	
61	70·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of triple drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.,[4] &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, staff l.
62	70·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxx. 5.]**
63	65·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Count de Salis in this case also has attributed silver and bronze coins (uncial standard) with this symbol to the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 217—197 (see vol. i., p. 56). The fabric of these local denarii is somewhat rude, and the reverse type is in high relief. In these respects they are so precisely similar to the denarii with the symbol, a caduceus (see above, no. 48, p. 159), that it might even be suggested that the dies for the two issues were made by the same engraver. The resemblance is most remarkable. There appear to be no bronze coins with this symbol which can be locally assigned.

[2] There were at least three issues with this symbol, viz. that above described and two others which are of somewhat later date, and are classed to the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 229—217 (see vol. i., p. 37), and *circ.* B.C. 217—197 (*ib.*, p. 53). To this last issue Count de Salis has attributed the victoriatus. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 451) calls the symbol a spear (*haste*), but the knotted stem shows that it is a *rod* or *staff*.

[3] This gold coin is very rare. Only three specimens appear to exist (see Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 22). D'Ailly only gives the weights of his specimen and of that in the Blacas collection now in the British Museum. The third specimen was in the Montagu collection (*Sale Cat.*, no. 5).

[4] The fabric of the reverse type is very similar to that of the denarii with the symbols, a caduceus and a knife (see above, and p. 159). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 452) remarks on the coarse work of the denarii bearing the symbol, a staff.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
64	646·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and staff l.
65	616·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxx. 6.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
66	525·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
67	397·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and staff. **[Pl. lxxx. 7.]**
68	311·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
69	275·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
70	248·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
71	262·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	Similar; above prow, RO MA and staff; below, •••• **[Pl. lxxx. 8.]**
72	150·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; Minerva wears necklace of pendants.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxx. 9.]**
73	212·0	Æ 1·05	Similar; behind head, club?	Similar; legend, MROA (*sic*)
			Quadrans	
74	206·0	Æ ·94	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; above prow, ROMA and staff; below, ••• **[Pl. lxxx. 10.]**
			Sextans[1]	
75	95·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; above, staff; below, •• **[Pl. lxxx. 11.]**

[1] The uncia of this issue was also struck.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PENTAGON	
			60 Sestertii[1]	
76	51·9	Æ ·6	Bust of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; wings spread; on r., pentagon. **[Pl. lxxx. 12.]**
			Denarius[2]	
	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet with convex visor, &c., similar to no. 1; earring of triple drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1; below horses, pentagon.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxii., no. 11.]

			EAR OF CORN[3]	
			20 Sestertii	
	17·0	Æ ·4	Bust of Mars r., bearded, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, XX (= 20 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; wings spread; on l., ear of corn.

[Capitoline Museum.]

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 530) says that the only specimen of this coin that he had met with was in the Borghesi collection. It afterwards passed into that of the late H. Montagu (*Sale Cat.*, no. 6). There is no record when the Museum coin was acquired, but it must have been early in the last century. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 22) mentions only these two specimens.

[2] The denarius figured by D'Ailly (*loc. cit.*) is similar to those classed to Series I. There was a later issue with the symbol, a pentagon, *circ.* B.C. 217—197 (see below, p. 213), and most probably an intermediate one to which may be assigned the denarii figured by D'Ailly (pl. lxxxxii., nos. 13, 14), and possibly the victoriatus (no. 12). None of these coins are, however, represented in the National Collection.

There are no bronze coins figured by D'Ailly with a pentagon for symbol.

[3] The coinages with this symbol are somewhat difficult to classify, both as to their locality of issue and their dates. This symbol was used at the mint in the Capitol as well as locally.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
	355·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA above Prow r.; below, S; above legend, ear of corn r.

[Cf. D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxi., no. 3.[1]]

			Triens[2]	
77	136·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; below prow, ••••; above legend, ear of corn r.
			Sextans[3]	
78	117·0	Æ ·95	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; above legend, ear of corn r. **[Pl. lxxx. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)

To the former may be attributed the denarius and the quinarius, and the as, semis, triens, and quadrans of the sextantal standard (see vol. i., p. 33, and D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxx., nos. 16-20). There was a later issue (circ. B.C. 197—173) with the bronze of the uncial standard, and with the denarius having for reverse type Diana in a biga (D'Ailly, pl. lxxxxvii. *bis*, nos. 1, 2, 4, 6). Of this last issue the National Collection possesses no specimens either in silver or bronze. Both these series are of the usual types and fabric. The coins now described are, from their fabric, of local issue and probably Campanian. As the twenty sestertii piece bears a symbol, ear of corn, it must, for reasons already stated (see above, p. 152), be assigned to local issue. This is the only instance known of that denomination bearing a symbol. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 25) mentions four specimens of this interesting coin—at Bologna, in the Museo Civico; at Rome, in the Museo Capitolino; and in the Haeberlin and Sarti collections. The bronze coins, besides being of somewhat coarse work, vary in type from those struck about the same time at the mint at Rome. On all the denominations the name of ROMA and the symbol are placed above the prow. On the semis the mark of value is below the prow, and on the triens the marks of value occur behind instead of above the head of Minerva. These bronze coins are of the sextantal standard, and according to the classification here adopted they coincide in date with the gold twenty sestertii piece. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pp. 396 f.) also classed these bronze coins as Campanian. There are no silver coins at present known (denarii or quinarii) which can be assigned to this issue. D'Ailly associated with it the Campanian silver *quadrigati*, with obverse, head of Janus, and with reverse, Jupiter in a quadriga, bearing also as a symbol the ear of corn (see above, p. 134, no. 108). The victoriatus with this symbol, which Count de Salis has assigned to a local issue (see below, p. 219), is of a later date, i.e. after B.C. 217.

[1] In the illustration D'Ailly has placed the forepart of a gryphon before the prow. This does not exist on the coin figured, which was in the Borghesi collection. It is now in the Capitoline Museum.

[2] The light weight of this coin is to be attributed to its poor condition. It is too much worn for illustration. The marks of value are placed behind the head of Minerva, instead of above as usual.

[3] The quadrans of this issue is not in the National Collection, nor does D'Ailly mention it.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia	
79	109·0	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with visor, earring of single drop, and necklace; behind, •	Similar; below prow, •; above legend, ear of corn r. **[Pl. lxxx. 14.]**
80	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
81	95·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
82	94·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
83	93·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
84	89·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
85	83·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
86	76·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semuncia	
87	47·0	Æ ·75	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus.	Similar; no mark of value; above legend, ear of corn r. **[Pl. lxxx. 15.]**

SERIES II.[1]

SILVER AND BRONZE

Without symbols or initials

SILVER

Denarius[1]

88	67·9	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in lower relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends, and slightly convex; earring of triple drop and necklace; hair in close locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. lxxxi. 1.]**

[1] The denarii of this Series are of a transitional style, nos. 88 and 89 being very similar to those of Series I., and nos. 90 and 91 approaching those of Series III. (see above, p. 150). The fabric is rude, but the reverse type is usually not of such coarse work as most of those assigned to Series I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
89	63·7	*AR* ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
90	64·0	*AR* ·85	Similar; the visor is straight and in three pieces, more separated and even at the ends.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxi. 2.]**
91	62·7	*AR* ·7	Similar; the pieces of the visor are separate from the base; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA, incuse.[1] **[Pl. lxxxi. 3.]**
			Quinarius	
92	31·7	*AR* ·65	Head of Roma r., in lower relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 90; the visor is in three pieces, more open at the ends; earring of triple drop;[2] behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 88. **[Pl. lxxxi. 4.]**
93	31·6	*AR* ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Cracherode Coll.)
94	31·5	*AR* ·65	Similar.	Similar.
95	35·6	*AR* ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxi. 5.]**
96	35·0	*AR* ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
97	33·7	*AR* ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
98	32·4	*AR* ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
99	26·4 (*worn*)	*AR* ·6	Similar.	Similar.
			Sestertius	
100	16·3	*AR* ·55	Head of Roma r., in lower relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 90; the visor is in three pieces, more open at the ends; earring of single drop; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 88. **[Pl. lxxxi. 6.]** (Townley Coll.)
101	15·9	*AR* ·5	Similar; the pieces of the visor are more separated.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxxi. 7.]**

[1] This is the only example of the denarius in the National Collection with the legend incuse.

[2] Quinarii with this shaped earring are precisely similar in fabric to the denarii of this series having the same shaped earring. They appear to belong to the same issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
102	15·1	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
103	14·7	Æ ·4	Similar.[1]	Similar; ROMA
			With symbol	
			CADUCEUS[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
104	63·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., in lower relief and wide-spread, wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces and slightly convex, &c., similar to no. 88; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 88; below horses, caduceus r. **[Pl. lxxxi. 8.]**
105	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar; the visor is in two pieces and straight.	Similar; legend ROMA not on tablet. **[Pl. lxxxi. 9.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			With moneyer's (?) initial	
			M	
			(Uncertain)	
			Denarius[4]	
106	59·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in lower relief, wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, slightly convex, &c., similar to no. 88; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 88; below horses, M **[Pl. lxxxi. 10.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This sestertius and the quinarius no. 95 are so precisely similar in the form of the head of Roma, the arrangement of the hair, the shape of the helmet, &c., that they may have been issued from the same place. Numerous instances of like similarity occur in this local money.

[2] This symbol, the caduceus, occurs on denarii of Series I. (p. 159), with which are associated the bronze coins bearing the same symbol.

[3] These denarii, from their somewhat flat fabric, belong to Series II., though differing slightly in the details. The tablet on which the legend ROMA is usually placed is but faintly shown on no. 104. On no. 105 there are no traces of it.

[4] It is somewhat difficult to determine whether the initial M is that of a moneyer or of a mint. At a later period (see p. 202) we meet with M in conjunction with C as initial letters, showing an alliance between two mints. Count de Salis has classed the above issue with those of the moneyers. The type of the obverse resembles denarii of Series II., but the reverse is of somewhat better style, and is similar to that of coins classed to the mint at Rome. The specimen in the National Collection is somewhat worn and cracked, which would account for its light weight.

D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. cvi., no. 13) figures another denarius with the same letter, but as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius[1]	
	22·2 (*worn*)	Æ ·6	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in three separate pieces, even at the ends; behind head, V	Similar; ROMA in exergue; below horses, M

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cvi., no. 14.]

SERIES III.

SILVER AND BRONZE

Without symbols or initials

SILVER

Denarius[2]

107	75·7	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., in low relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces separate from the base, even at the ends, and with small ring above the forehead; earring of single drop and necklace; hair spread and arranged in four locks; another on l. shoulder; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. lxxxi. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)
108	68·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

Roma wears a helmet with a peaked visor, it evidently belongs to a later date, as also the quadrantes (*loc. cit.*, nos. 15-17). He classes these last pieces to the uncial series.

[1] This quinarius evidently belongs to the period to which it is here assigned. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 700) says that the specimen in his collection was to his knowledge unique, and that it was much worn.

[2] For the classification of the denarii attributed to this Series see above, p. 150. They are so precisely similar in style and fabric, and in the details of the obverse type, to those which have for symbol a laurel-branch (see next issue), and those which have the mint-initial B, probably struck at Beneventum (see below, p. 192), that they were probably all issued in the same locality, but under different conditions—those without and with a symbol under the authority of the moneyers, but those with the initial B under that of the mint. On all there is a small ring under the visor above the forehead of Roma, and a small lock of hair falls over the left shoulder. There are no quinarii or sestertii which show these peculiarities.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol	
			LAUREL-BRANCH	
			Denarius[1]	
109	65·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in low relief, wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces separate from the base, even at the ends, and with small ring above the forehead, &c., similar to no. 107; earring of single drop; lock of hair on l. shoulder; under chin,[2] X; behind, laurel-branch, tied with fillet.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 107. (de Salis Coll.)
110	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue. **[Pl. lxxxi. 12.]**
111	66·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no lock of hair on l. shoulder.	Similar; ROMA on tablet. **[Pl. lxxxi. 13.]**
112	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue.
			As[3]	
113	767·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, laurel-branch l. **[Pl. lxxxi. 14.]**

[1] Attention has been drawn to the resemblance between these denarii and those without a symbol, and those with the mint-initial B (see above, p. 168). There do not appear to be any quinarii of this issue.

[2] This is the earliest instance of the removal of the mark of value from behind to before the head of Roma. It was done to make room for the symbol, which in all previous cases was placed on the reverse.

[3] Other denominations of this issue are the semis, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiii., nos. 5-7). They all have the symbol above the prow and the marks of value before it. D'Ailly (*loc. cit.*, nos. 1, 2), figures denarii showing the earring with a triple as well as with a single drop.

SERIES IV.[1]

SILVER AND BRONZE

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without symbols or initials	
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
114	66·9	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, and peaked; earring of single drop and necklace; hair arranged symmetrically in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. lxxxi. 15.]**
115	66·0	AR ·7	Similar; the visor is in two pieces and the hair is arranged in five locks.	Similar.
			With moneyers' monograms	
			A⋀	
			(ALLIUS[2])	
			Denarius[3]	
116	60·2	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 114; earring of single drop and hair in four locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 114; below horses, A⋀ **[Pl. lxxxi. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] These are the latest denarii to be assigned to this period. The form of the visor of the helmet with three pieces peaked is that which occurs on later coins of this denomination (see above, p. 150). They correspond in this respect precisely to those of the Roman mint (Series III.), which are given to the years B.C. 229—217 (see vol. i., p. 36). There are no quinarii with the helmet of Roma of the same form; those which are assigned to this series preserve, as it will be seen, the previous form. It is probable, as in the case of the coinage of the Roman mint, that the sestertius was no longer issued. It may be noticed that all the other issues assigned to this particular epoch bear moneyers' monograms and not symbols.

[2] The coins with this monogram are attributed to a member of the Allia gens (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1882, p. 190; *Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 178). It has been remarked (see vol. i., p. 73) that some confusion has occurred between the coins which bear this monogram and those with A⋁, which are classed to the mint at Rome. Denarii with the moneyer's name C. A⋁ (Caius Allius), which appear to be of a slightly earlier date, and to belong to another member of this family, are also of the central mint (see vol. i., p. 34).

[3] The denarius appears to be the only denomination known with this monogram. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 180) thinks that the issue took place after the reduction of the denarius from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, that is after B.C. 217. The absence of any bronze coins renders it somewhat difficult to determine its precise date.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΛA[1] (Uncertain)	
			Denarius	
117	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in two pieces,[2] and peaked, &c., similar to no. 115; earring of single drop and hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 114; below horses, ΛA
118	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxi. 17.]**
			Quinarius[3]	
	33·3	Æ ·6	Similar; the visor is in two separate pieces, even at the ends, not peaked; behind, V	Similar; ROMA on tablet; below horses, ΛA

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cvii., no. 1.]

			Sextans[4]	
119	73·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, S

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pp. 131, 134) has interpreted the monogram as Maximus, and supposed that these coins may have been struck by Quintus Fabius Maximus, who was consul and dictator B.C. 220. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 172) suggests that he may have been a member of the Matiena gens. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t ii., p. 251) says "there is not a single good reason for interpreting the monogram as MAX (Maximus)."

[2] The denarius of this issue figured by Cohen (*op. cit.*, pl. xvii., no. 1) has the visor of the helmet in three pieces and peaked as on no. 114.

[3] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 706) mentions only two specimens of this quinarius; one in his own collection, the other in the Paris Cabinet.

[4] Other denominations of this issue are the semis, triens, and quadrans (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. cvii., nos. 2-5). The weight of these coins falls almost to that of the uncial standard, but the denarius and quinarius appear to be earlier than B.C. 217. D'Ailly thought that they were of the semuncial standard. The monogram of the moneyer on the reverse of the bronze coins is placed vertically and not horizontally before the prow. This is somewhat unusual, but the same peculiarity will be seen on the following bronze coins with the monogram AR (see p. 173). D'Ailly also figures an *as* with the legend MA (pl. cvi., no. 18) and (p. 703) describes a denarius with the same letters which he had seen at Canigatti, a village situated between Caltanisetta and Girgenti, in Sicily. These two pieces probably belong to another issue.

D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 710) was the first to notice that the sextantes of this issue are often overstruck on local pieces of Cales in Campania (he eroneously gives the place as Cumae). Out of twenty-six specimens examined by him, he found seven with traces of the coins of Cales,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
120	71·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
121	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar (*overstruck on a coin of Cales*).
122	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxi. 18.]**
123	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar (*overstruck on a local coin*).
124	45·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar (*overstruck on a coin of Cales*).
125	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (*similar*).
126	49·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

AR

(AURELIUS[1])

Denarius

	54·8 (*worn*)	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 114; earring of single drop and hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 114; below horses, AR

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 238, no. 8.]

having for types the head of Apollo and man-headed-bull. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 135) notes that of eleven examples in his possession, eight are overstruck. In the Museum series nos. 121, 124, 125, are certainly overstruck on coins of Cales, but no. 123 is uncertain. This fact is interesting, as it suggests the district in which the moneyer held office. The autonomous silver coinage of Cales came to an end in B.C. 268, but bronze money with obverse head of Apollo and reverse man-headed-bull and star continued to be issued for some time after. It is therefore not improbable that for a short time the Romans established a mint at Cales, which may have come into operation after the cessation of the last issue of the autonomous coins, *i.e.* circ. B.C. 230. These they made use of for their own currency, overstriking them with their own dies.

[1] This moneyer has been identified with C. Aurelius, who was a legate of M. Claudius Marcellus in the Hannibalic war B.C. 216, or with L. Aurelius, who was quaestor urbanus B.C. 196, or with C. Aurelius Cotta, who was praetor urbanus B.C. 202 and consul B.C. 200 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 237). In each case the identification is quite uncertain.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius	
127	30·0	AR ·65	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in two separate pieces, even at the ends; not peaked; earring of single drop; behind, V	Similar; ROMA; below horses, AR (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
128	27·3	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxi. 19.]**
			Quadrans [1]	
129	63·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••; before, ⋚
			Sextans [2]	
130	64·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, ⋚ **[Pl. lxxxi. 20 rev.]**
131	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The specimen of this denomination in the National Collection is too much worn for illustration.

[2] Other denominations with this monogram are the as, semis, and triens (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 238, 239, nos. 10-12). The fabric of the denarius and of the quinarius indicates that these coins are of local issue. The bronze coins are of the light sextantal or the uncial standard, which would place the issue shortly before B.C. 217. No victoriatus with this monogram has been met with.

PERIODS I.—II.

Circ. B.C. 240—197: A.U.C. 514—557

For convenience of classification Count de Salis has grouped under the above dates, B.C. 240—197, the issues of the local mints (as distinct from those of the moneyers, see above, pp. 142, 151) which could not be separated without breaking into the continuity of their respective coinages. An exception, however, has been made in the case of Luceria, which alone struck bronze coins of Roman types of the triental standard. These pieces were issued before B.C. 240 (see above, p. 146). The absence of the denarius in most of the issues, and the irregularity of the weights of the quinarius and of the victoriatus, together with certain variations in the type of the last coin, render it impossible in some cases to separate the silver coins which were struck before B.C. 217, when the standard of the silver was reduced, from those issued after that date. Some chronological sequence in many issues, and also in the dates of the establishment of the mints, can, however, be obtained from the weights of the bronze coins. In B.C. 240 and 217 the bronze money underwent two reductions; to the sextantal standard at the former date, and to the uncial at the latter. The mints which issued coins of the sextantal standard are therefore classed before those which struck coins of the uncial. In this manner we have some criteria which enable us to establish a chronological sequence in the establishment of the mints and of their issues. In B.C. 217, when the weight of the denarius was also reduced, from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, the victoriatus underwent a proportionate decrease.

Denominations and Types.—The denominations and types have already been mentioned in dealing with the coins of the previous section (see above, p. 149). Those of the local mints fall into line with those of the local moneyers, with the exception that there are no gold coins. These were limited to the issues of the moneyers. At the local mints we meet with the half-victoriatus, which is, however, of very rare occurrence. As this denomination did not occur in any of the issues assigned to the mint in the Capitol, it may be concluded that it was only struck locally. In the bronze coinages there are some variations and additions. Luceria, and also the mint with the initial Γ (Palio), struck the dextans and the quincunx in bronze, the former of the sextantal and uncial standards, the latter of the uncial standard only. These denominations, which were not issued at Rome, have special types for both obverse and reverse. Another denomination apparently not met with at Rome is the semuncia of the uncial standard. In the joint-issue of Luceria and Teanum the half-victoriatus, sextans, uncia, and semuncia bear special types.

Classification.—The issues assigned to this section are headed by typical

specimens of the quinarius, victoriatus, and half-victoriatus, without any adjunct symbols or initials, but which from their fabric are evidently of local striking. It is possible that some of these were not struck under the authority of a mint or mints, but form part of the issues of the moneyers. This is a question which it seems impossible to decide. In the case of the quinarius, an occasional slight change will be seen in the shape of the helmet worn by Roma to one of Phrygian form. As coins with this shaped helmet are otherwise only found with the mint-letter ⅂ (Luceria), it may be presumed that those without any special symbol or letter were also coined at that place (see below, pp. 177, 179). The victoriatus shows several varieties in both the obverse and reverse types, from which we can gather some chronological evidence, though it may be slight and occasionally a little uncertain. On the earlier and heavier pieces the head of Jupiter is in high relief, the hair and beard are thick and bushy, and the back of the head is round. On the later pieces, which are mostly of light weight, the head is in low relief, the hair and beard less curly and massive, and usually the back of the head has a deep indentation. The bronze coins which are associated with the earlier form are mainly of the sextantal standard, while those with the later one are of the uncial reduction. Strict uniformity, however, is not a rule, but we may infer that in most instances this variation in the type took place about B.C. 217, when the victoriatus, like the bronze coins, was reduced in weight. The trophy on the reverse also shows some slight variations in form, but these do not afford much evidence of chronology. They are mostly the result of the coins having been struck at different mints. On some the trophy has a cuirass and greaves; on others the cuirass is without the greaves or the greaves without the cuirass, whilst some are without either of these objects. The half-victoriatus is not sufficiently numerous to show similar variations, but unlike the victoriatus it sometimes bears the mark of value S (*semis*). It is from the bronze coins that we obtain most evidence for ascertaining the chronological sequence of the issues, and the dates of the foundation of the various mints. If we except the bronze coins of Luceria which were issued on the triental standard (see above, p. 146), it will be seen from the following descriptions that some of the mints, Canusium, Beneventum, Herdonea, &c., struck denarii which are of early date, and which correspond in style and fabric to those of Series I., II. and III. (see above, p. 150), together with, in some cases, quinarii, victoriati, and bronze money of the sextantal standard. Others, Corcyra, Mateola, and Vibo issue quinarii and victoriati of the heavy weight, the last mint with bronze coins of the sextantal standard, whilst others, amongst which are Croton and several uncertain mints, issue light victoriati or bronze of the uncial standard. It would therefore appear that the establishment of the local mints took place at various times, and extended over a considerable period. Those mints which issued the denarius, quinarius, and bronze coins of the sextantal series must have been started soon after the introduction of the bronze money of that standard, *circ.* B.C. 240; those which issued the heavy victoriatus could not have been in operation before B.C. 229; and those which struck the light victoriatus and uncial bronze money could not be earlier than B.C. 217. As there are no silver coins which can be assigned to these mints after B.C. 197, we have confirmatory

evidence that they must have suspended operations by about the end of the third century B.C. From that time local issues of Roman coins in Italy were controlled not by the mints but by moneyers who were specially appointed for the purpose.

In most cases the mints are capable of identification. They were situated in Apulia, Campania, Latium (?), Samnium, and Bruttium, but chiefly in Apulia. Some are of doubtful identification, and of a few no satisfactory solution has been arrived at. In assigning a coinage to a particular locality, similarity of fabric is an important factor, and on this basis new attributions in several cases are suggested. Where evidence of this character has been available, it is specially noted. A very important feature connected with the local mints is that the chief currency in silver consisted of the victoriatus. That denomination, as has been already noticed (see vol. i., p. 13), was equivalent in weight to the drachms of Southern Italy and Illyricum, and it would therefore obtain a considerable circulation, not only in those districts which were at the time not immediately under any kind of Roman domination, but it would also serve for commercial purposes outside Italy. Of the other silver coins the quinarius occurs somewhat frequently, but the denarius and the sestertius are quite the exception.

In the issues which are assigned to the moneyers during B.C. 217—197, the denarius was the principal silver coin, the victoriatus occurring only occasionally. In this circumstance we appear to have an important distinction between the coinages of the mints and those of the moneyers.

COINAGE OF MINTS

Circ. B.C. 240—197; A.U.C. 514—557

SERIES I.

Without symbols or initials[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius[2]	
			Type I.	
132	33·1	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces joined at the ends; earring of single drop and necklace; hair in close locks; behind, V	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. lxxxii. 1.]**
133	32·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; the exergual line does not extend across the field.
134	31·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Type I. var.	
135	37·2	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to the preceding, but the back of the helmet is Phrygian in form, and the ends of the visor are separated; behind, V	Similar; ROMA in exergue. **[Pl. lxxxii. 2.]**
136	31·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These quinarii and victoriati are inserted here as being typical of some of those struck at the local mints. Being without symbols or initials, they may either belong to the class struck by the moneyers, or to that issued under the authority of the mints. They present small variations which are common to both series. These analogies may in some cases help to mark the localities in which they were issued. The sestertius occurs but rarely at the mints, and it therefore shows but slight variations of type, and, in the case of the denarius, typical specimens are to be met with in Series I., II. and III. of those of the moneyers (see above, pp. 153, 165, 168).

[2] The quinarii of Type I. resemble somewhat closely in fabric and style those classed with the denarii of Series II. of the previous section. It was the most common type at the time, and with slight variations was generally adopted at the local mints. Type I. *var.*, with the Phrygian-shaped helmet, appears only to have been used at Luceria; in consequence, it is probable that these quinarii without mint-initials were also struck there.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Victoriatus[1]	
			Type I.	
137	48·9	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief; hair and beard in thick locks.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, which consists of shield, helmet, spear, sword, cuirass, and greaves, attached to stem with broad base. **[Pl. lxxxii. 3.]**
138	47·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Type I. var. *a*	
139	52·1	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Jupiter in slightly less relief; beard and hair less thick.	Similar; ROMA; no greaves attached to stem of trophy.
140	51·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxii. 4.]**
141	44·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
142	43·1	Æ ·7	Similar; back of head with indentation.	Similar; ROMA; no base to stem of trophy.
143	39·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Type I. var. *b*	
144	49·7	Æ ·65	Similar; back of head not indented.	Similar; ROMA; no cuirass showing below shield; the greaves attached to stem without base. **[Pl. lxxxii. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
145	48·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
146	49·0	Æ ·7	Similar; back of head indented.	Similar; ROMA
147	48·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
148	37·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These victoriati are typical varieties of those with mint-initials. The variations in the form of the head of Jupiter, and in that of the trophy, are not always regular, but it may be accepted as a general rule that those pieces which have the obverse in high relief belong to the earlier period, i.e. between B.C. 229 and 217, whilst those in low relief, which are usually somewhat lighter in weight, to the later one, *i.e.* from B.C. 217, when the standard of the silver coinage was lowered. In most of the issues the earlier form of the victoriatus is met with, which would indicate that the majority of the mints were probably in operation before B.C. 217. Throughout the weight of the victoriati is so irregular that we must judge of their date more by fabric. In many cases allowance has to be made for wear in currency.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *c*	
149	49·5	Æ ·65	Similar; hair thin and straggling; back of head with indentation.	Similar; ROM[Λ]; the trophy is without cuirass, greaves, or base to stem. **[Pl. lxxxii. 6.]**
150	46·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Half-Victoriatus[1]	
	28·5	Æ ·55	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; in low relief; hair thin and straggling; back of head with indentation.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 139; the trophy is without greaves.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. liii., no. 24.]

SERIES II.

With initials of mints

Ⅴ

(LUCERIA[2])

Series II.

SILVER AND BRONZE (Sextantal Series)

Circ. B.C. 240—217; A.U.C. 514—537

Quinarius

151	32·6	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing winged Phrygian-shaped helmet, &c., similar to no. 135; visor in two pieces; earring of single drop; behind, Ⅴ	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, Ⅴ **[Pl. lxxxiii. 1.]**

[1] The half-victoriatus resembles the victoriatus of the later form. It may therefore not have been issued before A.D. 217, but as it is such a rare coin we have scarcely any criteria to guide us in its classification. Vibo appears to have been the only mint to strike this denomination of the usual type (see below, p. 199).

[2] For bronze coins of this mint of Roman types and of the triental standard (Series I.), see above, p. 146.

The coins of Roman denominations, types, and standard with the letter Ⅴ are attributed to the town of Luceria, in Apulia, first, because there appears to be no other city with this initial to which they could be conveniently assigned, and secondly, because they are usually found in the district around Luceria (see Riccio, *Le Monete attribute alla Zecca dell' antica Città di Luceria*). In assigning these coins to Luceria we are, however, met with a somewhat difficult problem, since during the greater part of the time when they were issued there existed at that city an autonomous coinage, which, though based on the Roman bronze weight standards, is not of Roman types, but is of similar nature to those of other cities which were under Roman domination. In the *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 115 f., the two series of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
152	31·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
153	32·1	Æ ·6	Similar; the helmet more Phrygian in form; the peak more forward; below head, ↓	Similar; ROMA on tablet; no initial of mint.
154	32·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxiii. 2.]**
155	30·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
156	22·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
			Sestertius[1]	
	16·0	Æ ·5	Similar to no. 153; behind head of Roma, IIS; below, ↓	Similar; ROMA on tablet.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ciii., no. 14.]

autonomous and Roman types have been classified side by side in chronological order. If we do not include the two *asses* of the libral standard, having for obverse type the facing head of Minerva or Bellona, and on the reverse a bull (see above, p. 145), which are exceptional pieces, the two series range together from *circ.* B.C. 268—217, as both contain bronze coins of the triental and sextantal standards. If the attribution of these coins of Roman types to Luceria is correct, it would appear that during those years there were in that city two mints, *officinae*, existing side by side, one of them under the control of the city, issuing autonomous coins, the other probably under the direction of the Roman military commanders, who struck coins of Roman types. The currency of the former would doubtless, to a great degree, be limited to the city and the neighbourhood, but the latter would circulate in all districts over which Rome had some form of power or control.

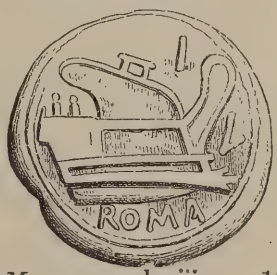
Very little appears to be known of the history of Luceria after the Sabine war, *circ.* B.C. 290, till the time of the second Punic war, when it became an important military position, and of signal advantage to the Romans during their operations in Apulia. It was repeatedly chosen for the winter-quarters of their armies, or as the head-quarters during successive campaigns in those districts. This may have been to some degree its position at the time of the first Punic war, to which period must be assigned the early bronze money of the triental standard (see above, p. 146). This military or purely Roman money outlived the autonomous issues, as there are bronze coins of the uncial standard of the former but none of the latter.

The coinage of Roman types attributed to Luceria is of silver and bronze, the former consisting of the quinarius, sestertius, and victoriatus, the latter of the as and its divisions to the semuncia. These are classified into three Series, the first consisting of bronze coins of the triental standard, the second of silver with bronze of the sextantal standard, and the third also of silver and bronze, bnt the latter of the uncial standard. It is possible that some of the quinarii and sestertii may belong to the first series, but as there is not sufficient variation in type to distinguish between the pieces issued just before B C. 240 and those immediately after, they have all been placed with the second series. The issue of the quinarius does not appear to have been continued after B.C. 217, when the bronze of the uncial standard was introduced; and if the local mints followed the example of that in the Capitol the issue of the sestertius must have ceased before the introduction of the victoriatus. In the bronze series there are two exceptional pieces, the dextans of the uncial standard and the quincunx of the sextantal. The only other local mint of which these denominations are known is that with the initial Γ, which may be of the town of Palio, and not Paestum as usually identified (see below, p. 203).

Besides these two series of money Luceria struck an alliance coinage with Teanum, also a town of Apulia. This coinage only lasted for a few years, and was probably established for commercial purposes (see below, p. 185).

[1] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 669) mentions only two specimens of the sestertius, one in his own collection, the other in that at Paris.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Victoriatus[1]	
157	50·4	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief, with thick beard (similar to no. 137).	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 139; the trophy is without greaves; in the field, ∨ **[Pl. lxxxiii. 3.]**
158	48·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
159	48·1	Æ ·75	Similar; *of rude work.*	Similar; *of rude work.* **[Pl. lxxxiii. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)
160	48·8	Æ ·65	Similar; bead and reel border.	Similar.
161	44·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxiii. 5.]**
			As[2]	
	629·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; below, ∨	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, ∨



[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ciii., no. 15.]

			Semis	
	344·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S; below, ∨	Similar; above prow, S; no initial of mint.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ciii., no. 17.]

[1] All the victoriati in the National Collection are of the early issue. The specimen figured by D'Ailly (pl. cv., no. 2) may be of the later series, *i.e.* after B.C. 217 (see below, p. 183).

[2] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 669) mentions only two specimens of this denomination, one in the possession of Riccio, whose illustration he reproduces (*Mon. di Luceria*, cl. v. 1), the other in the Arigoni collection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quincunx[1]	
162	242·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long; behind, ⅂	ROMA below the Dioscuri on horseback charging r., with couched spears (usual type of the denarius); in the exergue, ••••• [Pl. lxxxiii. 6.]
			Triens	
163	233·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of triple drop and necklace of pendants; above, ••••; below, ⅂	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••• [Pl. lxxxiii. 7.]
			Quadrans[2]	
164	172·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, •••	Similar; below prow, •••; before, ⅂ [Pl. lxxxiii. 8.]
			Sextans	
	140·0	Æ ·9	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, initial of mint between marks of value, •⅂•

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 9.]

			Uncia	
165	82·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged Phrygian-shaped helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head and visor in one piece; earring of single drop and necklace of pendants; behind, •; below, ⅂	Similar; below prow, •; no initial of mint. [Pl. lxxxiii. 9.]

[1] This is one of the rare instances of the issue of this denomination, which also occurs in the autonomous series of Luceria of the sextantal standard (see Riccio, *Mon. di Luceria*, cl. iii. 1).

[2] Varieties of the semis, triens, and quadrans have the mint-initial on both sides (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 1; pl. cxiii., nos. 3, 5).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
166	78·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
167	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; helmet with crest and visor, not Phrygian, and without wings.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxiii. 10.]**
			Semuncia	
	31·0	Æ ·65	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; below, ⋎	ROMA below Prow r.; above, ε (*semuncia*); before, ⋎

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 17.]

SERIES III.

SILVER AND BRONZE (UNCIAL SERIES)

FROM B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537.

Victoriatus[2]

	44·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; in low relief.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 142; the trophy is without greaves and base to stem; in the field, ⋎

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cv., no. 2.]

As[3]

168	384·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, — ; below, ⋎	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I **[Pl. lxxxiii. 11.]**

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. civ., no. 12) illustrates another example of this type of the uncia without the mint-initial on the obverse, but with it placed on the reverse below the prow, and with the mark of value.

[2] This victoriatus appears from its weight (44-38 grs.) to belong to the reduced standard. This is the only silver coin which can be assigned to this period, as the issue of the quinarius at Luceria does not appear to have survived the introduction of bronze coins of the uncial standard, and that of the sestertius ceased on the institution of the victoriatus in B.C. 229.

[3] The mark of value on the obverse is placed horizontally and not vertically, as also in the case of similar coins with the mint-initials Γ, Palio, and CA, Canusium (see below, pp. 203, 205).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dextans[1]	
169	186·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of corn, earring of single drop, and necklace of pendants.	ROMA below Quadriga r., driven by Victory, holding reins in r. hand and goad in l.; horses galloping; in the exergue, S••••; above, ⋎ **[Pl. lxxxiii. 12.]**
			Semis	
170	180·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S; before, ⋎ **[Pl. lxxxiii. 13.]**
			Triens	
	160·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop and necklace; above, ••••; below, ⋎	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, ⋎

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cv., no. 12.]

			Quadrans	
	126·0	Æ ·95	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⁘	Similar; below prow, •••; before, ⋎

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cv., no. 13.]

D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. cv., no. 5) figures the as of this issue without the mark of value on the obverse. Varieties of the as and semis have the initial ⋎ on both sides (Riccio, *Mon. di Luceria*, cl. vi. 1, 2).

[1] This rare denomination was also issued at Palio (see below, p. 203, no. 259).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
171	93·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, initial of mint between marks of value, •ⅴ• **[Pl. lxxxiii. 14.]**
172	86·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Uncia	
173	68·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with visor; behind, •	Similar; below prow, initial of mint and mark of value, ⅴ• **[Pl. lxxxiii. 15.]**
			ⅴ — T: T	
			(LUCERIA AND TEANUM[2])	
			FROM B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Victoriatus	
174	49·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in somewhat low relief; thick beard; below, ⅴ	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 137; the trophy is with cuirass and greaves; in the field, T **[Pl. lxxxiv. 1.]**
175	33·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
176	40·8	Æ ·6	Similar; head smaller.	Similar; ROMA; the trophy is without cuirass, but showing the greaves. **[Pl. lxxxiv. 2.]** (Sambon)

[1] A variety of the sextans has the mint-initial ⅴ under the bust on the obverse (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cv., no. 16), and another the mint-initial also before the prow on the reverse (Riccio, *Mon. di Luceria*, cl. vi., no. 5). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. cvi., nos. 1-3) also figures the as and quadrans of semuncial weight, but these are only light uncial specimens, as the mint at Luceria was long abolished before that standard was introduced into the Roman system.

[2] In attributing these coins to Luceria and Teanum, D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 691) hesitated to which city of the latter name he would assign them, whether to Teanum Sidicinum in Campania, or to Teanum in Apulia. He suggested also Teate and Tuder, but the former of these towns had its own coinage till after B.C. 217 (Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 41), and the latter was situated in Umbria. As it is an alliance coinage, Teanum in Apulia would be the most probable place, being at no great distance from Luceria. It was one of the most important towns of Apulia before its conquest by the Romans *circ.* B.C. 318. Little mention, however, is made of it till the second Punic war, when it was chosen by the dictator, M. Junius Pera, for his winter-quarters. It continued to be a flourishing place even under the Roman Empire.

This joint coinage may have resulted from a special treaty between the two towns, or it may have been instituted for mutual commercial convenience. The date of its issue can be determined within fairly certain limits. As the bronze coins are of the sextantal standard, they must have been struck between B.C. 240—217, but as the victoriatus was not instituted before B.C. 229, this joint-issue may not have commenced before that date. It is possible

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
177	40·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
178	49·4	Æ ·65	Similar; no letter below head of Jupiter.	Similar; in the field, ⊤ **[Pl. lxxxiv. 3.]**
179	48·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
180	46·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
			Half-Victoriatus[1]	
	19·8	Æ ·6	Head of young Mars r., wearing crested helmet; below, ⊬	ROMA (in exergue). Horseman, one of the Dioscuri, galloping l.; his r. hand raised; behind, S (*semis*); below, T

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cvi., no. 7.]

			Sextans[2]	
181	141·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; below, ••; under chin, ⊬	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each raises his r. hand; below horses, T **[Pl. lxxxiv. 4.]**

that it began at the time when the autonomous coins of Luceria came to an end, so that the two series were not synchronous. With the exception of the victoriatus, a denomination common to most of the local issues of this period, the types of all the coins are connected with the cult of the Dioscuri. The semuncia of the autonomous coinage of Luceria of the sextantal standard has for obverse type the heads of the Dioscuri, and on the reverse their horses (Riccio, *Mon. di Luceria*, cl. iii., no. 6). Precisely the same type occurs on this denomination of the joint-issue, so that this piece makes it certain that Luceria must have been one of the towns to strike this coinage. The legend ROMA is, however, omitted.

[1] This small silver coin was evidently intended for the half-victoriatus. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 228) was of opinion that it was the sestertius, for he says that "although the indication of the value is not marked on the coin, it must be a sestertius, the type indicating a half-quinarius." The sign or letter S (*semis*) is, however, intended for the mark of value, and from its weight, 19·8 grs., it would be equivalent to the half-victoriatus, or half of the Campanian drachm. This denomination was occasionally issued (see pp. 179, 199). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 693) was also of this opinion. In this joint-issue the types are not always a sure guide for determining the denominations. In the illustration the mint-initial is incorrectly figured. It should be ⊬, not L. Bahrfeldt (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 46) mentions four specimens of this rare coin.

[2] This is an exceptional type for the sextans, the head of Minerva being the obverse type of the triens. Though this sextans exceeds slightly the normal weight of that denomination of the sextantal issue, yet it must belong to that series, as do also the uncia and semuncia. It will be seen that on the semuncia the positions of the mint-initials are interchanged.

Bahrfeldt (*Ält. röm. Münzwesen*, pl. iv., no. 15) illustrates a quadrans with the head of Mercury on the obverse instead of Hercules, and on the reverse the letter T before the prow. As the obverse type is exceptional, this may be of Teanum. Specimens are in the Bodley and Vienna collections.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia[1]	
	66·0	Æ ·85	Female head (Roma?) r.; wearing Phrygian-shaped helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head, and with visor; behind, •; below, ⋎	ROMA (in exergue). Horseman, one of the Dioscuri, charging r. and holding couched spear; behind horse, •; below, T

[Riccio, *Mon. di Luceria*, cl. iv., no. 6.]

			Semuncia	
	33·6	Æ ·7	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r., wearing pilei, each surmounted by star; behind, T	The horses of the Dioscuri galloping r.; star above the head of each; in the exergue, ⋎

[Bahrfeldt, *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, pl. i., no. 33.]

C

(CANUSIUM?[2])

Circ. B.C. 240; A.U.C. 514

			Denarius	
182	66·2	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and slightly convex; earring of triple drop; hair in close locks; behind, X (similar to no. 1, p. 153).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; above, C **[Pl. lxxxiv. 5.]**

[1] Riccio (*op. cit.*, cl. iv., no. 5) figures a variety of the uncia which he said belonged to Count Raffaele Milano, without the legend, ROMA, and having on the obverse the letter ⋎, and on the reverse the monogram ⋎. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 695) questions the accuracy of the illustration, and adds that it would be more rational to see either the single letter on both sides, or the monogram alone or repeated on the obverse and reverse.

[2] The identification of this letter as the initial of Canusium in Apulia is uncertain. It

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
183	65·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
184	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA between two lines (*of coarse work*). **[Pl. lxxxiv. 6.]**
185	69·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Roma in lower relief; visor more open at the ends and slightly convex (similar to no. 88).	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxiv. 7.]**
186	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor is in three pieces, more separated, even at the ends, and not convex; earring of single drop (similar to no. 90).	Similar; ROMA on tablet. **[Pl. lxxxiv. 8.]** (de Salis Coll.)

From B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525

Victoriatus

	50·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, C	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 139; the trophy is without greaves.

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 10.]

cannot well be that of Capua, as suggested by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 625), as the style and fabric of the denarii are so very rude, and also as the initial-letter of that city was apparently K, not C (see below, p. 208). Canusium was on the high road from Beneventum to Brundusium, and was distant about twenty-six miles from Herdonea (see below, pp. 192, 193). It was an ancient mint-place, issuing silver and bronze autonomous coins *circ.* B.C. 300. As the above denarii resemble in details the type of those classed to the beginning of Period I. (see Series I. and II., pp. 153, 165), this mint must have been established at a somewhat early date. If the victoriatus and bronze coins also bearing the initial C are correctly attributed to the same mint, it must have continued intermittently in operation over a long period. Those of bronze appear to be of the light sextantal or uncial standard, which would take us down to B.C. 217 or later. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 628) says that his specimens of the semis were in such poor condition that they served as no criterion for the standard on which they were struck. He also notices that some of the sextantes had been struck over coins of Cales with reverse type, man-headed bull and star. He erroneously identifies the mint-place of the original coins as Panormus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
	544·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, C

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 12.]

			Semis	
	176·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S; before, C

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 13.]

			Triens[1]	
	87·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet with visor, earring of single drop, and necklace; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, C

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 14.]

[1] The specimens of the triens and quadrans figured by D'Ailly were respectively in the Riccio and Collegio Romano collections.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; below prow, •••; before, C

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 15.]

Sextans[1]

187	63·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••; before, C
188	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lxxxiv. 9.]
189	45·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
190	37·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

RA[2]

(ROMA)

Circ. B.C. 240; A.U.C. 514

Denarius

	66·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three separate pieces, straight and even at the ends; [earring of single drop] and necklace; behind, X (similar to no. 91).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, RA

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cix., no. 11.]

[1] The uncia of this issue is not mentioned by D'Ailly.

[2] This monogram is somewhat uncertain. Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 174) interprets it as ROMIL, and attributes the coins to a member of the Romilia gens; Cohen (*Rev. Num.*, 1858, p. 55) as ROMA[NIVS]; and D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 750) as ROMA[NVS] or

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
191	28·5	Æ ·65	Similar; visor in three pieces, as no. 92; behind head of Roma, V	Similar; ROMA in exergue; below horses, ROMA **[Pl. lxxxiv. 10.]**
			Sestertius	
192	17·7	Æ ·5	Similar; behind head of Roma, IIS	Similar; ROMA in exergue; below horses, ROMA **[Pl. lxxxiv. 11.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
			FROM B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Victoriatus	
	31·5 (*worn*)	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief: the back of the head with indentation (similar to no. 149).	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy; similar to no. 149; the trophy consists of a helmet, shield, and cuirass only; in the field, ROMA

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cxiii., no. 12.]

			Semis	
193	324·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S; before, ROMA **[Pl. lxxxiv. 12.]**
194	266·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

ROMA[NILLVS], surnames borne by several Roman families; and others as ROMA simply. The last is now the generally accepted interpretation, but no suggestion appears to have been made why the name in the exergue should be repeated in monogrammatic form in the field of the coin. It is certainly a mint sign, and not that of a moneyer. As the coins are well executed and of neat fabric, it is possible that they were struck at Capua, and that to distinguish these pieces from those of the Roman mint the authorities placed on the coins this mark of difference.

The denarii resemble in type those attributed to Series II. of Period I. (see above, pp. 150, 165), showing that they belong to an early issue. The head of Roma on the denarius, quinarius, and sestertius is very similar in treatment. The bronze coins are of the sextantal standard, but it is uncertain whether the victoriatus belongs to the early or later period. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 792) mentions only the specimen in his collection, which came from that of Riccio (*Sale Cat.*, 1868, no. 1357). The coin is much worn, and only weighs 31·5 grs.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
195	158·0	Æ ·95	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, •••; before, ℞ **[Pl. lxxxiv. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			B[2]	
			(BENEVENTUM?)	
			Circ. B.C. 240; A.U.C. 514	
			Denarius[1]	
	64·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., not in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, slightly convex; earring of triple drop; lock of hair falling over l. shoulder; behind, X (similar to no. 88).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, B

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 3.]

	67·0	Æ ·8	Similar; the head of Roma in lower relief; the visor in three pieces, separate from the base, beneath which and above forehead a small ring; earring of triple drop, and lock of hair on l. shoulder (similar to no. 107).	Similar; ROMA

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 1.]

[1] Another denomination is the as (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cix., no. 15). From information supplied by Oberst Bahrfeldt it appears that the sextans figured by D'Ailly (*loc. cit.*, no. 18) does not belong to this issue, the monogram before the prow being ℳ. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 748) expressed doubt as to its identification.

[2] There are no denarii with the initial B in the National Collection. Their descriptions are inserted here, as they seem to fix the place of mintage of the denarii of Series II. and III.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			H	
			(HERDONEA[1])	
			Circ. B.C. 240; A.U.C. 514	
			Denarius[2]	
196	65·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in low relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three straight pieces, even at the ends; earring of single drop and necklace; behind, X (similar to no. 90).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, H **[Pl. lxxxiv. 14.]**
			Quinarius	
197	40·7	Æ ·65	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, joined at the ends; similar to no. 132; earring of single drop and necklace; behind, V	Similar; ROMA between two straight lines; below horses, H
198	32·8	Æ ·65	Similar; ends of visor not joined; earring of triple drop.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxiv. 15.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
199	35·2	Æ ·65	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA on tablet. **[Pl. lxxxiv. 16.]**

described in Period I. (see above, pp. 150, 165, 168). The fabric and style are the same, and the shape of the helmet is identical in each instance. On the second piece the small ring attached to the visor is seen as on no. 107. This peculiarity does not seem to occur in any other instance. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. c., no. 2) figures a third specimen, which only differs in being without the small ring. The denarius appears to be the only denomination of this issue.

The attribution of these coins to Beneventum, in Samnium, is conjectural. There are autonomous coins of that place, but possibly of an earlier date (see Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 24). Brundusium, in Calabria, might also be suggested as a possible mint-place for these coins. It also had an independent mint.

[1] The identification of this mint-place is uncertain. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 651) suggests Hatria, in Picenum; Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 17) Herdonea, in Apulia. Hatria became a Roman colony in B.C. 289, and issued an autonomous bronze coinage of the libral standard. Of Herdonea little appears to be known before the second Punic war, when it witnessed the defeat of two different Roman armies by Hannibal, one in B.C. 212, under the praetor Cn. Fulvius Flaccus, the other in B.C. 210, under the pro-consul Cn. Fulvius Centumalus. As the town was situated on the branch of the Appian Way which led from Canusium to Beneventum, the balance of evidence is in favour of its being the mint-place of the coins with the letter H, though they are anterior to the time of the second Punic war.

[2] The denarius and the quinarius are of the early type, both belonging to Series II. of the moneyers, and the bronze coinage is of the sextantal standard. D'Ailly does not mention the victoriatus of this issue, but Babelon (vol. i., p. 56) includes it in his list of coins with letters and monograms. In the legend ROMA on the denarius, the letter M is incuse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
200	32·8	Æ ·65	Similar; ends of visor joined.	Similar; ROMA in exergue. [Pl. lxxxiv. 17.] (Blacas Coll.)
201	33·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; H behind the horses. [Pl. lxxxiv. 18.]
202	31·6	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			As	
203	594·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, H [Pl. lxxxv. 1.]
204	558·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
205	540·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
206	385·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; the back of the head with indentation; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S; before, H [Pl. lxxxv. 2.]
207	303·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
208	287·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
209	250·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
210	171·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring of single drop and necklace; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, H [Pl. lxxxv. 3.] (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
211	159·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
212	80·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⋮	Similar; below prow, •••; before, H [Pl. lxxxv. 4.]

[1] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cii., nos. 15-17).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Ω	
			(Uncertain mint[1])	
			From B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Quinarius	
213	35·2	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 95; earring of single drop; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, Ω (Devonshire Coll.)
214	33·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue; below horses, Ω.
215	31·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxv. 5.]**
216	30·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; below horses, Ω
217	30·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
218	36·0	Æ ·65	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in two pieces.	Similar; below horses, Ω. **[Pl. lxxxv. 6.]**
			Victoriatus[2]	
219	51·5	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief; hair and beard thick (similar to no. 137).	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy which is without greaves (similar to no. 139); in the field, Ω **[Pl. lxxxv. 7.]**
220	30·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
221	37·8	Æ ·65	Similar; type in lower relief; back of head of Jupiter slightly indented.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxxv. 8.]**

[1] This is evidently the initial of a mint, and not of a moneyer of the Quinctia gens as D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 740) suggests. The only place to which the letter seems to apply is Querquetula, an ancient city of Latium, but nothing appears to be known of its position. It is mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iii. 5, 9) and by Dionysius (*Rom. ant.*, v. 61) amongst the Latin cities which constituted the league against Rome. There is no town known in Apulia with the initial Ω. The bronze coins are of the sextantal standard, and the victoriati of the heavier and reduced weights, *i.e.* before and after B.C. 217. This furnishes us with the approximate date and duration of the issue.

[2] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 741) has questioned the existence of the victoriatus of this issue, as he considered that the sign on the reverse is not the letter Ω but an insect, a worm, or a leech, with the body raised and forming a loop, and he therefore described it in the series with symbols (see p. 587). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 236), Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 24, nos. 51-53), and Count de Salis all considered the sign to be a letter. It occurs also on the quinarius and only seems to be an instance of an ill-formed letter (see illustrations of nos. 215, 218, 219, and 221).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
222	150·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••; before, Q **[Pl. lxxxv. 9.]**
			Sextans[1]	
223	74·0	Æ· ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, Q **[Pl. lxxxv. 10.**[2]**]**
			⁂ (CORCYRA[3]) *Circ.* B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525 **Quinarius**	
224	32·2	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 95; behind, V	ROMA (between two lines). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; under horse on l., ⁂ (KOPKυρα); under horse on r., Λ (ΑΓήσανδρος). **[Pl. lxxxv. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)
225	29·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the semis, the triens (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cix., no. 8), and the uncia (Bahrfeldt, *Ält. röm. Münzwesen*, p. 143). Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 264) mentions the semis with the letter Q placed on the reverse upon or before the prow, but he does not either describe or figure the coin. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 741) says he has not met with a specimen, but he thought its existence very probable, seeing that we have the triens, quadrans, and sextans of the same issue.

[2] This coin is overstruck on one of Cales, with the reverse type a man-headed bull with star above (see above, pp. 172, 188, for similar overstruck coins of about the same date). These overstruck coins would suggest that the mint-town with the initial Q was situated in Campania or in a neighbouring district.

[3] The island of Corcyra was conquered by the Romans in B.C. 229, and shortly afterwards its capital of the same name was made a free state. It was allowed to retain its autonomy, and from B.C. 229—48 issued an extensive coinage, chiefly in bronze, which, like the above coins, often bears the names of its magistrates or prytanes, as well as the monogram of the city (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia*, pp. 137 f.). The name of Agesandros occurs in the list of prytanes (Boekh, *C. I. G.*, 1851), and it may be his monogram which is given on these coins. Corcyra appears to have been the only mint-town outside Italy which at this period struck coins of Roman types and denominations. They were no doubt intended for purposes of commerce (see vol. i., p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus[1]	
226	45·8	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief; hair and beard thick.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 137; in the field, ⊀; on r., A
227	42·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxv. 12.]** (Boyd Coll.)
			MT[2]	
			(MATEOLA?)	
			Circ. B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Quinarius	
228	31·7	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, joined at the ends, &c., similar to no. 132; earring of single drop; behind, V	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 132; below horses, MT (Townley Coll.)
229	29·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxxv. 13.]** (de Salis Coll.)
230	21·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
231	28·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA between two lines; below horses, MT[3] **[Pl. lxxxv. 14.]**

[1] This victoriatus belongs to the early issue, and was therefore struck during B.C. 229—217. This confirms the opinion of Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1856, p. 77), who thought that these coins were struck *circ.* B.C. 229; a date which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 230, note) has questioned. The victoriatus and the quinarius are the only denominations known of this issue.

[2] This may be the monogram of Mateola, probably the modern Matera. It was among the inland cities of Apulia mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iii., 11, s. 16), and was about eight miles distant from the river Bradanus, and must therefore have been adjoining the frontier of Lucania. It issued autonomous bronze coins from *circ.* B.C. 250 which are inscribed MAT (Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 40). From the type of the victoriatus the issue began at least before B.C. 217. The quinarius and the victoriatus appear to be the only denominations of this coinage. There are denarii of a later date (see below, p. 237) with this monogram, which are of very rude work. In that case the monogram MT may be blundered for MA.

[3] This variation in the form of the monogram is probably a blunder of the maker of the die.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
232	36·8	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief; hair and beard thick.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 137; but showing one greave only; in the field on r., ΛΛ **[Pl. lxxxv. 15.]**
			VB	
			(VIBO[1])	
			From B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Victoriatus	
233	51·2	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in high relief; hair and beard thick; head with indentation at back.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing l., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 144; the trophy is without cuirass but with greaves and small base; in the field, VB **[Pl. lxxxv. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
234	36·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
235	44·7	Æ ·65	Similar; head of Jupiter in lower relief and smaller.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Vibo (later Vibo Valentia), in Bruttium, was the ancient Hipponium or Veiponium, a colony of the Italian Locri. During the fourth century B.C. it changed hands several times; early in the third century it was captured by the Bruttians, who held it until B.C. 272, when it was garrisoned by the Romans. Vibo is evidently the Bruttian or Oscan form of Hippo, and was probably the original name of the city before it became a Greek colony. It does not appear to have become a Latin colony till B.C. 192 (Livy, xxxv. 40), when it assumed the name of Valentia, and later issued coins of the light uncial or semuncial standard bearing the legend VALENTIA (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Italy*, pp. 359-363). As a Greek colony it struck coins between B.C. 379—296.

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 176, note 155), on account of a slight defect in the monogram, proposed to explain it as V B or B V, but on the specimens described here the ligature of the two letters is complete. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 231, note) says "that as there are no denarii with this monogram, we conclude that this victoriatus was not struck in the capital, but at some local mint, and we do not hesitate to attribute it to the town of Vibo in Bruttium."

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Half-Victoriatus[1]	
236	19·8	Æ ·55	Similar; hair and beard of Jupiter thick.	Similar; ROMA; trophy of same form; in the field, ⋁; on r., S (*semis*). **[Pl. lxxxv. 17.]**
237	15·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

V

(VIBO?[2])

From B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525

As

	520·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, V

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cxi., no. 1.]

---

[1] This is the only instance of the half-victoriatus of Roman type bearing the mark or initial of a mint.

No bronze coins are known with the monogram ⋁, but it is not improbable that those with the letter V, in spite of the change in form of the indication of the mint, may also belong to Vibo.

[2] Being of the light sextantal or uncial standard these bronze coins correspond in date to the victoriati with the monogram ⋁, which appear to be of the heavy and light issues. If the coins bearing the initials CA (see below, p. 205) and the letter C (see above, p. 187), are both to be attributed to Canusium, we should in this case have another instance of a change in the mode of indicating the mint-place (see also coins with K, p. 208). Another possible suggestion is Vibonium in Apulia, not far from Luceria. It was a place of some importance, as Hannibal established his camp there, and thence laid waste the neighbouring cities. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 763) says, "it is uncertain whether it is the mark of a gens or of a town," but on account of the fabric of the *as* he was inclined to look upon it as the latter. He adds, "that piece is of a style, like coins of Luceria, which declares its fabric to be somewhat unusual, impossible to describe, but which the eye seizes easily, and which is not met with on coins which can be attributed with some probability to a Roman family." This remark of D'Ailly is applicable to much of the coinage attributed to local issues.

There are no silver coins known with the letter V only.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
238	268·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S; before, V **[Pl. lxxxv. 18 rev.]**
239	125·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lxxxv. 19.]**
			Triens	
240	151·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, V **[Pl. lxxxvi. 1.]**
			Sextans[2]	
241	75·0	Æ ·8	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, V **[Pl. lxxxvi. 2.]**
			И	
			(NOLA ?[3])	
			Circ. B.C. 229; A.U.C. 525	
			Victoriatus[4]	
242	50·6	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, of coarse work; below, И	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 144; the trophy is without cuirass but shows the greaves. **[Pl. lxxxvi. 3.]**

[1] Struck on a small flan.

[2] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. cxi., no. 6) figures the quadrans also of this issue. The reverse type, with the exception of the marks of value, is the same as those of the triens and sextans. D'Ailly does not mention the uncia.

[3] This coin is of almost barbarous workmanship, and its attribution to Nola, in Apulia, is uncertain. There are small autonomous bronze coins of that place, but of an earlier date.

[4] The victoriatus from its weight is probably of the early issue before B.C. 217. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. cviii., no. 11) figures a quadrans with the mint-marks N : on the reverse, but it belongs to a later issue, as it is of the light uncial or semuncial standard.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CROT	
			(CROTON[1])	
			Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537	
			Victoriatus	
243	54·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief and with indentation at back of head.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 144; the trophy is without cuirass but shows the greaves; in the field, CROT (Blacas Coll.)
244	50·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
245	51·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxxvi. 4.]**
			M	
			(Uncertain mint[2])	
			Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537	
			Victoriatus[3]	
246	49·7	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 144; the trophy is without cuirass but shows the greaves; in the field, M

[1] Croton or Crotona, in Bruttium, one of the most celebrated of the Greek colonies in Southern Italy, fell into the hands of the Romans *circ.* B.C. 277, during the war with Pyrrhus. Before that date, from *circ.* B.C. 550—300, it struck a very large and remarkable series of autonomous silver and bronze money, which appears to have come to an end on its capture by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, in B.C. 299 (Head, *Hist. num.*, pp. 79 f.). During the second Punic war the town became a stronghold of the Carthaginians, but it suffered so severely that in B.C. 194 a colony of Roman citizens was sent there to recruit its exhausted population. It is possible that the victoriatus, which is the only denomination known, was struck there during the second Punic war before its capture by the Carthaginians, as it is of the later type. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 304), who considered that the legend CROT was the cognomen of a moneyer, has attributed these coins to M. Metilius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 217 and legate B.C. 212, or preferably to T. Metilius Croto, the legate of Appius Claudius, praetor in Sicily B.C. 215, but the initials are those of a city and not of a member of a Roman gens.

[2] The city or cities of which these are the initials have not been identified. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 722) suggests that the monogram may be of a moneyer, for example *Marcus Porcius* or *Publius*, or preferably the initials of two confederate cities.

[3] The only other denomination known of this issue is the denarius (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 298). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 719) saw a specimen which was in the possession

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
247	46·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
248	45·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lxxxvi. 5.] (de Salis Coll.)
249	41·0	Æ ·67	Similar.	Similar.
250	35·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
251	42·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. lxxxvi. 6.] (Blacas Coll.)

C — M

(Uncertain mints[1])

Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537

Victoriatus

252	47·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; behind, C	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 142; the trophy is without greaves or base; in the field, M [Pl. lxxxvi. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)
253	47·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; trophy with small base.
254	44·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
255	42·4	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
256	42·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

of Borghesi, and procured an impression of it, which he unfortunately mislaid. From recollection he, however, states that it was of the usual type, and that the monogram was on the reverse, below the feet of the foremost horse. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 246), however, records that this coin was of the usual type, that its epigraphy showed the letter A (in ROMA), and that it was well preserved and weighed 60·5 grs. (3·90 gram.). It would probably belong to an early issue like the denarii of other local mints.

The as figured by D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. cviii., no. 5) and attributed by him to this issue is a misread piece of the moneyer, L. Sempronius Pitio (see vol. i., p. 96, no. 718). D'Ailly notes two specimens in his collection, but Oberst Bahrfeldt, who has examined them, states that on each the legend PITIO is clearly traceable on the obverse above the head of Janus.

[1] This is a joint-issue of two cities whose initials were C and M. They may be of Cumae and Misenum, in Campania. During the Hannibalic war Cumae acted with unvarying fidelity to the republic. It was only six miles from Misenum, which in early times the Cumaeans used as a naval station. The only denomination known is the victoriatus, which being of light weight and having the obverse type in low relief could not have been issued before B.C. 217.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Γ : Γ — Γ	
			(PALIO[1])	
			Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537	
			As	
257	270·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, —[2]; below, Γ	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, Γ **[Pl. lxxxvi. 8.]** (Blacas Coll.)
258	243·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Dextans	
259	200·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Ceres r., with corn-wreath; behind, Γ	ROMA below Quadriga r., driven by Victory; horses galloping; Victory holds reins in r. hand and goad in l.; in the exergue, S•••• ; before, Γ **[Pl. lxxxvi. 9.]**
260	254·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; no initial of mint. **[Pl. lxxxvi. 10.]**
			Semis	
261	180·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S; below, Γ	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S and Γ **[Pl. lxxxvi. 11.]**

[1] The coins with this mint-initial have been assigned to Paestum, in Lucania, or Perusia, in Etruria (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, p. 738), but as they are usually found between Luceria and Bari, and especially in the neighbourhood of Ruvo (Riccio, *Repertorio*, note 50, p. 8), a transfer to Palio, which was situated near the last city, seems admissible. Little, however, is known of this place. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iii. 11, 16) enumerates the Palionenses among the "populi" of the interior of Apulia. The site is probably indicated by the modern village of Palo, about five miles south of Bitonto (Butuntum). The attribution of these coins to Palio rather than to Paestum is strengthened by their great resemblance in fabric to those of Luceria and to the following pieces with the mint-letters CΛ, which may be of Canusium (see D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, p. 737). It will also be noticed that on all three coinages the mark of value on the obverse of the as is placed horizontally instead of vertically above the head of Janus, and that like Canusium Palio struck the semuncia with other coins which are of the uncial standard. As in the case of Luceria Palio struck the dextans and quincunx, but both of the uncial standard. This attribution to Palio is supported by the *as* figured by Bahrfeldt (*Ält. röm. Münzwesen*, pl. iv., no. 16) with Γ below the head of Janus and V before the prow. This coin would belong to a joint-issue between Palio and Luceria. Its fabric is very similar to the coins with Γ only, and the mark of value above the head of Janus is placed horizontally. Specimens are in the Bahrfeldt and Naples collections. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 729) thought that some of the denominations, the as, dextans, and quincunx, are of the semuncial standard, and a still lighter as of the quarter-uncial standard, but these differences in weight are probably only accidental. A strict adherence to weight-standards was not maintained in most of these local issues.

[2] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. cix., no. 1) figures a variety with the mark of value placed vertically.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quincunx[1]	
262	115·0	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo, r., laureate; behind, Γ	ROMA below the Dioscuri on horseback charging r., with couched spears (usual type of the denarius); in the exergue, ••••• **[Pl. lxxxvi. 12.]**
			Triens[2]	
263	96·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••; below, Γ	[ROMA] above Prow r.; below, ••••; before, Γ
			Quadrans	
	69·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝ and Γ	Similar; below prow, •••; before, Γ

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cviii., no. 16.]

			Sextans	
264	86·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••; below, Γ	Similar; below prow, initial of mint between marks of value, •Γ• **[Pl. lxxxvi. 13.]**

[1] The quincunx is without the mint-initial on the reverse, and D'Ailly (pl. cviii., no. 13) figures a dextans with this omission.

[2] The single specimen of this denomination in the National Collection is too much worn for illustration.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia[1]	
	58·0	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with visor; behind, •	Similar; below prow, initial of mint and mark of value, Γ•

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cxiii., no. 10.]

			Semuncia	
	33·0	Æ ·6	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus.	Similar; below prow, mark of value, S (*semis*) and Γ

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cviii., no. 19.]

CA — CA

(CANUSIUM?[2])

Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537

			As	
265	330·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, —; below, CA	ROMA below Prow r.; above, —; before, CA **[Pl. lxxxvii. 1.]**

[1] A variety of the uncia has the mark of value behind the initial of the mint below the prow (see D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. cxiii., no. 11).

[2] It is very difficult to determine the locality of these coins, whether Canusium or Capua. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 637) was in favour of Capua, but the initial letter of that city appears to have been always K (see next coins with K), though it might be suggested that this monogram may have been changed into CA. The coins already attributed to Canusium (see above, pp. 187-190) have only the initial C, and some with that letter may be contemporary with those having CA. If, however, we take into account the fabric of the coins, the balance of evidence is strongly in favour of Canusium, for in that respect they are precisely similar to those attributed to Luceria and Palio. The resemblance is so striking that it might be even supposed that the dies for the coins of all three cities were executed by the same engravers, if not struck at the same mint. In the case of the *as* it is still more remarkable, as the mark of value on the obverse is placed horizontally and not vertically, a variation which does not appear to occur in any other series, whether struck in Rome or locally. This issue, which is of the uncial standard, and therefore would date from B.C. 217, may have occurred during the second Punic war, after the disaster at Cannae, when the remnant of the Roman army took refuge in Canusium. This city was always faithful to Rome, and at no time was Hannibal able to make himself master of it.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
266	268·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S; below, CA	Similar; above prow, S; before, CA **[Pl. lxxxvii. 2.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
267	193·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens[1]	
268	116·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and necklace of pendants; above, ••••; below, CA	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, CA
269	110·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
270	106·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 3.]**
271	97·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 4.]** (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)
272	96·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[2]	
	92·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; below prow, •••; before, CA

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ci., no. 11.]

[1] Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 17, nos. 25-32) mentions five specimens of the triens in his collection overstruck on coins of Epirus and Oeniadae, in Acarnania. J. Neudeck (*Num. Zeit.*, 1877, p. 122), describes a specimen with ROM before the head of Minerva. This may be a double-struck piece.

[2] A variety of the quadrans has the marks of value above the head of Hercules, and the mint-initials CA under the chin (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. ci., no. 12).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Sextans	
	71·0	Æ ·7	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••; behind, ⊂Λ downwards.	Similar; below prow, ••; before, ⊂Λ

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ci., no. 13.]

Uncia[1]

	68·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet with visor; behind, •; below, ⊂Λ	Similar; below prow, •; before, ⊂Λ

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ci., no. 14.]

Semuncia[2]

	29·0	Æ ·5	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; below, ⊂Λ	Similar; no mark of value; below prow, ⊂Λ

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. ci., no. 16.]

---

[1] On the uncia the initial-letters and the mark of value are sometimes placed together under the prow (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. ci., no. 15).

[2] The occurrence of the semuncia in the uncial issue is exceptional, but it is also met with in the issue with the letter Γ (see above, p. 205) and in the following one with ⋊.

SERIES III.

With initials of mint and symbol

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			K AND EAR OF CORN[1]	
			(CAPUA)	
			After B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537	
			As	
	360·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and ear of corn; before, K

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxi., no. 16.]

Semis

	196·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and ear of corn; before, K

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxi., no. 18.]

---

[1] The attribution of these coins to Capua seems fairly certain. It is to this mint that the Romano-Campanian coins in gold, silver, and bronze are usually assigned (see above, pp. 116 f.). The initial letter of this city is generally K and not C, which is in favour of the attribution of these coins to Capua rather than to Canusium. The ear of corn as a symbol is not infrequently met with on early Capuan coins.

The bronze coins are of the uncial standard, and it is therefore possible that they may have been issued after the capture of Capua by the Romans in B.C. 211. The uncial standard

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
273	180·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA; above prow, ear of corn; before, IC (for K). **[Pl. lxxxvii. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans	
274	93·0	Æ ·85	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; ROMA; above prow, ear of corn; before, K
275	92·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
276	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
277	88·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 7 rev.]**
278	85·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
279	83·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
280	81·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; initial of mint, IC
			Semuncia[1]	
	17·5	Æ ·45	Female head r., hair collected into a knot at back.	Similar; above prow, ear of corn; before, K

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cxii., no. 8.]

was not introduced till B.C. 217, and it is not probable that these coins could have been struck between B.C. 216—211, when Capua was either occupied by the Carthaginians or was in open revolt against the Romans. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxi., no. 19; lxxxii., nos. 1, 2, 12) figures a variety of the semis with the mark of value to left and not to right of the ear of corn; others of the triens with the mint-mark K (not IC); and another of the sextans with the prow to l. The marks of value are omitted on the reverses of the triens and the sextans. The quadrans and the uncia do not appear to be recorded. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxi., nos. 14, 15) also figures a semis and a sextans with the ear of corn above the prow, but before it the letter C. He attributes these to Capua. The two pieces in his own collection were the only specimens known to him.

[1] This semuncia, if correctly described, must belong to this issue. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 776) says that the specimen in his collection is in poor condition, and that there are traces of the legend ROMA on the reverse. He attributes this coin to the sextantal standard.

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 217—197; A.U.C. 537—557

THE coins which are assigned to local issues included in this Period are those which usually bear the symbols or initials of moneyers, as distinguished from such as give the initials only of mints. These last have been described in the preceding pages (see above, pp. 177 f.). One of the chief distinctions between the two series is that in the case of the moneyers the principal silver coin was the denarius, but with the mints, as we have seen, it was the victoriatus.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations, standards, and types correspond precisely to those of contemporaneous issues of the mint at Rome (see vol. i., pp. 44, 45). Those of silver are the denarius and the victoriatus, and those of bronze, the as and its divisions to the sextans. It is possible that the uncia was also struck; but to the present time that denomination has not been met with in connection with any of the local issues of moneyers assigned to this Period. There is also no instance of the quinarius or the sestertius. It is therefore probable that, as in the case of the central mint, their issue had ceased before B.C. 217, when the silver standard was reduced, the denarius being struck at $\frac{1}{84}$ instead of $\frac{1}{72}$ to the Roman pound, and the bronze money lowered from the sextantal to the uncial standard.

The types of the various denominations remained unchanged; the denarius still showing the helmeted head of Roma on the obverse and the Dioscuri on horseback on the reverse, and the victoriatus the head of Jupiter and Victory crowning a trophy. There are slight modifications in the denarius, more especially in the obverse type, apart from its reduction in weight, which serve to identify it with the coinage of this Period. The use of symbols and initials as special marks becomes more general; the number of coins without such marks being proportionally less. According to Count de Salis's classification these special marks are those of moneyers and not of mints, although a certain number of the symbols are found as the main types of autonomous coins of South Italian cities.

Only the initials of the moneyers are given; these are separate or in monogram. They occur on four issues only of this Period, in three of which they consist of the *cognomen* only, and in the fourth of the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*. The indication of the three names is not met with at the Roman mint till a considerably later date.

CLASSIFICATION.—Taking the denarius as the basis for determining the sequence of the issues of this Period, it will be seen that the obverse shows certain modifications not met with on similar pieces of the central mint, where the uniformity of type is somewhat remarkable. This uniformity is not preserved

in the local money, a fact due mainly to the circumstance that the coins were struck in various localities.

The obverse type of the denarii presents two somewhat marked variations of the head of Roma, which admit of their separation into two series. On coins of Series I. the head of Roma has a realistic appearance; the features are life-like, well modelled, and in somewhat high relief; but in Series II. the head is smaller, and the features are more angular and give to the portrait a stiff conventional appearance. In the former case the head is inclined forward, so that a vertical line starting from the point of the neck would cut the ear and the centre of the helmet; in the latter the line would cut the eye and the inner peak of the visor. Coins of Series I. are more similar in style to those attributed to the latter part of the previous Period, whilst those of Series II. present characteristics of denarii of the next Period.

Added to distinct signs of provincial workmanship in the way of crude style and poor fabric there are slight modifications which are not met with on contemporary denarii of the central mint. On the obverse the visor of the helmet is not uniform in shape, being composed of three, two, or one piece only, usually peaked. When the visor is not peaked, the pieces of which it is composed are even at the ends or of different lengths. The earring, with one exception (see no. 308, p. 215), consists of a single drop, generally plain, but sometimes in the form of a series of globules to represent pearls or beads. This slight variety occurred on the coins struck at the central mint. On the reverse the Dioscuri are often of rude design, and the legend ROMA is placed on a tablet, or within two lines, or below an exergual line. In the legends on the silver coins the form A, instead of Λ with variants, is frequently met with (which is not the case with those of the central mint), and also L instead of ⊢.

The victoriatus does not show any special features. Those assigned to this Period have the head of Jupiter in low relief, and usually indented at the back, peculiarities recognised on similar coins of local mints which appear to have been struck after B.C. 217.

Although these slight differences are important in considering the sequence of the issues and in determining questions of chronology, yet the chief criteria for separating these coinages from those of the central mint used by Count de Salis were fabric and style.

During this Period there is a notable instance of the serration of the edge of the denarius; it occurs in the issue which has for symbol a wheel (see below, p. 215). With a single exception of some coins of C. Juventius Talna (see vol. i., p. 102), this mode of treating the edge of the denarius was not practised at Rome before *circ.* B.C. 92, and then only occasionally (see vol. i., p. 159). Its occurrence locally at this early date seems quite inexplicable. If we exclude the serrated pieces of M. Sergius Silus attributed to *circ.* B.C. 99-94, which appear to be more accidental than intentional, these denarii with the symbol of the wheel are the only serrated ones assigned by Count de Salis to local issue.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius	
281	58·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied and falling in three symmetrical locks;[2] behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.
282	52·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 8.]**
283	50·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
284	45·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens[3]	
285	103·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and necklace; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••• **[Pl. lxxxvii. 9.]**
286	91·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA[4] (Rev. G. J. Chester)
			Quadrans	
287	100·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; below prow, •••

[1] For the characteristics of the denarii of this series see the preceding page.

[2] This is the general type of the head of Roma on the denarii of this series or group. Occasionally some slight modifications occur, as the types are not quite so uniform as in the case of the coins of the Roman mint.

Count de Salis has not classed any victoriati without symbols or initials with these denarii. It is, however, possible that some of the victoriati which are given as prototypes of those issued at the mints may belong to this series (see above, pp. 178, 179).

[3] The triens and quadrans are the only denominations of the uncial standard without symbols or letters which Count de Salis has attributed to local issues. Bronze coins of other values were no doubt also struck, but none appear to be in the National Collection. The pieces described above are of rude fabric and light weight, and may have been issued after B.C. 200.

[4] This coin is overstruck on one of the Acarnanian league (B.C. 229—168), with the head of Zeus on the obverse, and that of Acheloüs on the reverse. For similar overstruck coins see above, pp. 171, 189.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
288	98·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. lxxxvii. 10.]**
289	90·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
290	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
291	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
292	66·0	Æ ·8	Similar; club below neck.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 11.]**
			With moneyers' symbols	
			PENTAGON[1]	
			Denarius	
293	55·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three separate pieces of unequal length, not peaked,[2] &c. (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, pentagon. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
294	54·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			ANCHOR[3]	
			Denarius	
295	58·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, anchor r. **[Pl. lxxxvii. 13.]**
296	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
297	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue.

[1] There are at least one if not two previous issues with this symbol (see above, p. 163); the earliest consisting of the denarius of Series I. (B.C. 240—217), and the sixty-sestertii piece; the other probably of the denarius of Series III. and the victoriatus. The form of the helmet, the general fabric, and the weight show that the above coinage could not have occurred before B.C. 217. To this particular issue no bronze coins can be classed.

[2] The visor of the helmet of Roma varies somewhat from that on other denarii classed to this Period. It is in three pieces, not peaked, and of unequal length.

[3] There were at least four issues with this symbol; two of which have been attributed to the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 42, 62), and a similar number to local issues (see above, p. 155). In each series the two issues are of approximate dates. The bronze coins now described differ from those of the same period given to the Roman mint in being of rude fabric. As they are of the uncial standard they could not have been struck before B.C. 217.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
298	449·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, anchor. [Pl. lxxxvii. 14.]
299	359·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
300	173·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S; before, anchor. [Pl. lxxxvii. 15.]
			Quadrans	
301	58·0 (*chipped*)	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; above prow, •••; before, anchor. [Pl. lxxxvii. 16.]
			TRIDENT[1]	
			Denarius	
302	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, trident r.
303	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lxxxviii. 1.]
			HUMAN EAR[2]	
			Denarius	
304	54·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, human ear. [Pl. lxxxviii. 2.]

[1] There was another issue with this symbol, but the denarius being of better fabric it has been assigned by Count de Salis to the mint at Rome (see vol. i., p. 53). No bronze coins with the symbol, a trident, have been met with.

[2] This symbol occurs on later issues of the Roman mint as a mint-mark. In the above instance it is undoubtedly a moneyer's sign. The cognomen Auricula was borne by Q. Pullius Q. f. (*C.I.L.*, xii., no. 2810), and that of Oricula, or Oriculo, by L. Trebonius (*C.I.L.*, iii., Pt. i., no. 74), and L. Calvisius P. f. (*C.I.L.*, v., Pt. i., no. 3267). The ear may therefore be a *symbole parlant*.

The denarius only is recorded of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			STAFF AND FEATHER[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
305	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, but slightly peaked, &c. (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, X; before, staff.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, feather l. (de Salis Coll.)
306	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
307	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (in exergue). **[Pl. lxxxviii. 3.]**
			WHEEL[3]	
			Denarius[4]	
308	64·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of double drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, wheel of six spokes; *edge serrated.*[5] **[Pl. lxxxviii. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)
309	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The staff as a symbol has already been met with on earlier coins struck locally (see above, p. 161), and also on some struck at Rome (vol. i., pp. 37, 53). The symbol, a feather, is not easily accounted for. On later denarii it takes the place of the wing on the helmet of Roma (see coins of Q. Lutatius Cerco, Babelon, vol. ii., p. 157). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 464) calls it a *juba*, but that word appears to have been applied more to a horse's mane, to the crest of a helmet, or to the feathers around the neck of a cock. Babelon (vol. i., p. 47) describes the symbol as a palm.

[2] The denarius is the only denomination known bearing these two symbols together. They may have been thus used to show that the issue was a joint one of two moneyers, each being represented by a separate sign. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 465) suggests that the staff (*haste*) may indicate a member of the Junia or Nonia gens, and the feather (*juba*) the surname, Crinitus, which was borne by members of the Ulpia gens.

[3] The wheel in this instance is more probably the sign of a moneyer than of a mint, though it occurs as the main type on the aes grave of Campania and Central Italy, and also on early coins of Luceria and Tarentum.

[4] The denarius is the only denomination of this issue. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 221) thought that it was struck on the standard of $\frac{1}{72}$ to the Roman pound, and he therefore assigned it to a date before B.C. 217. On account of the form of the helmet and general style Count de Salis has placed it a little later. It is certainly somewhat heavier than most of the denarii of this Period.

[5] This is the earliest occurrence of the serrated edge on Roman Republican denarii, and the only instance on anonymous pieces. With one exception this peculiar manner of treating the edge of the coin is not met with at the Roman mint till a much later date (see above, p. 211, and vol. i., p. 159, where its mode of execution and purpose is discussed).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
310	62·5	AR ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar.
311	60·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA on tablet and wheel of eight spokes. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 5.]**

SHIELD AND CARNYX[1]

Denarius

312	60·9	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281, but the back of the helmet is slightly Phrygian in form; earring of single drop; lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, X	KOMA (*sic*) (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, oblong shield and carnyx in saltire. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 6.]**
313	53·7	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue. (Sambon)

FEMALE HEAD[2]

Denarius

314	55·6	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with visor in three pieces, and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to 281; below horses, female head r. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 7.]**

---

[1] The carnyx, the military trumpet of the Gauls, is not an uncommon symbol as a mint-mark on later republican coins, and in conjunction with the Gaulish oblong shield occurs as the reverse type of coins struck by Decimus Brutus to commemorate his campaign in Gaul (see vol. i., p. 507). The head of the trumpet was in the form of an animal's head, which rendered its notes sharp and piercing.

The restoration of the above coins by Trajan (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 576, no 20) enables us to identify at least the family of the moneyer by whom they were originally issued, as in that case the name of Decius Mus is added to the obverse type (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 219). These symbols therefore probably record the battle of Sentinum in B.C. 295, when Publius Decius Mus, seeing his troops recoil before the attack of the Gauls, dedicated himself and the enemy to the gods of the dead, and thus fell a sacrifice for his country, imitating the example of his father in the Latin war at the battle of Capua, B.C. 340. It is therefore probable that these coins were struck by a member of the Decia gens. The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

[2] As in the case of the preceding issue this denarius was also restored by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 577, no 23). As this restoration bears the name of Cocles on the obverse, it connects the moneyer of these early anonymous coins with the Horatia gens (see vol. i., p. 94, note 1). The female head may therefore be that of Horatia, the betrothed of one of the Curiatii, who fell a victim to her brother's resentment (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 134).

Of this coinage the denarius only is known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
315	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
316	37·9	Æ ·7 (*plated?*)	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
			BUTTING BULL[1]	
			Denarius	
317	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (between two lines). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, bull butting r. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 8.]**
318	44·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
319	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; bull butting l.
320	51·8 (*broken*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
321	50·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 9.]** (Townley Coll.)
322	47·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			OWL[2]	
			Denarius	
323	69·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, owl standing towards r., head facing. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 10.]**

[1] The rushing bull was the *type parlant* of the Thoria gens, and at a later period appeared as the main reverse type of the denarius of L. Thorius Balbus (see vol. i., p. 225). It was the chief type of the coins of Thurium in Lucania, where it was also the *type parlant* of the city, indicating the fountain Θουρία, from which it may have derived its name. The city was garrisoned by the Romans in B.C. 213, but in the following year after the fall of Tarentum, the inhabitants betrayed the Roman troops into the hands of the Carthaginians. From that time till B.C. 204 the city was held by Hannibal. These denarii may have been struck during the occupation of that place in B.C. 213—212, but as the coins assigned to this series bear symbols of moneyers, not of cities, it seems more probable that the bull is the mark of a moneyer and not of a mint. The denarius is the only denomination known. This issue appears to be distinct from that with the standing bull, of which D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiv., no. 11) figures the as. The symbol, a bull standing, occurs on coins assigned to the Roman mint, with the moneyer's initials ΜΟ (Durmius?; see vol. i., p. 69). D'Ailly also figures, after Morelli, a denarius with the symbol, a bull couchant (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxxiv., no. 17.)

[2] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 334), following the suggestion of Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 162, note 143; p. 239) attributes the issue of these denarii to a member of the Caedicia gens, a

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
324	66·5 (*broken*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
325	54·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
326	58·3 (*broken*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			GRYPHON[1]	
			Denarius	
327	59·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces, much peaked, &c. (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, gryphon r. (Sambon)
328	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 11.]**
329	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
330	53·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
331	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in one piece only.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 12.]** (Townley Coll.)
			As	
332	472·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, gryphon r., beneath which, hare's head (?). (Blacas Coll.)
333	403·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 13.]**
334	392·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.

cognomen of which was Noctua (*i.e.* owl). Q. Caedicius Noctua Q. f. was consul in B.C. 289 and censor in B.C. 283, and Q. Caedicius Noctua Q. f. Q. n., consul in B.C. 256. This cognomen appears to have been assumed by the Caedicia gens, because M. Caedicius informed the tribunes of the people that on the spot in the Via Nova, where at a later time a chapel was placed on the site of the temple of Vesta, he had heard in the silence of the night a superhuman voice commanding him to inform the magistrates that the Gauls were coming (Livy, v. 32). The owl, the vigilant bird of the night, would be a fitting symbol of this supernatural warning. This bird also occurs as a type on autonomous coins of Tarentum in Calabria, of Velia in Lucania, and of other cities of Italy. Both the cities mentioned took an active part in the second Punic war. It is, however, more probable, as in the case of previous issues, that the owl is the sign of a moneyer rather than of a mint.

The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

[1] This is also most probably a moneyer's sign. The gryphon occurs as the reverse type of a large series of denarii struck by L. Papius Celsus (see vol. i., p. 371). The object below the gryphon is an animal's head; probably that of a hare.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
335	153·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, gryphon r. and hare's head. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 14.]**
			Quadrans [1]	
336	87·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, gryphon r., and hare's head **[Pl. lxxxviii. 15 rev.]**
			TORQUE [2]	
			Victoriatus	
337	48·8	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; head with indentation at back.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, with greaves but without cuirass; in the field, torque. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 16.]** (Townley Coll.)
			EAR OF CORN [3]	
			Victoriatus [4]	
338	48·8	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; similar to no. 337; head with indentation at back.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r. and placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 337; the trophy has a cuirass and broad base, but is without greaves; in the field, ear of corn. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 17.]**

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxiv., nos. 15, 17, 18).

[2] This symbol is somewhat uncertain. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 574) has identified it as a torque, and has suggested that it may be a *symbol parlant* of the cognomen Torquatus. He further suggested that the moneyer may have been T. Manlius Torquatus, who was consul B.C. 165. As the coin was struck about B.C. 217, or soon after, it cannot be connected with that member of the Manlia gens. The victoriatus is the only denomination with this symbol.

The globule or pellet in the centre of the reverse is not a part of the symbol, but was more probably produced in centering the die when it was engraved.

The occurrence of the victoriatus at this time with the symbols of moneyers is somewhat exceptional, as most of them struck only denarii in silver.

[3] This symbol occurred at an earlier date on local coins, consisting of the twenty-sestertii piece in gold, and bronze coins of the sextantal standard (see above, p. 163). It was also met with on coins probably struck at Capua (see above, p. 208). In the above issue it appears to be the sign of a moneyer and not of a mint.

[4] This victoriatus is of the reduced weight, *i.e.* struck after B.C. 217. There are no bronze coins which can be attributed to the same issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			AMPHORA?[1]	
			Victoriatus	
339	50·6	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in somewhat higher relief than no. 337; head slightly indented.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 337; the trophy is without cuirass but has greaves; in the field, amphora. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 18.]**
			VICTORY[2]	
			Triens	
340	138·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring of single drop and necklace; hair tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above legend, Victory r. with wreath. **[Pl. lxxxviii. 19.]**
341	129·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
342	117·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
343	113·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; ROMA
			Quadrans	
344	94·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; below prow, •••; above, Victory r. with wreath. **[Pl. lxxxix. 1.]**
			Sextans[3]	
345	61·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; ROMA; below prow, ••; above, Victory r. with wreath. **[Pl. lxxxix. 2.]**

[1] This symbol is uncertain. It has all the appearance of an amphora, but it may be a disconnected portion of the dress of Victory. Though the head of Jupiter slightly differs in style from that on the two preceding issues, this victoriatus is of the later period, *i.e.* B.C. 217—197.

[2] This symbol, as well as the following ones of the hammer and cap and the caduceus, have occurred on earlier bronze coins of the sextantal standard, and are described above on pp. 156, 158, 159. As the coins now described are of the uncial standard, they may belong to a later date; but it is possible that, though of reduced weights, they formed part of the earlier issues. We may, however, assume that the moneyers of both series were connected with the same families.

[3] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxvii., no. 1) figures also the semis of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			HAMMER AND FLAMEN'S CAP (*Apex*)[1]	
			Triens	
346	109·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, hammer and flamen's cap (*apex*). **[Pl. lxxxix. 3.]**
			CADUCEUS[2]	
			Triens	
347	92·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, caduceus r. ⋮ **[Pl. lxxxix. 4.]**
			Quadrans	
348	80·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, caduceus r. **[Pl. lxxxix. 5.]**
			With moneyers' initials	
			Q . L . C[3]	
			(QUINTUS LUTATIUS CERCO?)	
			Denarius	
349	65·4	Ar ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in two pieces and peaked, &c. (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, Q L C (Nott)
350	55·9	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxix. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] For heavier coins of the sextantal standard with these symbols, see above, p. 158. As in the case of the previous coins with Victory and the following with a caduceus, the moneyers of the two series may have been members of the same families. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxx., nos. 10, 12-14) figures semisses which may belong to this issue.

[2] This symbol is found on two issues of a somewhat earlier date, both of which included the denarius. The earlier bronze pieces are of the sextantal standard (see above, p. 159). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxiv., no. 3) figures the sextans of this issue.

[3] These are evidently the initials of a moneyer, who has been identified as Quintus Lutatius Catulus, an ancestor of Q. Lutatius Catulus, the consul of B.C. 102 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 155). The initials may, however, be those of Quintus Lutatius Cerco, a not unusual cognomen of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			VARR[1]	
			(VARRO)	
			Denarius	
351	67·0	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in two pieces and peaked (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, VARR **[Pl. lxxxix. 7.]**
352	57·6	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
353	56·6	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			D[2]	
			(Uncertain)	
			Denarius	
354	58·3	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in two pieces and peaked (*cf.* no. 281); earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, D
355	55·6	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA on tablet. [**Pl. lxxxix. 8.**] (de Salis Coll.)

Lutatia gens. There was a consul of that name in B.C. 241, who was censor in B.C. 236; and later also a quaestor, whose coins are attributed by Count de Salis to local issue (see Coinage of Italy, *circ.* B.C. 90; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 156; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 250, note 3).

Only denarii are known with these initials. The visor of the helmet of Roma varies in being in two pieces instead of in three.

[1] As neither the praenomen nor nomen of this moneyer is given, his identification is uncertain. He was probably a member of the Terentia gens. Other coins reading C. VARR and VARRO are attributed to the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 35, 68). In the former instance the moneyer has been identified with Caius Terentius Varro, who was consul B.C. 216, and in the latter with Aulus Terentius Varro, possibly the praetor of B.C. 184. Only denarii of the above issue have been met with. The helmet of Roma is precisely the same as that on previous coins with the initials Q L C. The fabric of the coins of these two issues is so similar that they could have emanated from the same place, and it might be suggested that the dies for each were made by the same engraver.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 248) says that this letter is the initial of a mint. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 643) was uncertain whether it was of a mint or of a moneyer. But, he adds, "the fabric shows that these coins were struck at some mint other than that at Rome." Taking the evidence of the other coins assigned to this period into consideration, more especially the similarity of the obverse type to those of the coins with the initials Q L C and VARR, we are disposed to look upon it as the signature of a moneyer, but of which family we cannot offer any suggestion. Only denarii are known of this issue. They are of rude fabric.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
356	51·9	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
357	47·7	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop, the end in form of cross.	Similar; ROMA

GR [1]

([TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS] GRACCHUS)

Denarius

358	62·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 281; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 281; below horses, GR [Pl. lxxxix. 9.] (Blacas Coll.)
359	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
360	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
361	50·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
362	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA on tablet.
363	55·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

SERIES II. [2]

Without moneyers' symbols or initials

Denarius

364	62·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied and falling in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.

[1] This moneyer has been identified as the distinguished general during the second Punic war, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, who was killed at Campi Veteres in Lucania in B.C. 212. He was the son of the consul of the same name in B.C. 238, and was himself curule aedile in B.C. 216, and consul in B.C. 215 and 213 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 429). It is, however, more probable that the moneyer was the son of the consul of B.C. 215, 213. He was elected augur in B.C. 203. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 254) thought that the specimen of this issue in the Blacas collection read C. R; but the illustration on pl. lxxxix. 9 shows very distinctly that the legend is GR.

The only denomination known of this issue is the denarius.

[2] Count de Salis has separated this small series of silver coins from those previously

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
365	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar (*of rude design and fabric*). (Townley Coll.)
366	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lxxxix. 10.]**
367	48·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus[1]	
368	44·5	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; back of head with indentation; hair in loose locks.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, which has a cuirass but no greaves. **[Pl. lxxxix. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)
369	39·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
370	39·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			With moneyer's symbol HELMET[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
371	55·9	Æ ·9	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., same as no. 364; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 364; below horses, helmet r., with cheek-pieces and crest in form of crescent. **[Pl. lxxxix. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)

assigned to this period on account of a slight difference in the form of the head of Roma. On those given to Series I. the head of Roma is inclined forward, so that the point of the neck is vertically on a line with the ear and the centre of the helmet. On the denarii of Series II. the point of the neck is vertical with the eye and the visor of the helmet, thus giving to the portrait a stiff and angular and less life-like appearance. This style of head occurs also on denarii with the symbol a helmet (see below), and is emphasised on those which are assigned to Period III. A similar change in the head of Roma was noted on the denarii struck at the same time at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 45). This second series forms a connecting link between the denarii of this and the next period, when we meet with an occasional change in the reverse type, Diana or Luna in a biga taking the place of the Dioscuri.

[1] These victoriati without any moneyer's mark are assigned to a somewhat later date than those already described in this period (see above, pp. 219, 220), on account of their strong resemblance in design and fabric to those which bear the symbol a helmet (see below, p. 225), which in turn cannot be separated from the denarii with the same symbol.

[2] This is the symbol of a moneyer. As the shape of the helmet is Gaulish, it may, like the shield and carnyx (see above, p. 216), record some event which occurred in Gaul in connection with an ancestor of the moneyer. In this instance, however, there is no "restoration" by Trajan, which would tell us to what family the moneyer belonged.

[3] The denarius and victoriatus of this issue are precisely similar in fabric, style, and in the details of the types to the preceding pieces (nos. 364, 368) without a symbol.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
372	46·4	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; similar to no. 368; the head is indented at back, and the hair is in loose locks.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r. and placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 368; in the field, helmet r., with cheek-pieces and crest in form of crescent. **[Pl. lxxxix. 13.]**
373	33·5 (*worn*)	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			As	
374	414·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, helmet r., with cheek-pieces and crest in form of crescent. **[Pl. lxxxix. 14.]**
			Semis [1]	
	254·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; before prow, S; above, helmet (as on no. 374).

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiv., no. 9.]

[1] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 315) thought that these coins were of the sextantal series. Each denomination varies a good deal in weight.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			Triens	
	194·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop and necklace; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, helmet (as on no. 374).

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiv., no. 11.]

			Quadrans	
	135·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; below prow, •••; before, helmet (as on no. 374).

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiv., no. 12.]

			Sextans	
	84·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, helmet (as on no. 374).

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxiv., no. 14.]

PERIOD III.

Circ. B.C. 196—173; A.U.C. 558—581

THE local issues of coins of the Roman Republic hitherto described have consisted of two series: one, struck by duly accredited moneyers; the other, issued under a specially delegated authority by cities under Roman domination. From the evidence of the coins themselves this second series does not appear to have continued long after the close of the second Punic war, as there are none which can be assigned to a date corresponding with that of our Period III. From B.C. 196 onwards the local coinages only consist therefore of those of the moneyers, who were evidently in close touch with the central mint, and, as has been suggested, received their appointment under conditions similar to those who were engaged in superintending the coinage in the capital (see above, p. 153). There exists throughout a close relationship between the central and the local coinages, the changes and the modifications in the former being reflected in the latter.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—These are precisely the same as are met with in the central coinage (see vol. i., pp. 66, 67). The victoriatus still occurs, but rarely; the uncia in bronze is met with in one instance only. Coins without symbols or initials of the moneyers are on the decrease.

The denarius receives the new reverse type of Diana or Luna in a biga.[1]

In the series struck at Rome there were two varieties of this new type at this epoch: on one the goddess, draped from the neck, restrains the horses, which appear to be cantering; on the other she is naked to the waist, holds a goad in her right hand, and urges on her horses at full speed. This second type is the later of the two, and is not met with on denarii of the local issues assigned to Period III.; but it occurs in a single instance on those classed to the next one. The type of Diana or Luna is exceptional, the Dioscuri still forming the chief reverse of the denarius.

CLASSIFICATION.—The denarii again fall into two series which differ from each other chiefly in the style and details of the head of Roma.

The denarii of Series I. are similar in style and fabric to those immediately preceding. The head of Roma is angular, and the profile is straight, which give to the features a conventional appearance. In the case of the denarii of Series II. there is a slight return to the style and form of head approaching that shown on coins of Series I. of the preceding Period (see

[1] On the first occurrence of this type at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 66) no particular motive was adduced for its introduction. Mr. G. F. Hill has since suggested that the figure in the chariot is Luna and not Diana, and that the type may refer to the reform of the calendar which took place by the provisions of the *Lex Acilia de intercalatione*, proposed by the consul Mn. Acilius Glabrio in B.C. 191, when the intercalary months were restored. This event corresponds with the probable date of the issue of these coins.

above, p. 211), the features assuming a more life-like appearance. In these characteristics the local issues do not follow closely the coins of the central mint, where the portrait of Roma shows throughout a want of expression and is conventional in form. The two styles of head occur on the coinage of Juventius Talna (see below, p. 232). On those which have the monogram ⍋ the head characteristic of Series I. is met with; but on those with the monogram ⍋ we have the head found in Series II. It would almost therefore appear as if this coinage formed the connecting link between the two series. The types of Diana or Luna and the Dioscuri occur in both series. The change in the form of the earring from a plain single drop to one triangular in form, which was a somewhat special feature of the denarii struck at Rome at this time (see vol. i., p. 67), occurs in one instance only, viz. on the coins of Sextus Quinctilius, who, however, makes use of both forms. It is therefore quite the exception.

In other respects the local denarii correspond with those of the central mint; some are without any special marks, some have symbols, whilst others bear the moneyers' names in monogram or in the form of separate initials only.

There are no epigraphic changes of any importance except that A is more requent than any other form, such as Λ or ∧, and in the monogram of Juventius Talna, ⊦ for L occurs. This is the usual form of that letter on coins of the Roman mint of this time.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Without moneyer's symbol or initial	
			Denarius	
375	55·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied and falling in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana or Luna, draped, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses cantering; she holds the reins in both hands and restrains the horses.[2] **[Pl. xc. 1.]**

[1] The head of Roma on denarii of this series is very similar to that on like pieces of Series II. of the previous period (see above, p. 223).

[2] This type of Diana or Luna in a biga occurs also on contemporary denarii struck at the Roman mint. During this period in the local issues the goddess is only represented in the attitude of restraining the horses of her chariot. The other type, the fast biga with horses

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With moneyer's symbol	
			FLY[1]	
			Denarius	
376	60·6	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 375; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana or Luna, draped, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 375; below horses, fly r.
377	56·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
378	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xc. 2.]**
379	54·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
380	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue.
			Victoriatus	
381	37·5 (*chipped*)	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; back of head with indentation.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, which shows cuirass and greaves; in the field, fly (upwards). **[Pl. xc. 3.]**
			As	
382	436·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, fly r. **[Pl. xc. 4.]**

galloping, does not seem to have been adopted locally at this particular time. It is, however, met with in a single instance on the coinage assigned to a slightly later date (see below, p. 240).

[1] The bronze coins of the sextantal standard and bearing this symbol are attributed to the mint at Rome (see vol. i., p. 40), where it is mentioned that the *musca* may be a rebus of the cognomen Musca, borne by members of the Sempronia gens. T. Sempronius Musca was one of the five commissioners appointed in B.C. 168 to settle the disputes between the Pisani and the Lunenses.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
383	73·0	Æ ·85	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, fly (upwards). **[Pl. xc. 5.]**
			With moneyers' monograms ⋀R ([FURIUS] PURPUREO[2])	
			Denarius	
384	60·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 375; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, ⋀R
385	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xc. 6.]**
			As	
	520·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ⋀R

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pl. iii., no. 62.]

[1] The only other denomination of the uncial standard with this symbol recorded by D'Ailly is the quadrans (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxi., no. 3).

[2] This moneyer was possibly a son of L. Furius Purpureo, who was a military tribune B.C. 210, praetor B.C. 200, and consul B.C. 196. For his signal victory over the Boii in this last year, and also for previous successes, he vowed three temples to Jupiter, one of which was dedicated in B.C. 194, the other two in B.C. 192. He was later a candidate for the censorship, B.C. 184. Babelon (vol. i., p. 519), having placed this issue *circ.* B.C. 217, has identified the moneyer with the consul of B.C. 196, but as Count de Salis has assigned the coins to a somewhat later date, this identification, if he was right, would not be possible.

There are two series of bronze coins with this cognomen, one reading ⋀R, the other, ΓVR. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 520, 521) has classed both series to the same issue, but Count de Salis separated them, assigning those with ΓVR with the denarii bearing the moneyer's name ΓVR on the reverse (see below, p. 240). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 241, 266) makes the same division, but he mentions only the denarius and the as with the monogram ⋀R.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
	130·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter, r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, ℞

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 521, no. 9.]

			Quadrans	
	127·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮ [1]	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, ℞

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 521, no. 11.]

			Uncia [2]	
	33·0	Æ ·55	Female bust r., draped.	Prow r.; before, ℞

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 521, no. 12.]

---

[1] The illustration should have three dots for marks of value on the obverse as well as on the reverse.

[2] The triens and sextans of this issue do not appear to have been met with. According to Samwer (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 125) there is an example of the triens in the D'Ailly collection weighing 126·7 grs., but he may have confused this piece with one reading ΓℝR, as there is no specimen of this denomination in that cabinet. Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 145, no. 5) describes a specimen, but as he does not figure it, it is possible that he may have fallen into the same error. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 123-127) gives some interesting particulars about the coins with ℞ and ΓℝR as to their weights and the collections in which they are to be found. The National Collection does not contain any bronze coins with the monogram ℞. The exceptional type of the uncia is an indication that this issue was not minted at Rome. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) identifies the bust on the obverse as of Venus. The *as* figured above is the one in the Olivieri collection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Ⱥ OR Ⱥ	
			([JUVENTIUS] TALNA[1])	
			Denarius	
386	53·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 375; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Diana or Luna, draped, in biga r., horses cantering, &c., similar to no. 375; below horses, Ⱥ **[Pl. xc. 7.]**
387	56·8	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Roma, less angular and features more realistic, similar to no. 388.	Similar; below horses, Ⱥ **[Pl. xc. 8.]**
			As	
	410·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Ⱥ

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 122, no. 2.]

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 122), who placed the issue *circ.* B.C. 209, would identify him with T. Juventius Talna, or Thalna, who was praetor B.C. 194, and who in B.C. 172 was sent with two other commissioners to Apulia and Calabria to purchase corn for the Roman army then operating against Perseus of Macedon (Livy, xxxiv. 42, 43; xlii. 27). There was, however, another member of this gens, who served in Spain in B.C. 185 as legate to the praetor Calpurnius Piso (Livy, xxxix. 31, 38). It is rather to the latter that these coins may be assigned.

Similar variations in the form of the monogram having A for A are met with on denarii of the Roman mint, but of a slightly later date (B.C. 172-151), the moneyers being in those cases Atilius Saranus and C. Juventius Talna, their signatures being SAR or SAR and C. Ⱥ or C. Ⱥ (see vol. i., pp. 99, 102). The C. Juventius Talna of the Roman mint may have been the son of the above moneyer. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 122, 123) does not appear to have remarked the differences in the monogram. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 250) classes the coins with the monograms Ⱥ and Ⱥ to the same issue, but they belong to separate ones; those with Ⱥ having been attributed by Count de Salis to the mint at Rome (see vol. i., p. 105).

This issue with Ⱥ or Ⱥ is a connecting link between the denarii of Series I. and II. of this period. Those with Ⱥ are similar in fabric and in the type of the head of Roma to the preceding denarii, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 122) has noted their great resemblance to the pieces with the symbol a fly (see above, p. 229). The denarii with Ⱥ, on the other hand, are in these respects similar to those which immediately follow, some being without special marks, others having symbols or initials of moneyers.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
	345·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, A

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 123, no. 3.]

			Triens[1]	
	188·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and necklace; above, ••••	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, ••••; before, A

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 123, no. 4.]

			Quadrans	
	132·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; below prow, •••; before, A

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 123, no. 5.]

[1] Varieties of the triens and quadrans have the monogram A above the prow, the legend ROMA below, and the marks of value before (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 169; Babelon, vol ii., pp. 123, 124). A for A does not seem to occur on the bronze coins, but only on the silver. There are no bronze coins of this issue in the British Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
	97·3	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, A

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 124, no. 6.]

SERIES II.

Without moneyers' symbols or initials

			Denarius[2]	
388	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop and necklace; hair falling in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.
389	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
390	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xc. 9.]**
391	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
392	49·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The weights of the bronze coins of this issue vary a good deal. Those given are of the specimens in the D'Ailly collection.

[2] These denarii, as mentioned above (see p. 227), differ slightly in style and fabric from those classed to Series I. The head of Roma is more realistic, the features less angular, and the profile not so straight. This change is not met with on denarii of the same date assigned to Rome. This particular variety of type is fairly closely adhered to on the remaining denarii of this period, which are as a rule of coarse work. But for the reverse type being of somewhat debased work it would be difficult in some cases to distinguish the denarii without symbols or moneyers' initials from those struck at Rome.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus[1]	
393	37·5	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; back of head with deep indentation.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy; which is without greaves. **[Pl. xc. 10.]**
			With moneyer's symbol	
			FEATHER[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
394	59·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 388; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana or Luna, draped, with crescent above her head, in biga r., horses cantering; she holds the reins in both hands, &c., similar to no. 375; below horses, feather r. **[Pl. xc. 11.]**
395	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
396	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
397	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xc. 12.]**
398	40·5 (*chipped*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] There are no special features in this victoriatus. It belongs to the later issue, *i.e.*, that with the head of Jupiter having a deep indentation at the back, and in low relief. The reverse type is very similar in the minor details to that of others with the moneyer's monogram ΛΑ (see below, p. 236).

[2] This symbol has already occurred on local coins (see above, p. 215), but only in connection with a staff.

[3] The denarius appears to be the only denomination known of this issue. Many of the silver coins of this and other issues of this time are carelessly struck, and in some cases the fabric is exceptionally rude.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With moneyers' monogram or initials	
			ΜΑ [1]	
			(MATIENUS?)	
			Denarius [2]	
399	60·8	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 388; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 388; below horses, ΜΑ **[Pl. xc. 13.]**
400	53·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
401	48·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
402	48·2 (*chipped*)	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
403	47·0 (*chipped*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
404	54·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue.
405	51·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA in exergue. **[Pl. xc. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)
406	50·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus	
407	42·6	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; back of head with deep indentation.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, &c., similar to no. 393; in the field, ΜΑ
408	39·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xc. 15.]**

[1] This monogram occurs also on bronze coins which are assigned to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 82), where reasons are given for separating the two issues, viz. the variations in the form and in the position of the moneyer's signature. This member of the Matiena gens is uncertain. He may be the M. Matienus who was praetor in Spain in B.C. 173, or the same moneyer who had an appointment at Rome.

[2] The fabric of these denarii is very rude, and they are often very carelessly struck (see also the next pieces with ΜΑ). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 208, no. 1) figures a variety with ΜΑΙ, and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 18) mentions an example in the Windisch-Grätz collection. This monogram seems to connect the moneyer with the Matiena gens. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) also remarks on the rude work of the denarii with ΜΑ, and on the variation in the form of the letter A as Λ in the monogram as well as in the legend ROMA.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
409	393·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛΑ **[Pl. xc. 16.]**
			Quadrans[1]	
410	154·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; ROMA above prow; below, •••; before, ΛΑ
411	151·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xci. 1.]**
			ΛΤ	
			(MATIENUS?[2])	
			Denarius	
412	55·9	Ar ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 388; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 388; under horses, ΛΤ **[Pl. xci. 2.]**
413	54·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
414	52·3	Ar ·85	Similar.	Similar.
415	46·8	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Other denominations of this issue with the monogram before the prow are the triens and sextans (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 19).

[2] It is very probable that these denarii may belong to the issue with the moneyer's monogram ΛΑ. They are all of very rude work and often badly struck. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 53, 258) classes them with the pieces bearing "uncertain monograms." These coins must not be confused with the quinarii and victoriati bearing the same monogram which are of earlier date (see above, p. 197). In that instance it was probably the monogram of a mint; in the present one that of a moneyer. There appear to be no bronze coins with ΛΤ.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SX . Q	
			(SEXTUS QUINCTILIUS?[1])	
			Denarius[2]	
416	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 388; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 388; below horses, SX · Q [Pl. xci. 3.] (Nott)
417	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
418	53·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triangular form.[3]	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xci. 4.]
419	52·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 397) was of opinion that this moneyer was a member of the Quinctilia or Quintilia gens rather than that of the Quinctia, as the praenomen Sextus is not met with in connection with the latter, but frequently in the case of the former. He therefore identifies him as probably a son of P. Quinctilius Varus, who was praetor B.C. 203, and who had Ariminum as his province. In conjunction with the proconsul M. Cornelius he defeated Mago, the brother of Hannibal, in the territory of the Insubrian Gauls. Babelon (vol. i., p. 368, and vol. ii., p. 398) has also suggested that he was a colleague at the mint of L. Coilius, Cn. Calpurnius Piso, and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, but Count de Salis has attributed the issues of these three moneyers to the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 81, 82).

[2] The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

[3] This is the only instance we have met with of this shaped earring on coins of local striking. It was general at this particular time on denarii of the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 67).

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 172—151; A.U.C. 582—603

THE coins struck locally, which are assigned to the above dates, are limited to three issues only. Two of these bear moneyers' names, the third is without any name or symbol.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations are the same as those struck at Rome, being in silver the denarius only, and in bronze the as and its divisions to the uncia. As at Rome there is no instance of the victoriatus, showing that locally also the striking of this coin had ceased.

The types of the denarius are also the same as at Rome, but with slight variations in those of the reverse. These are Diana or Luna in a biga, and Victory also in a biga. That of Diana or Luna depicts the horses in full gallop urged on by the goddess, who holds the reins in both hands and a goad in the right. On the coins of the Roman mint she holds the reins in the left hand only. The type of Victory is also varied. On the denarii without any name or symbol the horses are represented abreast, as on the pieces with Diana or Luna; but on those with the moneyer's name, C. Maianius, the further horse is slightly in advance of the near one. The latter form is also found on contemporary coins of the Roman mint. Another slight variation in the denarii of C. Maianius is that the name of ROMA on the reverse is placed below an exergual line, which does not, as usual, extend throughout the breadth of the field. Moneyers' symbols as separate signs do not occur. A symbol is only met with in one instance, and then in conjunction with the moneyer's name as a *symbole parlant*.

CLASSIFICATION.—The denarii on account of a slight variation in the obverse type are separated into two series. On the first the head of Roma is similar to that on the later pieces of the previous Period, whilst the reverse type consists of Diana or Luna in a biga of the later variety with the horses in full gallop. This variety did not occur on the local coins assigned to B.C. 197—173, but it was met with at Rome (see vol. i., p. 66). The denarii of the second series reveal a slight change in the head of Roma, which is in somewhat higher relief, the features being more in the round and having a life-like expression. The earring is either composed of three drops or one only. With these two shapes of earring we have the two forms of the type of Victory, the horses being abreast, or the further one a little in advance of the near one. As the first form of the Victory type is in respect of the position of the horses similar to that of Diana or Luna, it seems to be a connecting link between denarii of Series I. and those of Series II.

These slight variations in the types seem to mark the following coins as being of local issue. As a rule they are less rude in style and fabric than those which precede or follow.

In the inscription ROMA, so far as the coins in the National Collection show, the form A with one exception is exclusively used.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With moneyer's monogram ⊓VR OR ⊓V ([FURIUS] PURPUREO[2]) Denarius	
420	72·0	*R* ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop and necklace; hair falling in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana or Luna naked to the waist, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses galloping abreast; she holds reins, which are crossed, in both hands, and goad in r.;[3] below horses, ⊓VR; above, murex. [Pl. xci. 5.]
421	52·8	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
422	48·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
423	49·9	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar; the goddess does not hold a goad.

[1] The denarii of this series resemble in style and fabric those assigned to Series II. of the previous period (see above, p. 234).

[2] This moneyer may have been a son of the Furius Purpureo who a few years earlier struck coins with the monogram ⊓V (see above, p. 230). Babelon (vol. i., p. 522) having attributed this coinage to *circ.* B.C. 214, has identified the moneyer as probably the son of L. Furius Purpureo, who was consul B.C. 194, but if Count de Salis's attribution of the issue to a date not earlier than B.C. 172 is correct, this identification would not be possible.

[3] This reverse type is similar to that found on denarii attributed to a slightly earlier date at the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 66, 67). It is the later variety of this type, showing Diana or Luna in a chariot drawn by two horses, which she is urging on at full speed. The coins of local issue, however, vary somewhat, as the goddess holds the reins, which are crossed, in both hands. The murex, from which purple die was obtained, is a *symbole parlant* of the cognomen *Purpureo*. The addition of a symbol to the moneyer's name is met with in several issues of this period at the Roman mint.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As[1]	
424	404·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROM]A below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΓVR[1]
425	395·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xci. 6.]**
			Semis[2]	
	140·5	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, ΓVR

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 126.]

			Triens	
426	129·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, ΓVR **[Pl. xci. 7.]**
			Quadrans	
427	75·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, ΓVR **[Pl. xci. 8.]** (Townley Coll.)

[1] It has been mentioned (see above, p. 230) that Babelon (vol. i., pp. 520, 521) has classed the bronze coins with VR and ΓVR to the same issue, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 241, 266) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 123 f.), like Count de Salis, have separated them into two series. Mommsen also attributes the denarii with ΓVR to the same issue as the bronze coins with ΓVR.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 126; 1900, p. 48) mentions four specimens of the semis of this issue, as being in the Turin, Gnecchi, Bignami (now Capitoline Museum), and Hunter collections. The piece figured is that in the Capitoline Museum.

SERIES II.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Without moneyer's symbol or initial	
			Denarius[1]	
428	61·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 420, but in higher relief; earring of three drops, the centre one long; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory naked to the hips in biga r., horses galloping abreast; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l. **[Pl. xci. 9.]**
429	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; the side drops of the earring are represented by a single pearl	Similar; ROMA (Felix Slade Coll.)
430	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
431	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
432	43·3	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
433	63·4	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xci. 10.]**

[1] These denarii are probably the latest locally struck without a moneyer's symbol or initial, with the exception of those which have for reverse type Roma seated on shields, the wolf and twins at her feet, &c., which are assigned to *circ.* B.C. 92 (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 72). The head of Roma differs from that on the preceding pieces in being in somewhat higher relief, and in the features being well modelled and having the profile less stiff and angular. She wears an earring with three drops, which is similar to that on contemporary coins of the Roman mint, and which shows similar slight variations in its form. The reverse type of Victory differs somewhat from the representation on coins struck in the Capitol in giving her a goad and not a whip with a thong, and in representing the horses abreast and not with the further one slightly in advance of the near one. In this respect these denarii are like the preceding ones with the legend ΓVR.

Though the type of Victory may have a general signification, as it occurs frequently on subsequent issues, yet, as it was introduced *circ.* B.C. 172, it may in the first instance have special reference to the recent victories of Rome in the East over Antiochus III. of Syria, and in the West over the Ligurians in Northern Italy, and also to the conquest of Northern Spain.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With moneyer's name	
			C. MAIAVI	
			(CAIUS MAIANIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
434	64·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 428; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Victory naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; the further one being in advance of the near one; Victory holds whip with long loose thong in r. hand and reins in l.;[2] below horses, C. MAIAVI (Cracherode Coll.)
435	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xci. 11.]** (Nott)
436	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
437	55·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
438	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; the horses are in very high-stepping attitude.
			As	
439	428·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, C. MAIAVI
440	369·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
441	342·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
442	287·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xci. 12.]**
443	278·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The Maiania gens is almost unknown to history. This moneyer cannot therefore be identified. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 165) remarks on the similarity of style between the denarii of C. Maianius and those of Atilius Saranus and C. Juventius Talna, but Count de Salis has classed the issues of these last two moneyers to the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 99, 102).

[2] This type occurs also on contemporary pieces struck at Rome, but the style and fabric are local. The legend ROMA is below a line which does not extend beyond the hind-legs of the horses. This variety, peculiar at this time to local issues, occurred on earlier coinages.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
444	209·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, C · MAIAI [Pl. xci. 13.]
			Quadrans[1]	
445	88·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘; above, C · MAIAI [Pl. xci. 14.]

[1] Other denominations are the triens and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 167, nos. 4, 6). A specimen of the semis in the Turin collection has the mark of value ƨ for S (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 10).

PERIOD V.

Circ. B.C. 150—125; A.U.C. 604—629

THE local issues which extend over the period from B.C. 150—125 are, as compared with the coinage of the Roman mint, very limited in number. They evidently occurred at rare intervals and under special circumstances. In the main, as before, they follow the lines of the coinages of the Roman mint, but their coarse fabric and style show that they do not belong to the central coinage. These features are very marked on the following coins.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—In these respects the local issues are similar to those of the Roman mint. In silver there is the denarius only, and in bronze the semis and its divisions, probably to the uncia. The issue of the as was suspended locally as well as at Rome. This circumstance shows that there must have been a direct relationship between the moneyers engaged at the Roman mint and those who had charge of the local coinages. Though no specimens of the sextans and uncia have been met with in connection with the following issues, yet it is quite possible that they were struck. Of most of the moneyers who struck in bronze as well as in silver, the semis, triens, and quadrans are known. In the types there is also a tendency to follow those of the Roman mint. That of the obverse is always the head of Roma, and those of the reverse, though varied, are of a general character, such as would be suitable to pieces issued for the use of the army, as the Dioscuri, or Jupiter or Victory in a quadriga. At Rome, besides these general types, many of a personal nature relating to the history of the families of the moneyers were now introduced, but these do not occur till somewhat later in the local issues. The earring worn by Roma continues to vary in shape. At first, as at Rome, it consists of a number of globules, which take the shape of a bunch of grapes. This form is superseded by one consisting of a single or double cross, which continues to the end of the Period, but was not met with on pieces of the central mint. The change in the mark of value of the denarius from X to XVI, occasionally noted on the coins of Rome, does not occur locally.

All the issues bear the names of the moneyers by whom they were struck. There are none without these names or with symbols only. The forms of the names are precisely similar to those on the central coinage (see vol. i., p. 117), with the exception that in one instance the *cognomen* only is given. In other cases we have the *praenomen* and *nomen* or *cognomen*, the *nomen* and *cognomen*, or all three names, and in one instance the patronymic initials.

In the legends A survives all the other forms of that letter; L is still ⅂, and P is Ꝑ only.

CLASSIFICATION.—The denarii are divided into two series, into which the various issues seem to group themselves. Those of the first series are in low

relief, and the types, both obverse and reverse, are wide-spread. The letters of the legends are large and usually somewhat straggling. These peculiarities were noticed in connection with the contemporary coins of Rome. Those of the second series have the head of Roma smaller and in somewhat higher relief, and the letters are neater, though still large, and more compactly set out. The workmanship of many of these coins is very rude.

Though we have till now no actual evidence of a triumvirate of moneyers, there is, however, so much similarity of style between several of the issues that, though the types of the reverse vary, it would seem that most of the coins were struck in the same locality. It is therefore probable that the coins were issued at one of the chief military centres, and that a succession of moneyers employed the same engravers to execute their dies. These similarities enable us to establish a certain sequence of moneyers in the case of C. Plutius, C. Porcius Cato, Q. Minucius Rufus, and M. Fannius C. f. In the next Period we have evidence of three separate monetary triumvirates.

In separating these local coins from those struck at Rome our principal guide, as before, is fabric. This becomes even more marked in succeeding Periods.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Ⱥ . RV	
			(AURELIUS RUFUS[2])	
			Denarius	
446	60·2	Ⱥ ·8	Head of Roma r., wide-spread, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of pellets in form of bunch of grapes and necklace; hair arranged in three symmetrical locks; another lock on l. shoulder; behind, X; fillet border.	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter naked to the hips, his mantle floating back from l. arm, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds in l. long sceptre and reins; below horses, Ⱥ RV
447	58·4	Ⱥ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
448	56·4	Ⱥ ·8	Similar (*of coarse work*).	Similar. **[Pl. xcii. 1.]**

[1] For the characteristics of the denarii of this series see above.

[2] The identification of this moneyer is uncertain, as no Aurelius Rufus appears to be known to history. The monogram Ⱥ might equally be the initials of Aufidius, and if read as AN might be Annius or Antonius, as Rufus was a cognomen of all four gentes. These coins are so similar in type and fabric to those of C. Papirius Carbo, next described, that they may have been issued in the same locality and under the same circumstances. Babelon (vol. i., p. 242) has drawn attention to the similarity of style between the coins of this issue and those of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CARB	
			([PAPIRIUS] CARBO[1])	
			Denarius	
449	61·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wide-spread, wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 446; lock of hair on l. shoulder; earring in form of cross; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 446; below horses, CARB **[Pl. xcii. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)
450	60·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
451	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
452	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar (*of coarse work*).	Similar. **[Pl. xcii. 3.]**
453	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
	89·0	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	CARB below Prow r.; above, S and star.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 289, no. 8.]

L. Trebanius, which are assigned by Count de Salis to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 136). The reverse type of Jupiter in a quadriga, like that of Victory in a biga (see above, p. 242), may record some recent victories of the Roman army, especially as these denarii are of the nature of a camp-coinage. This reverse type appears to have been adopted from the Romano-Campanian coins with obverse, head of Janus (see above, p. 132).

[1] This moneyer may be Caius Papirius Carbo, who was consul B.C. 120, and who previous to that date held several important offices in the state, or he may be his brother Cnaeus, who was consul a few years later, B.C. 113. The absence of the praenomen renders the identification uncertain.

Count de Salis has separated these coins from those which bear the moneyer's name M. CARBO (see below, p. 252). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 299) was originally of opinion that the two series belonged to separate issues, but out of deference to the views of Señ. Zobel he placed them together. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 288) has adopted the same classification, but he adds, "the difference of style which exists between these two groups of coins would lead us to suppose that they were issued by two moneyers, the second being perhaps the son or brother of the first." This was the opinion of Count de Salis, and the separation of the two issues by a short interval is borne out by the style and fabric of the coins. On those inscribed CARB only, the head of Roma is more wide-spread and in lower relief; there is a difference in the forms of the earring and the visor, and the letters of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
	57·5	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r., the keel of which is inscribed CARBO; before, ⁝; above, thunderbolt.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 289, no. 9.]

SERIES II.[2]

C . PLVTI
(CAIUS PLUTIUS[3])
Denarius

454	60·2	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 446, but less spread and in higher relief; the earring is in the form of a cross; no lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, X; usual border of dots.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears cuirass, chlamys, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, C . PLVTI **[Pl. xcii. 4.]**

---

legends are larger. There is therefore sufficient difference between the coins reading CARB and those with M . CARBO to justify their being classed to separate issues. Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 41) has also noted some of these differences, remarking that those with the legend CARB are of flatter fabric. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has drawn attention to the similarity of the denarii of Carbo and those of Aurelius Rufus and L. Trebanius.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of this denarius and of the reverse of that with the moneyer's name M . CARBO (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 30).

[1] Though the moneyer's name is spelt differently on the quadrans and the semis, yet the presence on each of a symbol seems to justify their being assigned to the same issue. The absence of the praenomen precludes the quadrans being placed with the denarii reading M . CARBO. These appear to be the only denominations in bronze of this issue which have been recorded, and the only specimens known are the semis in the Paris collection and the quadrans in that at Berlin. The fabric of the denarius and the absence of the legend ROMA on the semis, together with the special symbols, are evidence that these coins belong to a local issue.

[2] The denarii of this series differ from those of Series II. in the head of Roma being somewhat smaller, not so wide-spread, and in higher relief. The letters of the legends are neater and more upright.

[3] The Plutia gens is unknown in history. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 300) says that this moneyer must not be considered as belonging either to the Plautia or Plotia gens. The workmanship and style of the coins of C. Plutius, and those of C. Cato, Q. Minucius Rufus, and M. Fannius are very similar. Their fabric is particularly crude. They, however, vary in the reverse types, and also show slight differences in the treatment of the head of Roma and in the arrangement of her hair.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
455	60·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
456	59·6	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
457	59·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
458	58·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
459	59·6	AR ·7	Similar (*of coarse fabric*).	Similar. **[Pl. xcii. 5.]**
460	59·5	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.

C. CATO

(CAIUS [PORCIUS] CATO[1])

Denarius

461	61·0	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 454; earring in form of cross, but composed of four globules only; hair in three straggling locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand, and reins in l.; below horses, C·CATO **[Pl. xcii. 6.]**
462	60·7	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
463	59·9	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The first member of the Porcia gens to assume the cognomen Cato was M. Porcius Cato Censorius. He was consul B.C. 195 and censor B.C. 184. He is known to history as Cato the Ancient, or Cato the Censor, as he filled that office with extraordinary repute. This moneyer may have been his grandson, C. Porcius Cato, who was consul B.C. 114. In his youth he was a follower of the Gracchi. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 367) notices the similarity in style of the coins of C. Cato, Q. Minucius Rufus, and M. Fannius (see below, pp. 250, 251).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
	74·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r., before, ⁝; above, C·CATO

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 368, no. 2.]

Q. MINV. RVF

(QUINTUS MINUCIUS RUFUS[2])

Denarius

464	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 454; earring in form of double barred cross; hair in three straggling locks; under chin, X; behind head, RVF	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 454; below horses, Q·MINV **[Pl. xcii. 7.]**
465	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
466	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[3]	
467	68·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, Q·MINV RVF **[Pl. xcii. 8.]**

[1] The quadrans seems to be the only denomination in bronze known of this moneyer.

[2] This moneyer may have been Quintus Minucius Q. f. Rufus, who with his brother, Marcus Minucius Q. f. Rufus, acted as arbiter between the inhabitants of Genua and the Viturii B.C. 117 (*C.I.L.*, v., no. 7749). He was consul B.C. 110, and obtained a triumph for his victories in Thrace over the Scordisci and the Triballi. As a memorial of his triumph he built the Porticus Minucia, near the Circus Flaminius. We have noticed the similarity between the denarii of this moneyer and those of C. Plutius, C. Cato, and M. Fannius (see above, pp. 248, 249).

[3] The quadrans seems to be the only recorded denomination in bronze of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M.FAI.C.F (MARCUS FANNIUS CAII FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
468	62·0	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 454; earring in form of cross; hair in three straggling locks; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA	M·F·CAI·F (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l. [Pl. xcii. 9.] (Townley Coll.)
469	59·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
470	52·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[2]	
471	160·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above M·FAI·C·F

			Quadrans	
	77·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, M·FAI·C·F

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 492, no. 3.]

[1] Marcus Fannius appears to have been a son of Caius Fannius, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 187. He could not well have been the father of C. Fannius M. f., who was consul in B.C. 122 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 302). He is the only member of the Fannia gens of whom coins are known. His denarii are similar in style to those of C. Plutius, C. Cato, and Q. Minucius Rufus. Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 42) considered this to be the earliest occurrence of the name of "Roma" on the obverse of the denarius, its place on the reverse being occupied by that of the moneyer. The issue of these coins was probably contemporary with those of C. Minucius Augurinus, which were struck at Rome, and on which the name of "Roma" also occurs on the obverse (see vol. i., p. 135). The denarii of M. Fannius were counterstruck by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 359).

[2] The specimen of the semis in the British Museum is too much worn for illustration in the plate. A drawing is therefore substituted. The semis and the quadrans are the only denominations in bronze known of this moneyer.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M . CARBO	
			(MARCUS [PAPIRIUS] CARBO[1])	
			Denarius	
472	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, similar to no. 454; the visor is in two pieces, even at the ends; earring of plain single drop; hair loose and straggling; under chin, X; behind head, laurel-branch.	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre and reins in l.; similar to no. 446; below horses, M CARBO **[Pl. xcii. 10.]**
473	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Marcus Papirius Carbo may be a brother of [Caius] Papirius Carbo, who filled the office of moneyer a few years earlier (see above, p. 247). M. Carbo is mentioned by Cicero as having fled from Sicily (*ad Fam.*, ix. 21). We have given reasons for assigning to different issues the denarii reading CARB and M . CARBO, the latter evidently being of a somewhat later date.

The bronze coins reading CARB and CARBO are classed to the earlier issue (see above, p. 247).

There are hybrids in the Bahrfeldt and the Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón (Barcelona) collections, consisting of the obverse of the above denarius of M. Carbo and of the reverse of that bearing the moneyer's name CARB only (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 29).

PERIOD VI.

Circ. B.C. 124—103; A.U.C. 630—651

THE local coinage of this Period consisted of three series of issues only, each one struck by a triumvirate of moneyers.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations are the same as in the previous Period. The issue of the *as* was still suspended, but there was no attempt, as at Rome, to introduce the bes and the dodrans (see vol. i., p. 138).

There was no change in the obverse type of the denarius, which is still the helmeted head of Roma, but each college of triumvirs employed a separate reverse type. These types do not appear to be of a personal nature, as in the case of many contemporary issues of the Roman mint. This was due to the special circumstances in which the coins were struck. Bronze money was issued by only one of the three triumvirates of moneyers. The reverse types of these bronze coins are all of an exceptional character, the prow of a ship being changed in the case of each denomination for an attribute or attributes connected with the divinity, whose bust is shown on the obverse.

All the coins bear moneyers' names, and as sometimes more than one is given on the reverse they are much abbreviated. In one instance the initials only occur. Each moneyer is distinguished by his *praenomen* and *nomen*, or his *praenomen* and *cognomen*.

In the letters the forms A and L (not Λ or its variants or ⅃) are alone met with. The legend ROMA, when it occurs in its usual place on the reverse, is with one exception in the exergue and not on a tablet. The mark of value of the denarius is X or Ж. From these particulars it will be seen that most of the minor variations in the types of the coins classed to Rome during the same period are met with in the local issues. For chronology this is of importance.

CLASSIFICATION.—Hitherto, both in the series of coins issued at the Roman mint and locally, it has occasionally been suggested that similarity of type and fabric may be indications of a triumvirate of moneyers. It is, however, not until now that we have certain evidence of the existence of such a combination, for during this period in the local coinage there are three separate instances, quite independent of each other. These groups and the names of those who formed them are:—(1) Marcus Calidius, Quintus Caecilius Metellus, and Cnaeus Foulvius; (2) Caius Fabius, Lucius Roscius, and Quintus Marcius; (3) Quintus Curtius, Marcus Junius Silanus, and Cnaeus Domitius. These are the only moneyers whose coins have been attributed by Count de Salis to local issue during B.C. 124—103. In the first two groups the coinages are exclusively joint ones, and they consist of the denarius only. In the case of the third group, Quintus Curtius and Marcus Junius Silanus struck a joint silver coinage, and

Cnaeus Domitius a separate one, but the names of all three moneyers occur together on the bronze.

The order assigned to these groups of moneyers appears to be that of their appointment. The points of connection are as follows:—The head of Roma on the coins of the first triumvirate (nos. 474—476) is of coarse design, and is very similar to that seen on the denarii of M. Fannius, which are attributed to a slightly earlier date (see above, p. 251). In nos. 477, 478 a slight improvement in style and form is noticeable, the head of Roma being less crude in design, and her hair more symmetrically rendered. This style corresponds closely to that of the denarii of the next group, Caius Fabius, Lucius Roscius, and Quintus Marcius. Again on nos. 480, 481 of this second group the style of head does not undergo any change, but there is an additional lock of hair on the left shoulder which is found on all the denarii of the third one. A slight improvement in workmanship would again connect these last pieces with those of the early issues of the next Period. These characteristics, taken in conjunction with the reverse types, appear to supply strong evidence of the order of these three groups of moneyers; and they also seem to suggest that all the coins were struck in the same locality, and if they are, as we suppose them to be, "military money," at the same military centre. The reverse types, which are not of a personal nature, support this view, as they are such as would recommend themselves to the Roman army. The reasons, therefore, for assigning these coinages to local issues and to this particular time are, that they are of somewhat coarse work, that they vary in some details from those attributed to the Roman mint, and that, like these last coins, the mark of value of the denarius is ✠ for X. If any further evidence is needed it will be found in the exceptional reverse types of the bronze coins struck by the third group of moneyers, Q. Curtius, M. Junius Silanus, and Cn. Domitius.

We have discussed at some length the classification of the coins of this Period, as they illustrate, perhaps, more clearly than any previously described, the criteria used by Count de Salis in arranging this section of the Roman Republican money, when history helps but little, when there are no changes in the denominations and standard, and when the evidence of finds is still wanting.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M.CALID: Q.MЄ: CNFL: OR CNFOV: M.CA: Q.MЄ	
			(MARCUS CALIDIUS; QUINTUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS; CNAEUS FOULVIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
474	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop and necklace; hair falling down the neck in three thick locks; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA	Victory, naked to the waist, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in extended r. hand and reins in l.; below the horses, M·CALID; in the exergue, Q·MЄ·CNFL **[Pl. xcii. 11.]**
475	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
476	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below the horses, CNFOV; in the exergue, M·CA·Q·MЄ
477	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Roma smaller, in lower relief, and style less crude; hair in somewhat thinner and more carefully arranged locks.	Similar. **[Pl. xcii. 12.]** (Townley Coll.)
478	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The first of the three triumvirates of moneyers, to whom the local issues of this period are assigned, consisted of Marcus Calidius, Quintus Caecilius Metellus, and Cnaeus Foulvius or Fulvius. Their identification is somewhat uncertain. The issue was a joint one, and consisted of the denarius only.

In describing the coins attributed to Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius struck at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 156) we were disposed to assign the above issue to his father, Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, who was one of the chief leaders of the aristocratic party at Rome, was praetor *circ.* B.C. 112 (Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, vol. ii., p. 31), and consul B.C. 109 with M. Junius Silanus (see below, p. 257). In B.C. 107 he celebrated a splendid triumph for his victories in Numidia over Jugurtha and received the name of Numidicus. Being involved in disputes with Marius and the tribune Saturninus he was expelled the senate and retired to Rhodes, whence mainly by the efforts of his son, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, he was recalled in B.C. 99. If the above coins bearing the name of Q. Metellus were struck soon after B.C. 124, the moneyer may be identified with Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus; but if they should be of a somewhat later date (Babelon, vol. i., p. 271, puts them at *circ.* B.C. 108), then this identification is open to question. Another suggestion may be that they were struck by Quintus Metellus Nepos, the grandson of the celebrated Macedonicus, who was consul B.C. 98, and who also exerted himself to bring about the recall of his kinsman Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus.

Babelon's identification (vol. i., p. 282) of M. Calidius with the orator of that name, who

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C·F: L·R: Q·M: OR Q·MR: C·F: L·R (CAIUS FABIUS; LUCIUS ROSCIUS; QUINTUS MARCIUS?[1])	
			Denarius	
479	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 477; earring of plain single drop; hair symmetrically arranged in three locks; behind, X	C·F·L·R·Q·M (in exergue). Victory draped, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in extended r. hand and reins in l.; below the horses, ROMA **[Pl. xcii. 13.]**
480	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; lock of hair on l. shoulder.	Similar; in the exergue, Q·MR·C·F·L·R **[Pl. xcii. 14.]** (Nott)
481	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

---

was praetor B.C. 57, and governor of Cisalpine Gaul *circ.* B.C. 49, is not admissible if the above coins are to be attributed to *circ.* B.C. 124. There was a Q. Calidius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 99, and who, having supported the cause of Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, carried a law for his recall. The moneyer may have been his brother. These are the only coins struck by a member of the Calidia gens.

Cnaeus Fulvius was probably a son of M. Fulvius Flaccus, who was consul B.C. 125. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 248) suggested that he may have been a son of Cn. Fulvius Gillo, who was praetor B.C. 167. Cn. Fulvius is the only member of his family of whom coins are known.

The reverse type of Victory in a biga does not appear to have any special reference to any of the three moneyers or to their families. If, however, these are camp coins, it would be a fitting one for such a class of money. A similar type was used by the triumvirate of moneyers whose coins are next described.

The denarii of this issue are all of somewhat coarse work, and the obverse type shows some variation in its details. We have already mentioned certain characteristics which seem to connect these denarii with those of previous and later issues (see above, pp. 253, 254).

In the name of the moneyer M·CALID we meet with the earliest instance of the use of the tall I for EI on Roman republican coins. It is found not unfrequently on coins of the Roman mint struck at a later date (see above, p. 57), and also in inscriptions from the beginning of the first century B.C., but its occurrence at the end of the second century B.C. seems exceptional.

The variety of the denarius with the moneyer's initials Q·MR first in order on the reverse (*i.e.* below the horses) described by Babelon (vol. i., p. 272, no. 37), appears to be given in error (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 65). Babelon copied the description from Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 358, no. 166*b*), but expressed some doubt as to its accuracy.

[1] The solution of the initials of two of these moneyers is very ambiguous, but the third must be read Quintus Marcius. There was a Caius Fabius Hadrianus, who was propraetor in Africa about B.C. 87—84, and who was burnt to death in his own praetorium at Utica, having incurred the hatred of the Roman colonists and the merchants on account of his oppressive government. Lucius Roscius Fabatus was a moneyer in Rome *circ.* B.C. 70 (see vol. i., p. 422). He subsequently commanded under Caesar in Gaul, was praetor B.C. 49, and acted as special envoy between Pompey and Caesar. He was slain in B.C. 43 in the first of the battles near Mutina between M. Antony and the legions of the senate. The moneyer,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q.CVRT: M.SIA	
			(QUINTUS CURTIUS; MARCUS [JUNIUS] SILANUS[1])	
			Denarius	
482	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces, even at the ends and not peaked, &c. (cf. no. 477); earring of plain single drop, with lock of hair above; hair falling in two straggling locks down the neck; another on l. shoulder; behind, X; before, Q·CVRT	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt, and holds sceptre in l.; below horses, M·SIA; above, lituus. **[Pl. xcii. 15.]**
483	53·7	AR ·7	Similar; the visor of the helmet is peaked; no lock of hair on l. shoulder.	Similar; ROMA below exergual line.

who was a member of the above triumvirate, may have been his father. Quintus Marcius, whose name only of the triumvirate is recognisable from the inscription, may have been a son of Q. Marcius Libo, who was a moneyer at Rome a few years before (see vol. i., p. 94). He could not well have been a son of the military tribune Quintus Marcius, who fell in battle against the Boii in B.C. 193 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 189).

The general fabric of these denarii shows that they are of local issue. The chronological position of this triumvirate of moneyers in relation to the two other issues assigned to this period has already been indicated (see above, p. 254). It may, however, be noticed that there is a change in the order of the moneyers' names on the denarii of this group just as on the denarii of the preceding one.

The reverse type is similar to that used by M. Calidius, Q. Caecilius Metellus, and Cn. Fulvius, Victory, however, being in a quadriga instead of a biga. It has no doubt no special reference to the moneyers themselves.

Of the above issue there appear also to be no bronze coins.

[1] Quintus Curtius, Marcus Junius Silanus, and Cnaeus Domitius formed the third triumvirate of moneyers to whom the local issues of this period are assigned. The first two triumvirates issued a joint silver coinage only, but of the third triumvirate two members struck a joint-coinage in silver and the third a separate one, but they all three unite in issuing one in bronze. It is therefore from this last coinage that we know that these three moneyers formed a triumvirate. Quintus Curtius may have been the father of Quintus Curtius who was a friend of Verres, and who *circ.* B.C. 70 discharged the duties of *judex quaestionis* (Cicero, *in Verr.*, i. 61), or it may even have been the moneyer himself who held that office. Marcus Silanus may have been a son of Marcus Junius Silanus, who with Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus was consul in B.C. 109, and who in B.C. 103 was accused by Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, possibly the moneyer of the following coins, of mismanagement of the war against the Cimbri, which took place during his consulship.

The similarity in the obverse type of the denarii of Q. Curtius and M. Silanus to those of the preceding triumvirate of moneyers has already been noticed (see above, p. 254).

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 200) has suggested that Q. Curtius, M. Silanus, and Cn. Domitius were triumvirs for establishing a colony with the right to issue coins in their joint or separate names, but with the evidence of the coins of the two preceding triumvirates it is scarcely probable that they were invested with such a high office. It is, however, quite possible, as we have suggested, that these issues were of a military character, struck specially for the use of the army, which would to some extent explain the types of the reverses. The lituus may refer to the office of augur held by an ancestor of M. Silanus, whose name occurs only on the reverse. There can be no question that the coinage of this triumvirate was of local issue, for besides being of coarse fabric, the reverse types show a

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
484	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, even at the ends and not peaked; hair in three thin locks behind head; another on l. shoulder.	Similar.
485	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; the hair falls in two locks behind the head.	Similar; ROMA on tablet. **[Pl. xcii. 16.]**
486	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; hair in three locks.	Similar; ROMA in exergue.
487	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
488	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor is in three pieces and peaked.	Similar; the hind-legs of the horses are straight as if standing, whilst the fore-legs are raised as if galloping. **[Pl. xcii. 17.]**
489	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.* (Cracherode Coll.)

CN. DOMI

(CNAEUS DOMITIUS [AHENOBARBUS][1])

Denarius

490	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 477; earring of plain single drop, with lock of hair above; hair falling in four straggling locks down the neck; another on l. shoulder; behind, X; before, ROMA	CN · DOMI (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, holding branch in r. hand and thunderbolt in l., in quadriga r.; the fore-legs of the horses are represented in the attitude of walking, but the hind-legs as if galloping. **[Pl. xcii. 18.]** (Blacas Coll.)

---

crudeness of design which would not have occurred at the Roman mint, and the bronze money, which was struck in the names of all three moneyers, has reverse types which are quite exceptional. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 107) has noticed the abnormal variations in the obverse and reverse types of the denarii of Q. Curtius and M. Silanus.

The return to the older form of the mark of value X for ✠ is of no chronological significance. Even at Rome at this time the two forms of this sign were used indiscriminately.

[1] This moneyer may be identified with Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was consul B.C. 96, and who appears to have filled shortly before the office of moneyer at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 151). As shown by the following bronze coins he formed a triumvirate with Q. Curtius and M. Silanus, but whilst striking bronze money in conjunction with his colleagues he also issued a separate coinage in silver. Why he acted independently of his colleagues in this respect it is difficult to say, but it may be noticed that on the bronze money his name always occurs on the obverse, and those of his colleagues on the reverse. He may have been the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
491	60·0	*AR* ·8	Similar; hair in three locks behind head.	Similar.
492	59·5	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcii. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Joint-Coinage

CN. DOMI: M. SILA: Q. CVRTI

(CNAEUS DOMITIUS; MARCUS [JUNIUS] SILANUS; QUINTUS CURTIUS[1])

Semis

	163·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Saturn r., laureate; behind, S; before, CN·DOMI	Harpa l.; above, M·SILA; below, Q·CVRTI

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 164.]

---

chief member of the triumvirate. Is it, however, possible that we have here an indication of the rivalry between the Domitia and the Caecilia gentes, which shortly afterwards manifested itself in the action taken by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, whom we would identify with the moneyer, against the former consul, Marcus Junius Silanus, mentioned above, who may have been the father of his colleague as triumvir? The action against M. Junius Silanus was brought by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus during his tribunate in B.C. 104, so that he must have held the office of moneyer a few years before.

The denarii of Cn. Domitius are of even coarser fabric than those of his colleagues, and the reverse type which, as we have noted, may not be of a personal nature (*i.e.* relating to the history of his family), is very similar to that of the almost contemporary pieces of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius struck at Rome (see vol. i., p. 156).

Comm. F. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 163) describes a specimen with the moneyer's name reading CN. DMI. Riccio (*Mon. prim.*, Suppl., pp. 8, 9) mentions a denarius having the obverse type of that of Q. Curtius, and the reverse type of that of Cn. Domitius. This is not precisely a hybrid, but probably only a blunder on the part of the moneyer, who made use of a wrong obverse die, since no doubt the coins of all three moneyers were struck at the same local officina.

[1] It is from these bronze coins that we obtain absolute evidence that these three moneyers formed a triumvirate. The name of Domitius always occurs on the obverse, as though he was president or chief of the college, but those of Silanus and Curtius on the reverse are in some instances interchanged. On the denarii that of Curtius was always placed on the obverse. The exceptional reverse types of this joint-coinage show clearly that it was not struck at the Roman mint but locally. Instead of the usual prow on the reverse there is, in the case of each denomination, a type which consists of an attribute or attributes connected with the head on the obverse. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 164) has made an important identification in connection with the semis, on the reverse of which, from the specimen in the Bignami collection

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Triens	
	149·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••; before, CN · DOMI	The aegis, around which, M · SILA Q · CVRTI

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 105, no. 11.]

Quadrans [1]

493	98·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; above, •••; before, CN · DOMI	Club l. between bow above and arrow l. below; above bow, M · SILA; below arrow, Q · CVRTI [Pl. xcii. 20.]
			Sextans	
	78·2	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••; before, CN · DOMI	Winged caduceus between M · SILA on l. and Q · CVRTI on r.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 106, no. 13.]

---

now in the Capitoline Museum, he has recognized a harpa, and not as Cavedoni did (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 354), a thunderbolt, or as Babelon (vol. ii., p. 105, no. 10) a club. The head on the obverse is therefore of Saturn, not Jupiter (see denarii of L. Memmius Galeria, vol. i., p. 204). The head on the obverse of the uncia is of Apollo, not Venus, as a lyre occurs on the reverse.

[1] There are at least four varieties of the reverse of the quadrans, which show different positions of the moneyers' names and the symbols—as above, or with the moneyers' names transposed, or with the symbols transposed and turned to r. On a variety of the uncia the moneyers' names on the reverse are also transposed. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 164, 165; 1900, p. 59) mentions the following collections in which some of these rare bronze coins occur:—semis (Capitoline Museum, Paris, and Mancini); quadrans (British Museum, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, Milan, and Bahrfeldt); uncia (Paris, Vienna, and Mancini).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Uncia	
	50·7	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., diademed; behind, •; before, CN · DOMI	Lyre between M · SILA on r., and Q · CVRTI on l.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 106, no. 14.]

PERIOD VII.

Circ. B.C. 102—92; A.U.C. 652—662

THE coins assigned to local issue during this Period follow very closely in their denominations and in the nature of their types those which were struck at the same time at the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 158 f.). A marked difference of fabric and style and certain variations in the types, however, permit of their separation from the main series.

DENOMINATIONS.—The only denomination in silver is the denarius. The quinarius, which had been revived at Rome under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia*, does not appear at first to have found any favour with the local moneyers, and it is not met with till nearly the close of the coinage. The bronze money consisted still of the semis and its divisions to the uncia, the last piece occurring more frequently than formerly. The issue of the as was still in abeyance, and the dodrans, which occurred in one instance at Rome, was not adopted locally. The weights of the bronze coins are in most cases below the uncial standard.

TYPES.—The helmeted head of Roma continued to be the prevailing obverse type of the denarius, but strict uniformity in the details was no longer observed, and the helmet instead of having a wing at the side is sometimes ornamented with a feather or aigrette, or with a crest instead of a gryphon's head. On one issue the bust of Roma is shown helmeted and armed with spear and shield, and in some cases her head is displaced for those of other divinities, Mars and Janus (see below, pp. 281, 283). In one instance a conventional portrait is introduced in illustration of the reverse type (see below, p. 277). These changes in the obverse type occurred more frequently in the local coinages than in those struck in the capital, where greater uniformity was still observed.

In the previous Period, owing mainly to the circumstance that the silver coinages consisted of the issue of three triumvirates of moneyers, no personal element could be attached to the reverse types of the denarius. During this Period there is no evidence of an actual triumvirate of the mint, but each moneyer adopted a special type commemorating some event connected with his family. The local coinage in this respect falls into line with that struck at Rome. The old type of the Dioscuri and those of Victory and Jupiter having a general significance disappear, but when they do occur they have some special application to the history of the moneyers' families.

The mark of value on the denarius has no fixed form, and it occurs indiscriminately as X, ✕ or ✳. In three cases it is placed on the reverse, and in one it is omitted. The use of symbols and letters as privy marks (see vol. i., p. 159), which was introduced into the coinage of the Roman mint at the time of the revival of the quinarius, did not extend to local issues till a somewhat

later date, but we meet with an exceptional occurrence of the serration of the edge of the denarius in the issue of M. Sergius Silus (see below, p. 269), which appears to have been due to accident rather than to have been intentional, as most of the coins of that moneyer have the edges plain.

The formula EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), showing that the coins which bear it belong to a special issue struck under the immediate direction of the Senate, now occurs for the first time. Its adoption at the Roman mint followed a few years later, when an occasional increased output of coins was needed. This early occurrence on local coins leaves no doubt as to its purport. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 168) has assigned its first appearance to *circ.* B.C. 114, when "the name of Roma and the indication of its value were still to be met with on the denarius." As Count de Salis has classed most of the issues of this epoch to somewhat later dates, he places it at the turn of the century, *circ.* B.C. 99. Two of the moneyers, M. Sergius Silus and L. Torquatus, who used this formula, issued their coinages in their official capacity as quaestors.

In the bronze coinage there is a marked increase in the changes of the types, a feature rarely met with in that of the Roman mint. Some of the moneyers use the ordinary reverse type of the prow, but add special symbols; some employ new types, whilst others not only use the ordinary type of the prow, but issue a separate series with special types. The last pieces are usually of very light weight, and probably correspond to some local standard. These changes of type point to local issue.

The moneyers' names are still much varied in form, there being as usual no fixed one. Each moneyer signed himself or even varied his signature according to his fancy. As a rule the *praenomen* and *nomen* are given, but to these are occasionally added the *cognomen* and the patronymic initial. One issue is unsigned, *i.e.* it is without a moneyer's name (see below, p. 284). There are no epigraphical changes. A and L are of the usual forms, and P continues to be Ꝑ.

Classification.—In ascertaining the sequence of the issues and their approximate dates we have now, as in the case of the Roman mint, the additional evidence of finds, but this factor cannot be brought into account till towards the end of the Period. Apart from such evidence the coins from their fabric and general style seem to fall into three series or groups. The groups synchronise with similar divisions of coins of the Roman mint, but between the two coinages there are marked differences, which are apparent when they are placed side by side. The denarii of Series II. of the Roman mint are distinguished by a peculiar shaped head of Roma. It is in high relief and the features are straight, which produces a stiff and conventional appearance. This form of head is not found on local issues, but one of quite different aspect was used. Taking principally therefore the obverse type of the denarius for our guidance in arriving at the sequence of the issues of Series I. and II., the following characteristics may be noted. In Series I. the head of Roma is very similar in style to that on coins of the previous Period. It is somewhat spread and in low relief; the ornaments of the helmet in one instance are varied, but no change occurs in the shape of the earring. The denarii of this group are mostly of exceptionally coarse work. In Series II., as a rule, the head of Roma is smaller, more life-like, and in consequence the *flan* is also smaller and thicker. The workmanship of this class is good,

and in some cases of almost a higher standard than that of contemporary coins of the Roman mint. Towards the end of this series in the coins of L. Flaminius Cilo we return to a somewhat flatter fabric, which is continued into Series III., though there exists a difference in style. The order of the issues of Series III. rests in the main on the evidence of finds, which supplies now practically the same criteria as in the case of the coinage of the Roman mint. The finds in question are those discovered at Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco. The light which they throw on the chronology of the local coins of this Period has already been pointed out when discussing the contemporary issues of Rome (see vol. i., pp. 161, 162). As instances, however, it may be mentioned that whilst the coins of C. Serveilius M. f. and of Ti. Veturius were present in nearly all the above hoards, those of M. Fourius L. f. Philus, and those without a moneyer's name (*obv.* head of Roma; *rev.* Roma seated with wolf and twins, &c.), were not met with at Maserà, Riccia, or S. Giovanni Incarico. This is therefore practically conclusive evidence that the first two issues preceded the other two by a short interval. Later it will be shown that no coins classed to a date after B.C. 92 occurred in any of the above hoards, but were met with in considerable numbers and in fine condition in those whose burial is fixed to a little later date.

SERIES I.[1]

Circ. B.C. 102—100; A.U.C. 652—654

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Q . FABI . LABEO (QUINTUS FABIUS LABEO[2])	
			Denarius	
494	60·7	Ar ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop and necklace; hair falling in three close locks; under chin, X; before head, LABEO; behind, ROMA	Q · FABI (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre and reins in l.; under horses, prow r. **[Pl. xciii. 1.]**

[1] See above, p. 263, for particulars of the classification of this series.

[2] This moneyer may be the member of the Fabia gens who is mentioned by Cicero (*de Off.*, i. 10; *Brutus*, xxi. 81) as arbitrator in a dispute between the cities of Nola and Naples. He was a descendant of Quintus Fabius Labeo, who was quaestor urbanus B.C. 196, praetor B.C. 189, and consul B.C. 183. During his praetorship Quintus Fabius Labeo commanded the fleet which operated off Crete and on the coasts of Macedonia against Antiochus the Great of Syria, for which services he claimed a triumph. The reverse type of the denarius, Jupiter in a victorious quadriga, though it may have hitherto had a general signification, in this

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
495	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
496	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
497	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar; the type more spread and of coarse work.	Similar. **[Pl. xciii. 2.]**
498	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; ROMA	Similar; prow placed further to r.
499	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

Quadrans

Type I.

500	46·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, Q · FABI **[Pl. xciii. 3.]**

Type II.[1]

501	25·0	Æ ·55	Similar; head of Hercules l.; no marks of value.	Q · FAB above Club r. and strung bow. **[Pl. xciii. 4.]**

instance evidently refers specially to the victories of Quintus Fabius Labeo, as it is accompanied by a symbol, the prow of a vessel.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 480), who has assigned this issue to *circ.* B.C. 144, remarks on the similarity of fabric between the denarii of Q. Fabius Labeo and those of M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus and C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus, which Count de Salis has given to the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 133, 134), but the resemblance is much more marked in connection with the preceding denarii of Q. Curtius, M. Junius Silanus, and Cn. Domitius, whilst the reverse type is almost a copy of that of the coins of the first two moneyers (see above, p. 257).

The denarii of Q. Fabius Labeo vary a good deal in workmanship. Nos. 494-496 are carefully struck, and the fabric is certainly good, but nos. 497-499 show much less skill on the part of the engravers, the head of Roma being wide-spread and somewhat rude in design, and the reverse type is coarsely executed.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius of Q. Fabius Labeo and of the obverse of that of Q. Antonius Balbus, with head of Jupiter (see vol. i., p. 344). A specimen of this hybrid was in the Cadriano hoard (see vol. i., p. 414), and is described by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 32, note 23). It is figured by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. lvi., no. 1), who gives the mint-letter A before the head of Jupiter. Unlike the other denarii of Q. Antonius Balbus, it has not the edge serrated.

[1] Riccio (*Catalogo*, pl. vi., no. 24) figures a quadrans similar to this one, but in the text (p. 88) he describes the reverse as a prow to r.; before, three dots; above, Q . FABI; below, ROMA. In reproducing this coin Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 133, no. 18) falls into the same error of description, and on pl. liv., no. 5, supplies an incorrect illustration of the piece. This illustration is reproduced by Babelon (vol. i., p. 481, no. 3). The peculiar fabric of this quadrans, its type of reverse, and light weight, render its attribution to the above issue somewhat doubtful. It is possible that this moneyer may have issued two series of bronze coins of different types and standard, like M. Cipius M. f. (see below, pp. 273, 274), or that it may belong to the small series of bronze money attributed to Panormus bearing the magistrate's name Q . FAB, and having for types, *obv.* the head of Jupiter; *rev.* an armed figure (see

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M.TVLLI (MARCUS TULLIUS[1]) Denarius	
502	60·6	AR ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 494; earring of plain single drop; lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, ROMA	M·TVLLI (in exergue). Victory draped, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch and reins in l. hand;[2] above horses, wreath; below, mark of value, X[3]
503	60·2	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xciii. 5.]
504	60·2	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
505	59·6	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
506	59·4	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
507	59·4 (*pierced*)	AR ·8	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.* (Parkes Weber Coll.)

Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Sicily, p. 124, no. 35; Bahrfeldt, *Röm. Sicil. Münz.*, p. 65). These last coins may have been struck by the same Quintus Fabius who issued the above, but in the capacity of a local magistrate, not of a moneyer.

Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 207) describes also the semis. It is of the usual type, but on the reverse the moneyer's name, Q. FABI, is below the prow, which is turned to the left, and the name of ROMA is omitted. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 113-115) is disposed to erase from this issue the semis as well as the quadrans of Type II., the former on the ground that it was not in the sale catalogue of the Riccio collection, the latter as being a provincial coin, and not belonging to the Roman series.

[1] Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 186) has identified this moneyer with Marcus Tullius Decula, who was consul with Cn. Cornelius Dolabella B.C. 81 during the dictatorship of Sulla, and attributes the issue of the above coins to *circ.* B.C. 94. Mommsen and Blacas (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 311) would assign them to an earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 134, and supposed that the moneyer may have been the father of the consul. Count de Salis's classification coincides more closely with that of Cavedoni, and the general style and fabric of the coins certainly favour the later date. Nothing appears to be known of the early history of the consul M. Tullius, but twenty years could well have elapsed between his holding the appointment as a moneyer and his election to the consulate. He is the only member of the Tullia gens of whom we possess coins.

[2] The reverse type is an allusion to the triumph of Servius Tullius, an ancestor of the moneyer, for his victories over the Sabines. Servius Tullius was the first Roman citizen to receive a laurel-wreath (Dionysius, *Ant. Rom.*, iv. 3).

[3] M. Tullius, A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia, and L. Marcius Philippus (see below, pp. 268, 277) placed the mark of value of the denarius on the reverse, at the same time transferring the name of "Roma" to the obverse. These are in this respect the only exceptions to the general rule.

There is a considerable similarity of fabric and style between the denarii of M. Tullius, Q. Fabius Labeo, and Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena (see next coins), and it is probable that they were all struck in the same locality and about the same time; but we are unable to detect any direct evidence of an actual triumvirate of moneyers between M. Tullius, Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena, and A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia, as suggested by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 502). Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 196) proposed to associate with M. Tullius and A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia, P. Calpurnius, whose coins are assigned to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 140), and he adds that the last is the only one of the three to strike bronze coins. The differences between the denarii of P. Calpurnius and those of the other two moneyers are so marked that we are unable to accept Cavedoni's suggestion.

The denarius of M. Tullius was restored by Trajan. There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CN . CORNEL . L . F . SISENA	
			(CNAEUS CORNELIUS LUCII FILIUS SISENA[1])	
			Denarius[2]	
508	58·7	*Ar* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 494; earring of plain single drop; under chin, X; before head, ROMA; behind, SISENA	CN · CORNEL · L · F (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, an anguipedic giant (Typhon), who, looking up at Jupiter, seizes with his r. hand a thunderbolt which has pierced his side, and raises his l. as if in pain or to ward off the god's further bolts; above horses, head of Sol l. and crescent moon; before, star. **[Pl. xciii. 6.]** (Nott)

[1] There appears to be no mention of this moneyer in history, nor of his father, Lucius Cornelius Sisena. He cannot have been the Cn. Cornelius Sisena who was proconsul in Macedonia B.C. 112, and whose name occurs in an inscription recently found at Delphi (Colin, *Bull. hell.*, xxiii., 1899, 20, 49), but he may have been connected with Lucius Cornelius Sisena, the historian, who was praetor B.C. 78.

[2] The type of the reverse of this denarius is somewhat difficult to explain. Cavedoni (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1839, p. 298) interprets it as referring to the victories of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus over Antiochus the Great of Syria at Magnesia and Mount Sipylus in B.C. 190. Scipio in the guise of Jupiter is hurling his thunderbolt at Antiochus, represented by the anguipedic giant, Typhon, who being desirous of usurping the sovereignty of the gods and of men, was after a severe struggle slain by the thunder of Jupiter. A similar representation of an anguipedic giant is seen on coins of L. Valerius Acisculus struck at a later date at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 536, no. 4114). The subject of the contest between Jupiter and Typhon was a favourite one with Greek and Roman artists, and was frequently illustrated on ancient sculpture and coins (see Overbeck, *Griech. Kunstmythol.*, vol. ii., pp. 339 f.; Preller, *Griech. Myth.*, 1884, vol. i., pp. 63 f.). On the famous altar of Zeus Soter from Pergamum at Berlin the giants are depicted pierced by the bolts of Zeus. The episode of the gigantomachia was frequently illustrated on coins of the Roman emperors as symbolising their victories and triumphs, Jupiter being given the title of *Fulgerator* (Babelon, vol. i., p. 393). The symbols of the sun, moon, and star may be emblematic of the East (see next coins of A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia), but in this particular instance they might also relate to the tradition that before the battle with the giants Zeus forbade the sun and Eos to shine, and offered up sacrifices to the sun, the heaven, and the earth.

The similarity in fabric and style of the denarii of Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena and of those of Q. Fabius Labeo and M. Tullius has already been noticed. It is most marked in the form of the head of Roma on the obverse. The coins of Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena are extremely rare, and no specimens appear to have occurred in any of the recorded finds except a single one in that of Hev-Szamos, which was buried *circ.* B.C. 78 (see vol. i., p. 362, and Tables of Finds). The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

Fabretti (*Raccolta Num.*, p. 108) gives the legend as CN · CORNᐯ · ᐯ · F, but the form of the letter L is not ᐯ but L, or rather Ł. The form ᐯ had for some considerable time fallen out of use on coins of the republic. Fabretti also says that there are two stars before the horses, but the above specimen shows only one star.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.MANLI.Q.F.SER	
			(AULUS MANLIUS QUINTI FILIUS SERGIA[1])	
			Denarius	
509	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with a feather or aigrette; earring of plain single drop and necklace; the visor of the helmet is in two short pieces, not peaked; before head, ROMA; behind, SER	A·MANLI·Q·F below Sol in quadriga facing, rising from the waves of the sea;[2] star on either side of horses; above, crescent moon and mark of value, X **[Pl. xciii. 7.]** (Blacas Coll.)
510	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
511	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, for, if Count de Salis's classification is correct, he cannot be identified with A. Manlius, who was a legate of C. Marius in the war against Jugurtha B.C. 107, and who with Sulla was sent to Bocchus to negotiate the surrender of Jugurtha (Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 86, 90, 102). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 174), who has identified the moneyer with this member of the Manlia gens, has assigned the issue to *circ.* B.C. 135. Finds of coins do not assist in fixing the date of this issue, for with the exception of a single specimen in the Carbonara II. hoard, which was buried *circ.* B.C. 48 (see vol. i., p. 501), none occurred in any of the hoards of which analyses are given (see Tables of Finds).

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 244) has with some hesitation interpreted the abbreviation SER as indicating that A. Manlius was a member of the Sergia tribe. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 342) thought that the legend SER was preferably an abbreviation of the cognomen *Serenus* or *Serranus*, and adds, "Nous ne pouvons pas non plus adopter l'attribution de cette pièce aux branches célèbres de la famille Manlia, parceque le prénom de Quintus ne leur appartient pas." We know, however, from a coin of Segobriga in Spain, which bears the magistrate's name T.MANLIVS T.F.SERGIA, that members of the Manlia gens belonged to the Sergia tribe (Grotefend, *Uned. griech. u. röm. Münzen*, p. 28). Eckhel appears therefore to have been correct in his suggested interpretation of the legend SER.

[2] The reverse type of the denarius evidently refers to the successes of Cn. Manlius Vulso in Asia and Greece during his consulship B.C. 189 and his proconsulship in the following year. He brought into submission the Galatians, concluded a treaty with Antiochus III. of Syria, and overran Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus. For these victories he received a triumph at Rome. The East is represented by the sun-god in his chariot, and the moon and star are also emblematic of the districts over which his conquests extended (see previous coins of Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena, p. 267). As Babelon (vol. ii., p. 175) remarks, the subject recalls the following lines of Virgil (*Aen.*, xii. 114):—

> "Cum primum alto de gurgite tollunt
> Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant."

The fabric and style of the denarii of A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia indicate that they are of local issue. The helmet of Roma, ornamented with a crest instead of a gryphon's head, the rude style of her head, and the occurrence of the mark of value on the reverse, as on the coins of M. Tullius (see above, p. 266), all favour local attribution. They resemble also the coins of Q. Fabius Labeo and Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisena in having the name of Roma and the cognomen of the moneyer on the obverse.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

SERIES II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 99—94; A.U.C. 655—660

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M. SERGI. SILVS (MARCUS SERGIUS SILUS[2]) Denarius	
512	60·9	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop and necklace; hair compactly arranged in three locks; before head, EX · S · C (*Ex senatus cousulto*); behind, ROMA and mark of value, ✱	M · SERGI below Horseman, helmeted and bearing shield, galloping l.; he holds in l. hand sword and head of a barbarian;[3] under horse's fore-feet, Q (*Quaestor*); in the exergue, SILVS [Pl. xciii, 8.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] As distinguished from denarii of Series I. those of Series II. are mostly of good style; the head of Roma is small and in high relief, and the general execution both of the obverse and reverse types is good. The flan is usually smaller, and in consequence somewhat thicker, than those of the preceding issues. Even in the same issue these characteristics are sometimes not strictly adhered to, and variations when of sufficient importance will be noticed. These variations were no doubt due to the employment of a different set of die engravers in different *officinae*, more than perhaps to the circumstance that the coins may have been struck in different localities.

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 442) has suggested that this moneyer was the father of L. Sergius Catilina, the conspirator. Though we do not know his praenomen, or whether he ever held any public office, this identification is admissible. The inscriptions show that M. Sergius Silus issued these coins in his official capacity as quaestor (this is the first instance of this title on local issues), and under the direct mandate of the Senate, as indicated by the legend EX S. C. This inscription also occurs on the contemporary denarii of L. Manlius Torquatus and P. Cornelius Cetegus (see below, pp. 270, 271). M. Sergius Silus is the only member of his family of whom we have coins.

[3] The type of the reverse is an allusion to the bravery of M. Sergius Silus, the great-grandfather of Catiline, who distinguished himself during the second Punic war. Although he had lost his right arm and had received twenty-three wounds in two campaigns, M. Sergius Silus fought four times against the Carthaginians with his left hand only. He had made a right arm of iron, and during the time that he wore it he took Cremona by siege, relieved Placentia, and captured twelve camps of the enemy in Gaul (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, vii. 104-106). This is why he is represented holding his sword and a human head (that of a Gaul) in his left hand (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 263). Only denarii are known of this issue.

In the Gotha collection there is a specimen of the denarius with the edge serrated (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 73). As the denarii of this issue are mostly with plain edges this piece, though ancient, may be a forgery. Bahrfeldt also draws attention to the difference in style and fabric of the coins of M. Sergius Silus, one series having a small head of Roma struck on a small thick flan, the other a large one on a broader flan. These differences are shown on the above coins, and are suggestive of local striking.

There are hybrids (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 32, 39) consisting of the reverse of the denarius of M. Sergius Silus and of the obverses of those of M. Vargunteius (see vol. i., p. 163) and L. Farsuleius Mensor (*ib.*, p. 403, no. 3306). Coins of this issue were countermarked by Vespasian.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
513	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)
514	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Roma in lower relief and of inferior style.	Similar. **[Pl. xciii. 9.]**
515	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
516	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
517	59·0	Æ ·59	Similar; head of Roma larger and of somewhat better style.	Similar. **[Pl. xciii. 10.]**

L. TORQVA

(LUCIUS [MANLIUS] TORQUATUS[1])

Denarius

518	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 512; earring of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA; the whole within ornamented collar or *torques*.	L·TORQVA below Warrior on horseback galloping l.; he is helmeted and is armed with spear and shield;[2] behind horseman Q (*Quaestor*); in the exergue, EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*). (Cracherode Coll.)
519	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xciii. 11.]**
520	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
521	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, TORQVA (*the praenomen omitted*). **[Pl. xciii. 12.]**

[1] We are not certain of the identification of this moneyer, but it is possible that he was the father of L. Manlius L. f. Torquatus, who was consul B.C. 65, and who previous to that date was proquaestor to Sulla in the East, when he struck coins in his own name and in that of his general (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 177, and COINAGE OF THE EAST, *s.a.* B.C. 82). Like M. Sergius Silus, L. Manlius Torquatus issued his coins in the capacity of quaestor, and under the special mandate of the Senate. The fabric of the coins of these two quaestors is also similar, which makes it possible that they were struck in the same district.

[2] The horseman on the reverse is T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, who was dictator B.C. 353, 349, and consul B.C. 344, 340. In B.C. 361 he served under T. Quinctius Pennus in the war against the Gauls, and in this campaign earned immortal glory by slaying in single combat a gigantic Gaul, from whose dead body he took the collar (*torques*) which had adorned him, and placed it around his own neck. In consequence he received from his comrades the surname of Torquatus, which he continued to bear and handed down to his descendants. The torques is shown on the obverse of the denarii, which is the only denomination of this issue.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of L. Manlius Torquatus and of the reverse of that of L. Manlius, with Sulla in a quadriga and the legend L. SVLLA IMP. (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 178, no. 5; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 33).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CETEGVS	
			([PUBLIUS CORNELIUS] CETEGUS[1])	
			Denarius[2]	
	57·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian-shaped helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; no wing at side; visor in two pieces and peaked; under chin, X; behind, EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*).	The shepherd, Atys, wearing Phrygian cap and bearing branch over his shoulder, riding on goat, galloping r.;[3] below, CETEGVS; in the exergue, ROMA; all within laurel-wreath.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 395, no. 18.]

			M.CIPI.M.F	
			(MARCUS CIPIUS MARCI FILIUS[4])	
			Denarius	
522	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 512; earring of plain single drop; behind head, X; before, M·CIPI·M·F	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, rudder l. **[Pl. xciii. 13.]** (Nott)

[1] Cetegus or Cethegus was a cognomen of the Cornelia gens, and this moneyer may have been Publius Cornelius Cethegus, the friend of Marius, who was praetor, and became involved in the events of B.C. 88. Being proscribed by Sulla he fled to Numidia with the younger Marius, but returning to Rome in the following year, he went over to Sulla and was pardoned (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 60, 62, 80).

[2] It is difficult to assign a date to the issue of this denarius, first, because it differs somewhat from all others of this period in the shape of the helmet worn by Roma; secondly, on account of its extreme rarity, only one genuine specimen being recorded, in the Paris cabinet (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 95); and thirdly, because of its absence from all the finds, of which analyses are given. Mommsen, Babelon, and others agree in fixing its date to a little before B.C. 100, but Count de Salis gives it to a slightly later one, *circ.* B.C. 99-94. The mark of value X, the presence of the inscription EX S. C., and the general fabric show that it may have been contemporary with the coins of M. Sergius Silus and L. Manlius Torquatus. With the exception that it is without a wing the helmet worn by Roma is similar to that on coins of C. Caecilius Metellus and M. Aurelius Scaurus struck at Rome about this time (see vol. i., pp. 182, 184).

[3] Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch. di Roma*, 1844, p. 23) explains the reverse type as relating to the young shepherd, Atys, who was nourished by a goat, and whose cult was introduced into Rome in B.C. 204 by the consul M. Cornelius Cethegus, an ancestor of the moneyer. He was created pontifex maximus in B.C. 213. The cult of Atys was of Phrygian origin, which accounts for the shape of the helmet worn by Roma, and also for the head-dress of Atys.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

[4] This moneyer has been identified with a certain Cipius, who gave rise to the proverb *Non*

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
523	53·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
524	60·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse type.*

Semis

Type I.[1]

	236·4	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S; before, M·CIPI·M·F	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. iv., no. 86.]

---

omnibus dormio, and who was called the snorer (παραρέγχων), because he pretended to be asleep in order to facilitate his wife's acts of adultery (Festus, *s.v. Non omnibus dormio*; Cicero, *ad Fam.*, vii. 24). He appears to have filled at a later date the offices of tribune of the plebs and quaestor. The reverse type of his denarii refers to some naval successes of a member of the family, of which there appears to be no other record. In style, fabric, and in the form of the head of Roma these denarii are very similar to those of L. Manlius Torquatus. The denarii of M. Cipius were countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 360).

[1] There are two series of bronze coins of this issue, one having for the reverse type the prow of a vessel, the other a rudder (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 85-88). Of the first series there are the semis, triens, and quadrans, and of the second, the semis, quadrans, and uncia. The existence of these two series of bronze coins confirms Count de Salis's classification of the coins of M. Cipius to a district outside Rome. The coins with the rudder on the reverse are very similar in style and weight to those of various Roman magistrates, Mn. Acilius, Axius Naso, Furius Crassipes, &c., usually classed to Panormus in Sicily (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Sicily*, pp. 126-127; Bahrfeldt, *Röm. Sicil. Münz.*, p. 18 *et pas*). It is therefore not improbable that M. Cipius may have served as quaestor in Sicily, and issued besides denarii two series of bronze money, one of Roman types and of the Roman standard, the other with a different reverse type and based on some local standard. For a similar change of type see the coins of Q. Fabius Labeo, p. 265.

Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) gives some interesting particulars of the various specimens of these coins, stating in what collections he has met with them. The semis of Type I. is in the Paris and Vienna collections (the above illustration is from the latter). The semis of Type II. is in the Bahrfeldt collection; it is the Riccio specimen. The triens, of which only Type I. appears to be known, belonged to Fr. Capranesi, who purchased it of an Englishman, Mr. Faber (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1839, p. 281). This coin is in the D'Ailly collection. The quadrans of Type I., formerly in the Fénélon-Farez collection, is also in the Bahrfeldt cabinet, and that of Type II. is in the British Museum, being the only bronze coin of this issue in the National Collection. Bahrfeldt also notices that the quadrans figured by Cohen, with the reverse type a rudder (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. liii., no. 4), and attributed by him to the Cornelia gens, should read CIPI·M·and not CINA, and therefore also belongs to the Cipia gens. Babelon (vol. i., p. 342, no. 2) is in error in attributing to the British Museum the semis of Type II., the illustration of which is copied from Cohen (*op. cit.*, pl. lii., no. 1). The coin to which Babelon should have referred is the quadrans (no. 525), which, however, he does not mention. It will be noticed that the uncia, with the exception of the mark of value, is of the same type as the quadrans of Type II.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
	81·5	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Rudder l.; above, ROMA; below, M·CIPI·M·F

[Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lii., no. 1.]

Triens

Type I.

	114·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••; before, M·CIPI·M·F·	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮

[*Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1839, tav. S, no. 4.]

Quadrans

Type I.

	107·8	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮; before, M·CIPI·M·F	ROMA below Prow r.

[Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lii., no. 2.]

[1] Bahrfeldt, who possesses the Riccio specimen of this semis, does not think it genuine. No other specimen appears to be recorded. Cohen's illustration is from the Riccio piece.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
525	63·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, [⁘]	Rudder l.; above, ROMA; below, [M] · CIPI · M · F **[Pl. xciii. 14.]**
			Uncia [1]	
	59·0	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of young Hercules, •	Similar; below moneyer's name, • ·

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 343, no. 6.]

Γ. NERVA

(PUBLIUS [LICINIUS] NERVA [2])

Denarius

526	61·0	Æ ·7	Bust of Roma l., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at each side with a feather or aigrette instead of a wing; the visor is peaked, and her earring consists of a single drop; she is armed with a spear, which she holds in her r. hand, and which is directed over her r. shoulder, and with a shield, ornamented with a horseman galloping; above her head, crescent; before, X; behind, ROMA	Γ · NERVA (in the field). View of the interior of the comitium with the *pons* in the foreground, on which are seen three togate figures; one on r. drops a *tabella* into a voting box or basket; another on l. advances to receive a *tabella* from a third figure (*rogator*), who who is seen *à mi-corps* beyond the *pons*; in the background are a tribune's seat (*scabellum*) and three parallel lines, denoting the barriers which divide the enclosures (*saepta*) allotted to the different tribes; on the *scabellum*, a *tabella* (?) inscribed Γ **[Pl. xciii. 15.]** (Townley Coll.)

[1] On account of the obverse type of the uncia being the same as that of the quadrans, head of Hercules instead of Roma, Bahrfeldt questions the genuineness of this coin (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 87).

[2] This moneyer has been identified with Publius Licinius Nerva, who was propraetor in Sicily at the time of the second Servile war B.C. 103 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 350).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
527	52·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
528	49·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Semis

	170·6	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S; before, ⊓ NER VA	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, female figure standing r.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 129, no. 8.]

If the date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis is correct, the moneyer was more probably a son of the propraetor. The type of the reverse of the denarius shows, as Mommsen and Babelon have remarked, that he was connected with the Licinia and not with the Silia gens, as has been supposed (Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 301, no. 1). Moreover, the Silia gens does not appear to have come into note before the end of the first cent. B.C., when P. Silius P. f. P. n. Nerva was consul B.C. 20. It was C. Licinius Crassus, the tribune, who in B.C. 145 first brought together the tribes into separate enclosures (*saepta*) to vote in the comitia (Varro, *Res rust.*, i. 2, 9), and a few years later, in B.C. 139, the ballot was introduced for the election of the magistrates. It is evident, therefore, that the moneyer intended to depict on the reverse of his denarius the mode of voting in the comitia. On the extreme right is seen a voter dropping into the ballot box or basket his *tabella*, or ticket, on which he had marked the name of the candidate whom he was supporting. Behind him is a narrow passage represented by cross-lines, and called the *pons*, over which only one person could pass at a time. To the left is another voter, who has just passed out of the enclosure set apart for his tribe, and who is receiving his *tabella* from the officer of the poll (*rogator*). In the distance parallel lines mark the limits in the enclosure in which the tribes assembled, and near which is placed the *scabellum* or chair of the tribune (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 133). The object on the *scabellum* may be a *tabella* bearing the initial letter ⊓ (*Provoco*), which was used in accordance with the provisions of the laws *de Provocatione*. These enactments gave to the people the right of appeal in criminal cases. A similar *tabella* is seen on coins of C. Poblicius Malleolus struck a few years later (see below, p. 308, no. 703), and the right of *provocatio* is also illustrated on coins of P. Porcius Laeca (see below, p. 301).

The obverse type of the denarius of P. Licinius Nerva shows some variation from the usual stereotyped design. Instead of the head of Roma with a winged helmet, her bust is shown wearing a helmet ornamented at each side with a feather, and she is armed with a spear and shield, a not unusual representation of Pallas, who stood in the same relation to the Athenians as Roma did to the Romans. The fabric of these denarii is very neat and the designs are well executed, in which respect they resemble those of M. Sergius Silus, L. Manlius Torquatus, and M. Cipius M. f. described above. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 61) also remarks on the similarity of fabric of the coins of M. Cipius M. f. and P. Licinius Nerva, drawing special attention to the form of the "flan," which is small and thick, and to the position of the moneyers' names on the obverses of the bronze coins. From these similarities he concludes that these issues were contemporaneous, and that the moneyers were probably colleagues.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Triens	
	128·2	Æ ·9	Bust of Minerva r., draped, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; [above, ••••]; before, Ⅎ · ΝERVA	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 130, no. 9.[1]]

Quadrans[2]

529	110·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮; before, Ⅎ · ΝER VA ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, horse r. **[Pl. xciii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

T. DEIDI
(TITUS DEIDIUS[3])

Denarius

530	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 512; earring of plain single drop; below, X; behind, monogram, ⱭVA (=ROMA).	T · DEIDI (in exergue). Two soldiers fighting; one is attacking with whip and holds shield; the other is defending himself with sword and shield.[4] **[Pl. xciii. 17.]**
531	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Babelon cites this coin as being in the Fénélon-Farez collection. In the illustration the marks of value above the head of Minerva have been omitted.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 3; 1896, pl. vii., no. 170) describes and figures a variety of the quadrans in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, which has a bird above the prow (see below, the quadrans of L. Marcius Philippus, p. 277, no. 535). The meaning or reference of these special symbols on the semis and the quadrans has not been explained.

[3] This moneyer has been identified with Titus Didius T. f. Sex. n., who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 103, with L. Aurelius Cotta, praetor B.C. 101, and consul B.C. 98 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 349), but he must have been another member of the Didia gens of about that time, whose name does not appear in history. He may have been a son of the consul. In style his denarii are very similar to those of M. Sergius Silus, L. Manlius Torquatus, and M. Cipius M. f. (see above, pp. 269—271), and the monogram of ROMA on the obverse would connect this issue with the following one of L. Marcius Philippus. This monogram only occurs on these two issues. Babelon (vol. i., p. 456) has suggested that T. Deidius, L. Marcius Philippus, and Mn. Aemilius Lepidus formed a triumvirate, but Count de Salis has classed the coins of the last moneyer to a slightly later date, B.C. 91 (see below, p. 291).

[4] This type of the reverse is supposed to refer to T. Didius, who was tribune B.C. 143, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. PHILIPPVS	
			(LUCIUS [MARCIUS] PHILIPPUS[1])	
			Denarius	
532	60·2	Æ ·75	Male head r. (Philip V. of Macedon), wearing the royal Macedonian helmet of skin ornamented with goat's horns, diadem, and cheek-pieces (παραγναθίδες); under chin, letter Φ (Φίλιππος); behind head, monogram, ROMA (= ROMA).	Equestrian statue r., horse prancing, the rider holding a branch over his r. shoulder; beneath the horse is a flower; the base of the statue is inscribed, L·PHILIPPVS; and below it, mark of value, X **[Pl. xciii. 18.]**
533	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
534	57·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[2]	
535	94·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘; before, L·PHI LIPPVS	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; on prow, cock standing r. (Blacas Coll.)
536	77·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xciii. 19.]**

who about B.C. 138 was sent as praetor to Sicily to put down the revolting slaves. He is represented as attacking a slave with a whip, disdaining to punish him with a more honourable weapon (Babelon, vol. i., p. 455).

There is a restoration of this denarius by Trajan. No bronze coins are known of this issue.

[1] According to Count de Salis's classification this moneyer cannot be L. Marcius Philippus, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 104, consul B.C. 91, and censor B.C. 86, with whom he is usually identified (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 187). As in the case of T. Deidius, he must be sought for in some other member of the Marcia gens, of whom we appear to have no other record than his coins. The monogram of ROMA on the obverse connects this issue directly with that of T. Deidius, and the fabric of the denarii indirectly with other issues of this period.

The head on the obverse of the denarius is supposed to be of Philip V. of Macedon, and to relate to the mission of L. Marcius Q. f. Philippus, who concluded with that monarch a treaty of friendship, *privatum hospitium* (Livy, xlii. 38), of the advantages of which his son Q. Marcius Philippus availed himself when sent on a similar mission to Perseus, the successor of Philip. This portrait of Philip, however, does not bear any resemblance to that on his own coins struck in Greece.

The reverse type records the erection of an equestrian statue or monument to a member of the Marcia gens. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 347, note 2) suggests that it may be of Q. Marcius Tremulus, which was erected in the Forum after his victory over the Hernici in B.C. 306, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 187) prefers to see in it a monument erected to Q. Marcius Philippus, the conqueror of Perseus, and an ancestor of the moneyer. The reverse is very similar to that on later coins of the Marcia gens struck at the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 485, 486). On those the equestrian statue has been identified as of Q. Marcius Rex, who repaired and rebuilt the aqueducts inside and outside Rome, and the flower below it as the *arum martialis*, a punning allusion to the Marcia gens.

[2] The quadrans and the uncia appear to be the only bronze coins known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia[1]	
	68·0	Æ ·65	Head of Saturn r., bearded and laureate; behind, harpa; before, L · ΡHILIΡΡVS	ROMA below Dog standing r.; above, •

[D'Ailly Coll., Paris.]

L. FLAMINI. CILO
(LUCIUS FLAMINIUS CILO[2])

Denarius

537	60·9	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in low relief and wide-spread, wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, the visor in two pieces, slightly peaked; earring of single drop; no necklace; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA	Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping;[3] she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, L · FLAMI NI; in the exergue, CILO **[Pl. xciii. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 188, no. 15) describes a variety of the uncia of this issue, having for the reverse type a prow surmounted by a dog; below, ROMA. He cites it as being in the Museo Kircheriano, Rome, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 14) states that neither Dr. Julius Cahn nor Prof. Pigorini was able to find it in that collection. Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 139, no. 25, pl. lx., no. 6) appears to have been the first to publish the coin. He also notes that it was in the Museo Kircheriano.

There are several points of resemblance between the bronze coins of L. Marcius Philippus and P. Licinius Nerva (see above, pp. 275, 276). In each issue the moneyer's name occurs in the same position on the obverse, and each moneyer usually places a symbol above the prow on the reverse. These symbols in both cases have not been explained.

[2] This member of the Flaminia gens appears to be only known from his coins. He was probably an ancestor of L. Flaminius Chilo, who was one of a quatuorvirate of the mint *circ.* B.C. 43 (see vol. i., p. 565). The cognomen CILO furnishes us with another instance of the omission of the aspirate, which was not uncommon at this time. Other contemporary instances are met with in the names of CETEGVS for CETHEGVS (see above, p. 271) and ΡILIΡVS for ΡHILIΡΡVS (see vol. i., p. 175). Earlier instances occur on coins struck at the Roman mint.

It is somewhat difficult to determine the date of issue of the coins of L. Flaminius Cilo. Though they are not uncommon, yet no specimens are recorded as having been met with in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards. Their fabric and the type of the reverse admit of their being assigned to the earliest years of the first cent. B.C. Their style is somewhat barbarous, and they vary from other denarii of this series in the head of Roma being in low relief and wide-spread. These characteristics are, however, in favour of their being assigned to local issue.

There is in the Berlin Museum a specimen of the denarius of L. Flaminius Cilo, which has been overstruck on one of P. Licinius Nerva (see above, p. 274), traces of the bust of Roma on the obverse, and of the *pons* on the reverse of the latter being distinctly shown. It is therefore probable that these two issues were only separated by a few years. Babelon (vol. i., p. 495) has suggested that L. Memmius and Mn. Aquillius were colleagues of L. Flaminius Cilo, but we are unable to trace any striking points of similarity between these three issues. Count de Salis has assigned the coins of the first two moneyers to a slightly later date, but both to local issue (see below, pp. 299, 300).

[3] The reverse type probably refers to the triumph which was accorded to C. Flaminius,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
538	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
539	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name L · FLAMNI [Pl. xciv. 1.]

SERIES III.[1]

Circ. B.C. 93—92; A.U.C. 661—662

C . SERVEILI . M . F

(CAIUS SERVEILIUS MARCI FILIUS[2])

Denarius

540	62·1	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of triple drop and necklace of pendants; hair in close falling locks; behind, laurel-wreath; below, X and ROMA	C · SERVEILI · M · F (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback galloping in contrary directions, but looking back at each other; their spears are pointed downwards, and above the head of each is a star. [Pl. xciv. 2.]

the first member of his family who rose to eminence, for his successes in Gaul in B.C. 223, when he was consul with P. Furius Philus. He was afterwards slain in the battle of Lake Trasimene, B.C. 217.

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41) describes a hybrid which shows a combination of the reverse of the denarius of L. Flaminius Cilo and of the obverse of that of C. Considius Nonianus (see vol. i., p. 473). No bronze coins are known of this issue.

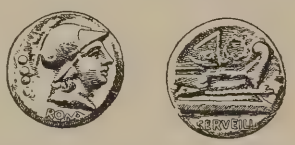
[1] From the point of view of similarity of types and style this series shows but slight connection with the two previous ones of this period. The head of Roma for the obverse type of the denarius occurs only in two instances, presenting no marked similarity to that on preceding issues, and in one case taking a somewhat new form. The other issues have exceptional obverse types. The dates and the order of the issues assigned to *circ.* B.C. 93 and 92 appear to be approximately fixed by the evidence of finds, which, as in the case of the coins of the Roman mint, now become an important chronological factor.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 315) has identified this moneyer with C. Servilius M. f., who as augur accused Lucullus of bribery and malversation in his administration of Sicily B.C. 102. He was assassinated at Asculum B.C. 91, at which time he was proconsul (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 38) or praetor (Vell. Paterc., *Hist. rom.*, ii. 15). He was the father of P. Servilius C. f. M. n. Vatia Isauricus, who was consul B.C. 79. Mommsen, in consequence, has assigned the issue of the above coins to *circ.* B.C. 124, and in support of this early date he remarks that specimens existed in large numbers in the Oliva hoard. According to Count de Salis's classification they may be given to a considerably later date, so much as thirty years. In favour of his view it may be urged—(i.) that as the Oliva hoard was buried *circ.* B.C. 90 (see vol. i., p. 191), we should expect to find in it a considerable number of coins which were struck only a year or two before (there were twenty-four specimens in the hoard); (ii.) that the obverse type is similar to that of the denarius of T. Cloulius struck at Rome *circ.* B.C. 100 (see vol. i., p. 165); and (iii.) that both obverse and reverse types were reproduced by the insurgents in the Social war, B.C. 91—88, who were more likely to imitate a coin of recent date than one which had been many years in circulation. The evidence of finds, too, strongly favours the more recent date, for in the Maserà hoard there were twenty-nine specimens, in that found at Riccia fifty-two, and in that of S. Giovanni Incarico six, mostly in

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
541	62·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
542	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
543	60·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
544	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
545	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
546	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
547	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Triens[1]

	63·2	Æ ·65	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝; below, ROMA ⁝	C · SERVEILI · M F below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, staff with flag ⁝ and wreath.



[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xi., no. 250.[2]]

Quadrans

548	56·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝; below, ROMA	Similar; before prow, ⁝ [Pl. xciv. 3.] (Cracherode Coll.)

---

fine condition and some very fine. This would not have been the case with coins which had been long in circulation. From the particulars which we have given of these hoards (see vol. i., pp. 161, 162), and also from the Tables of Finds, it will be seen that the coins of C. Serveilius M. f. and those of Ti. Veturius were amongst the latest, if not actually the most recent, pieces issued before their burial. We are therefore unable to accept Mommsen's date for the issue of these coins, and we must in consequence seek for the moneyer in some other member of the Servilia gens. As they may have been struck in South Italy, he may perhaps be identified with C. Servilius, a Roman citizen, who resided in Sicily, and who was publicly scourged by Verres *circ.* B.C. 73. It is also to him that we have attributed some coins struck at the Roman mint about this time, but which have a different type of reverse (see vol. i., p. 179). This attribution is, however, somewhat conjectural.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 317) has suggested that the reverse type of the Dioscuri may be connected with the cognomen Geminus, which was borne by many members of the Servilia gens. We have no better solution to offer. The wreath on the obverse evidently commemorates some success or victory gained by an ancestor of the moneyer, who not impossibly might have been present at the battle of Lake Regillus.

[1] Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 13, 38) relates that the Servilii consecrated to the household lares a triens, which was religiously preserved in the family, and which in the course of ages alternately increased or diminished in size according to the fortunes of the family.

[2] This illustration is from the specimen in the Capitoline Museum. It came from the Borghesi and Bignami collections (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 73).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans [1]	
549	40·5	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., draped; wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulders, caduceus; above head, ••; below, ROMA	Similar; the marks of value are not visible.

TI . VE . B

(TIBERIUS VETURIUS BARRUS? [2])

Denarius

550	61·1	Æ ·8	Bust of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet, ornamented on each side with a feather or aigrette, and chlamys fastened on the shoulder; behind, X and TI · VE	A youth kneeling towards l. on l. knee between two warriors, who touch with their swords a pig, which the youth holds in his hands; the warrior on the r., to whom the youth turns his head, is in Roman dress, and leans with l. hand on spear; the warrior on the l. is bearded and naked to the waist; he also leans with l. hand on spear; [3] above the group, ROMA **[Pl. xciv. 4.]**

[1] The triens, quadrans, and sextans are the only denominations in bronze known of this issue. The specimen of the sextans in the British Museum is too much worn for illustration in the plates. A drawing is therefore supplied of it.

[2] There is no mention in history of this moneyer. The Veturia gens, the primitive form of which was Vetusia, was one of the most ancient of Rome. It was patrician and plebeian, and is said to have been of Sabine origin. Its members figure more prominently in the earlier days of Roman history. The Sabine, Mamurius Veturius, is said to have lived in the time of Numa, and to have made the eleven ancilia exactly like the one which was sent from heaven. P. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus was consul B.C. 499; T. Veturius Calvinus was twice consul, first in B.C. 334, and again in B.C. 321, when the disaster at the Caudine Forks occurred; and L. Veturius Philo was praetor B.C. 209 and consul B.C. 206. The initial B in the name of the moneyer suggests the cognomen *Barrus*, which was common to a large number of Roman families. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii , p. 306, note 1) mentions that it recalls the name of T. Betutius Barrus, a citizen of Asculum, who lived *circ* B.C. 94 (Cicero, *Brut.*, xlvi. 169), but he does not propose to identify him with the moneyer. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 533) suggests that Ti. Veturius had as colleagues C. Minucius Augurinus (see vol. i., p. 135) and Sextus Pompeius Fostlus (*ib.*, p. 131), but we are unable to trace any similarity of fabric or design between the coins of the first and those of the last two moneyers. Ti. Veturius is the only member of his family of whom coins are known.

[3] This reverse type represents the mode of taking an oath amongst the inhabitants of the Italian States, a precisely similar scene being depicted on the early Romano-Campanian gold coins (see above, p. 131). Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) was of opinion that it refers to the treaty of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
551	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
552	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
553	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
554	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Quadrans

	70·7	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Strigil and oil-jar attached to thong, between TI · VTEV on r. and ROMA on l.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 535, no. 2.]

	84·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, TI · Æ · B[1]

[*Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1839, Tav. S., no. 10.]

Caudium, which followed the disaster at the Caudine Forks in B.C. 321, but that treaty was not confirmed by the Romans, and the consuls and others who were responsible for it were delivered up to the Samnites. Dr. Willers (*Corolla Num.*, pp. 321, 322), who considers that the Romano-Campanian gold coins commemorate the services rendered by the praetor L. Veturius in B.C. 209, in obtaining the assistance of some of the colonies against the Carthaginians, has also connected the type of the denarii with that event. For reasons already given (see above, p. 132), it may be suggested that this type, like that of the Romano-Campanian gold coins, records the close of the third Samnite war in B.C. 290, in which an ancestor of Ti. Veturius may have taken an active part. It is more probable that the moneyer would commemorate an event which added renown to Rome, than one which would be a record of a great disaster (Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 243, note 4).

As the types of these denarii were closely copied by the Confederates during the Social war, which followed soon after, and as they appear to have been amongst the latest pieces in the Maserà, Riccia, and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, where they are described as being in "mint condition," or "little worn" (see vol. i., pp. 161, 162), we are supplied with an approximate date for their issue. The Riccia hoard contained no less than sixty specimens. It would therefore appear that the date B.C. 129 assigned to this issue by Mommsen is too remote, and that the earliest years of the first cent. B.C. would be more probable. The fabric of the denarii and the types of the bronze coins are suggestive of local striking.

[1] Franceso Capranesi appears to have been the first to publish this variety in the *Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1839, p. 283, and he suggested that the name of the moneyer may have been Tiberius Veturius Barrus, and that the reverse type recalls the *quadrante lavari*, which was the price to be paid by those who used the public baths (Cicero, *pro Coelio*, xxvi. 62; Horace, *Sat.* I.,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. FOVRI. L. F. ꟻILI	
			(MARCI FOURII LUCII FILII PHILI[1])	
			Denarius	
555	60·4	Æ ·75	M · FOVRI · L · F around Head of Janus, laureate.	ꟻILI (=PHILI) in the exergue. Roma draped, and wearing helmet, standing l.; she holds sceptre in l. hand and places wreath on trophy with r., at the base and sides of which are two oblong Gaulish shields and two trumpets (*carnyces*); above the head of Roma, star; behind her, ROMA **[Pl. xciv. 5.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
556	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
557	59·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
558	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
559	56·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
560	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; *of barbarous work.*	Similar; *of barbarous work.* **[Pl. xciv. 6.]** (de Salis Coll.)
561	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

iii. 137; Juvenal, *Sat.*, vi. 447). Both Mommsen and Babelon have accepted this explanation of the type, which seems, however, a little fanciful. It may, however, be suggested that it contains a reference to some games or athletic contest, in which an ancestor of the moneyer may have taken a part. The quadrans is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 96) gives particulars of the various specimens which he has met with, and of the literature on them.

[1] Though the only record which we have of this moneyer is his coins, it is very possible that he was a son of L. Furius Philus, who was consul B.C. 136. His name is given in the genitive case.

The date of this issue is ascertainable from finds. As no specimens occurred in the Maserà, Riccia, and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, but were present in those found at Roncarolo and Pozoblanco, their issue must have occurred *circ.* B.C. 92 (see vol. i., p. 162). In the Pozoblanco hoard there were no less than sixteen specimens, all *à fleur de coin.*

The reverse type has been supposed to refer to the successes of L. Furius Philus in Spain during his consulship in B.C. 136, but it is more probably a record of the victories of P. Furius Philus and C. Flaminius over the Gauls in the north of Italy in B.C. 223. Babelon (vol. i., p. 525) favours the first explanation. The head of Janus is no doubt complementary to that of Victory on the reverse. The mark of value does not occur on these denarii. This is the first instance of this omission on local coins.

The fabric of some of these denarii is very good, but the barbarous work of others shows that they were not struck at the mint in the Capitol. There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

Babelon (*loc. cit.*) mentions a specimen in gold in the Cabinet de France. He considers it to be false. At this time no gold coins were struck either in Rome or in Italy.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name	
			Denarius [1]	
562	60·3	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing crested and winged helmet; the visor in one piece and peaked; earring of single drop and necklace; hair falling in two thin locks down her neck; another is seen under her chin; behind head, X; below, ROMA	Roma, helmeted and wearing long drapery, seated r. on shields and leaning with l. hand on spear; before her, the Wolf and Twins; at her feet, helmet; on either side, a bird flying towards her. (Nott)

[1] Though these denarii are without the name of the moneyer or any other special sign, it seems possible to ascertain approximately the date of their issue. The crested helmet which adorns the head of Roma on the obverse is very similar to that worn by Mars, as seen on the preceding coins of Ti. Veturius (see above, p. 281). The general fabric of the two issues is also very similar, and both obverse types were copied by the moneyers of the Social war coins. The two issues were probably contemporaneous. Besides these points of resemblance we have also the evidence of finds to assist us in the classification. Though these coins are common at the present time, thus showing that they must have been struck in considerable numbers, no specimens were met with either in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, or Roncarolo hoards, but one specimen *à fleur de coin* was present in that unearthed at Pozoblanco. In discussing the date of the hoards which relate to this period (see vol. i., pp. 161, 162), it was shown that the burial of the one discovered at Pozoblanco was slightly later than the others, but they were only separated by a short interval. The date assigned to the Pozoblanco hoard was *circ.* B.C. 92, and it is therefore to that year that these coins may be given. Had the coins been struck only a short time before, specimens would almost certainly have been included in the other hoards. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 373, note 2) placed this issue at the beginning of his fourth period, *i.e. circ.* B.C. 114, but Blacas (*loc. cit.*) did not quite agree with this early attribution, and was of opinion that the presence of a specimen in fine condition in the Pozoblanco hoard was a sufficient reason for assigning the coinage to some years later, and he puts it rather at the end than the beginning of the period, *i.e. circ.* B.C. 104. Count de Salis's still later date is more in accordance with the evidence of finds, most of which were not known to him, as they were discovered after he had completed his classification.

The date assigned to these coins, viz. B.C. 92, seems to offer a clue to the explanation of the reverse type. At this time all the reverse types of the denarii have some special significance, referring in most cases to events connected with the family history of the moneyers. The absence of the moneyer's name renders in this instance such an explanation impossible, and the general nature of the type shows that this omission may have been intentional. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) gives the following description, "Female figure wearing Phrygian helmet (the goddess Roma) seated on arms contemplating Romulus and Remus nourished by the wolf; in the field two birds, probably vultures, an allusion to the foundation of Rome." It would, however, seem on close examination that the type is capable of a more specific construction. The birds, with their long beaks and thin necks, do not appear to be vultures, but to belong to the genus of the *corvidae*, the raven and the crow, which were amongst those consulted at the auguries. If in their flight the raven appeared on the right, and the crow on the left, the omen was favourable (Cicero, *de Div.*, i. 39). In the absence of the moneyer's name and of any personal reference in the type, it may be possible that we have in the scene depicted a reference to the state of Italy which preceded the outbreak of the Social war. It may therefore be intended to represent Roma watching over her city, represented by the Wolf and Twins, and at the same time seeking to learn from the auspices the destiny of the State, and the result of the struggle which was imminent. The augury seems to promise a favourable issue, as the raven appears on the right and the crow on the left. This interpretation may seem somewhat hypothetical, but it would at least account for the absence of the moneyer's name, and would give to the type a specific signification.

There are no bronze coins which can be assigned to this issue. The denarius was restored by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 571, no. 4), but on the reverse there are two prows instead of two birds.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
563	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
564	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
565	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xciv. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

PERIOD VIII.

Circ. B.C. 91—89; A.U.C. 663—665

With this Period we reach the limit of the coinage of the Roman Republic which Count de Salis has assigned to local issue in Italy (see above, p. 144). During the years B.C. 91—89 this local money is more assimilated to that of the Roman mint than at any previous epoch. It presents the same characteristics in the denominations as well as in the types.

Denominations.—The chief silver coin is still the denarius, but before the close of the Period we meet with the quinarius, which had been revived at Rome at a somewhat earlier date under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia* (see vol. i., p. 158). This coin had not appeared locally during the previous Period, though it was issued in considerable profusion at Rome. Locally it is limited to two series, one of which bears a moneyer's name, the other seems to have been struck anonymously. Another revival was the as of the uncial standard, which also occurred simultaneously at Rome. The local pieces of this denomination and also the semis, and occasionally those of the lesser denomination, are of peculiar form, by which they may be easily distinguished from the urban coinage. They have the edges bevelled, so that one face of the coin presents a broader surface than the other. The broader surface occurs with both the obverse and reverse types. This peculiarity of form is met with in a marked degree in the bronze coinages of Syria and Egypt, and it was produced by the shape of the mould in which the blank was cast before the coin was struck. The casting of the blanks in this manner accounts for a certain amount of irregularity of weight.

Types.—In the previous Period the chief obverse type of the denarius continued to be the head of Roma wearing a helmet ornamented with a gryphon's head and with wings. This is now no longer the case. The head of the goddess occurs occasionally, but only once in its original form, for now it wears a crested helmet or it is bare but diademed. This departure from a stereotyped form occasioned a constant change of obverse type in the coinage of each moneyer. The marks of value on the denarius are X, ✕, or ✱, which are used indiscriminately. In some instances the sign is omitted. Mint-marks consisting of letters, symbols, numbers, and fractional signs are found with some frequency, but the denarius with the serrated edge is not met with (see vol. i., p. 159).

The moneyers' names continue to show the same variations in form. There is one instance of a triumvirate in which all three moneyers struck a joint coinage in silver, but separate ones are only known of two members of the college (see below, pp. 306-311).

Classification.—We are met with the same difficulties in the classification of the local series of this time as with that of the Roman mint. The constant

change of type of the denarius, more especially that of the obverse, has broken the chain of continuity, which hitherto had been so very marked and which had served as an important factor in determining the sequence of the issues. For our chief guide we have therefore to turn to the evidence of finds, and also to the reappearance of the as, which is struck on the basis of the uncial standard. As the bronze standard was reduced to a semuncial one in B.C. 88 we have a limit of date from B.C. 91—89, to which these coins can be assigned. The evidence of finds at this particular epoch is, however, so very strong, that by their means we are able to fix with some degree of certainty the date and sequence of the issues year by year. The finds in question, as has been shown in the case of the coins struck at Rome, were those of Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina (see vol. i., pp. 190, 191). Coins assigned to B.C. 91 did not occur in any of the earlier finds which have been mentioned, but were met with in those just referred to. The issues of B.C. 90 were included in the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards, but not in that of Taranto; and those assigned to B.C. 89 did not occur in any of these hoards, but were present in considerable number, and mostly in fine condition, in those of Fiesole, Fuscaldo and Monte Codruzzo, the burial of which took place at a somewhat later period (see vol. i., pp. 242, 319, and Tables of Finds). The data supplied by these finds establish the sequence of the local issues with almost greater precision than those of the Roman mint. The types also afford some assistance, more especially those which were copied by the Italian insurgents during the Social war.

During B.C. 91—89 there was a large output of local money, much more extensive than at any previous time, even more so than during the period of the second Punic war. This was no doubt one of the effects of the Social war, when an increased supply of money was required, not only for the payment of the Roman soldiery, but also for the armies of those States which remained loyal to Rome. The war broke out in the autumn of B.C. 91, but in the early part of that year there were evident signs of an approaching struggle, in anticipation of which Rome was massing her troops in Italy. It is at this date that this increased local coinage began, and it continued till the end of B.C. 89, when all local issues ceased, not only of coins of Roman types and standard, but also the independent issues of bronze money in Italy and Sicily. We have already shown (see above, p. 144) that this sudden and uniform suppression of local currencies was due to the passing of the *Lex Julia* in B.C. 90, and the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in the following year, under the provisions of which most of the Italian States were granted the privileges and rights of citizenship. From that time the mint in the Capitol took upon itself the burden of supplying the whole of Italy with money.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 91; A.U.C. 663[1]	
			TI . Q	
			(TIBERIUS QUINCTIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
566	45·2	AR ·75 (*plated*)	Bust of Hercules turned from the spectator; head to l. laureate; he wears lion's skin and bears his club on r. shoulder.	TI Q below Two horses galloping l. with naked and laureate rider (*desultor*) on the near one; under the horses and dividing the moneyer's name, a rat l.; in the exergue and inscribed on a tablet, D·S·S (*De senatus sententia*) *incuse*; behind rider, letter ·B (Nott)

[1] Most of the issues assigned to this year occurred in the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards, the burial of which has been placed at *circ.* B.C. 90—89 (see vol. i., pp. 190, 191), but only two, those of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius, were met with in that of Taranto, which may have been concealed at a slightly earlier date. Individually the issues differ a good deal in fabric, the result of their having been minted in various *officinae* not situated in the same district. In this respect therefore the coinages show little connection with each other. On some of the issues the denarius still preserves the mark of value X, ✱, or ✱.

[2] This moneyer probably belonged to the Quinctia gens, though no member of that family nor of the Quinctilia is recorded, except on coins, bearing the praenomen Tiberius. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 125) has remarked that the rat which on the reverse divides the moneyer's initials may be an allusion to the cognomen Mus or Trogus, which the moneyer may have borne, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 378) does not accept this explanation, and adds that "it would be stretching a point to attach any such meaning to this symbol." As, however, Varro (*de Ling. lat.*, vi. 90, 92) mentions a Titus Quinctius Trogus, who was accused by the quaestor M. Sergius, it would seem that the moneyer belonged to the Quinctia gens rather than to the Quinctilia. It may not be a mere coincidence that a previous moneyer of this family, Titus Quinctius, who struck coins at the Roman mint a few years before (see vol. i., p. 154), placed a shield between the initials of his name, showing that he was a descendant of T. Quinctius Flamininus. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) has attributed this issue to *circ.* B.C. 104, but the absence of any of the coins from the Maserà, Roncarolo, S. Giovanni Incarico, Riccia, and Pozoblanco hoards, and their presence in a considerable number and in fine condition in that found at Oliva, compel us to assign them to a later date. The legend D . S . S (*De senatus sententia*) shows that this issue was specially authorized by the Senate, and as this legend is in use, and as the fabric of the coins is somewhat rude, it may be concluded that they were struck locally. The denarii of Ti. Quinctius show some similarity in fabric and style to those of L. Caesius, which are next in order, and which are of the same time. The comparative number and condition of the specimens of these issues, and of those of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius in the Oliva hoard show that they were contemporary.

The types of Hercules and the rider probably refer to some public games, at which an ancestor of the moneyer gained a signal success, or in the celebration of which he may have taken an active part. It was in the *ludi Apollinares* that contests took place, in which a rider (*desultor*) raced with two horses, vaulting from one to the other at his pleasure.

In this issue we meet with the first occurrence on local coins of letters as privy-marks of the mint. Their first appearance on coins of the Roman mint was somewhat earlier, *circ.* B.C. 101 (see vol. i., p. 167). On the coins of Ti. Quinctius the mint-marks consist of a single letter, which is always accompanied by a point or dot placed above, below, or at the side. The letters extend throughout the Latin alphabet.

These denarii were restored by Trajan. There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
567	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·D (Nott)
568	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·E
569	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to r.; letter E· (Nott)
570	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḟ (Nott)
571	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter G· **[Pl. xciv. 8.]** (Nott)
572	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to l.; letter Ġ
573	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḥ (Nott)
574	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ḳ **[Pl. xciv. 9.]**
575	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to r.; letter L̇ (Townley Coll.)
576	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
577	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·N
578	53·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to l.; letter Q̇ (Nott)
579	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·R
580	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to r.; letter S·
581	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; rat to l.; letter Ṣ (Cracherode Coll.)
582	57·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; rat to r.; letter Ṭ (de Salis Coll.)
583	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; rat to l.; letter V·
584	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ẋ (Townley Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. CÆSI	
			(LUCIUS CAESIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
585	60·7	Æ ·75	Youthful bust of Veiovis, turned from the spectator, head looking l. and diademed; cloak over l. shoulder; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt; on r., monogram, [2] (= RO MA)	L·CÆSI (in exergue). Two male figures, the Lares, seated towards r. on rock and caressing a dog which stands between them; each holds a spear in his l. hand, and has his cloak (or dog-skin) spread over his l. knee; above, head of Vulcan l., with tongs; in field on l., A, and on r., [3] (= LARE[S]).
586	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xciv. 10.]**
587	60·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
588	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
589	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] The Caesia gens does not occur in history till towards the end of the republic. This moneyer may have been the father of L. Caesius, who was a friend of Cicero, and who accompanied him during his proconsular administration of Cilicia *circ.* B.C. 54 (Cicero, *ad Quint. frat.*, ii. 2, 4). He is the only member of the Caesia gens of whom we have coins.

[2] The obverse type of the bust of Veiovis and the monogram have already been noticed and explained in connection with coins struck at Rome *circ.* B.C. 85 by C. Licinius Macer and Mn. Fonteius (see vol. i., pp. 320, 322). The bust occurs on denarii of the former, and the monogram on those of the latter.

[3] The reverse type of the Lares, as identified by the legend, points to the cult of those divinities with which the Caesia gens may have been specially associated. The temple of the *Lares praestites*, the protecting spirits of the city (Ovid, *Fast.*, v. 124), was situated on the Via Sacra, and contained two images, probably intended for Romulus and Remus, before which stood a dog, either as the symbol of watchfulness or because it was the ordinary sacrifice offered to these divinities (see vol. i., p. 193). It may be presumed that we have in this type a representation of that group of images. Plutarch (*Quaest. rom.*, 51) says that the Lares were clothed in dog-skins. The head of Vulcan and the tongs relate to the office of the moneyer (W. Warde Fowler, *Roman Festivals*, p. 351).

The similarity between these denarii and those of Ti. Quinctius has already been noticed (see above, p. 288). The reasons for attributing the coins of Ti. Quinctius to *circ.* B.C. 91 apply equally to those of L. Caesius.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . AEMILIO LEP	
			(MANIO AEMILIO LEPIDO[1])	
			Denarius	
590	60·4	*R* ·75	Bust of Roma r., slightly draped, laureate and wearing diadem, earring, and necklace; hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind; before, ROMA; behind, ✱	M . AEMILIO around Military equestrian figure r.,[2] on pedestal; he holds spear in r. hand; the pedestal is supported on three arches, within which is the inscription L E P (*Lepido*). **[Pl. xciv. 11.]** (Townley Coll.)
591	59·2	*R* ·75	Similar; mark of value, X	Similar.
592	58·3	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
593	54·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
594	53·8	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
595	48·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
596	59·5	*R* ·7	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.* (Parkes Weber Coll.)

[1] The moneyer who struck these coins may have been Manius Aemilius Lepidus, who was living at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war in B.C. 49, and who was consul in B.C. 66. Babelon (vol. i., p. 117), who assigns the issue to *circ.* B.C. 112, however, questions this identification, as in that case over forty years would have intervened between his holding the two offices. This difficulty is, however, removed by assigning the coins to *circ.* B.C. 91, a date supported by the evidence of finds, which is similar in that respect to the coins of the previous moneyer, L. Caesius, but with the further support that there were four specimens *à fleur de coin* in the Taranto hoard. These coins, and those of C. Fonteius, were probably the latest pieces in that hoard (see vol. i., p. 190, and Tables of Finds). The name of Lepidus is in the dative case, which is most unusual.

[2] This triumphal arch or monument was erected in honour of an ancestor of the moneyer, who, as Babelon (vol. i., p. 118) suggests, may be Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, the praetor of B.C. 213, or his son, who was consul B.C. 158. Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studii*, pp. 14, 15) would recognize in the arches below the statue the vaulted substructure of the rostra of the Forum, and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 127) the pons Aemilia. This identification by Eckhel is, however, not admissible, as the pons Aemilia was not built by Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, the consul, till B.C. 21, in order to replace the old pons Sublicius, which was of wood and according to the legend had been constructed by Ancus Marcius. The inscription which surrounds the statue being in the dative case applies to the personage in whose honour it was erected, and not to the moneyer, who it may be inferred bore the same name (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 346). The bust on the obverse, though not helmeted, is no doubt intended to represent Roma, and not the vestal Aemilia as has been suggested. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 330) remarks that the vestals are always veiled.

It is not at first sight apparent why Count de Salis has classed the coins of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus to local issue, but in fabric there is a certain resemblance between these denarii and those of T. Deidius and L. Marcius Philippus (see above, pp. 276, 277), a similarity already observed by Babelon (see vol. i., p. 117). On the other hand there are traces of similarity of workmanship between the head of Roma on the coins of Lepidus and that of Pietas on those

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. FONT	
			(CAIUS FONTEIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			With letter and dots on obverse	
597	59·2	AR ·85	Janiform head, Fons or Fontus, laureate, with slight beard; on r., ✱; on l., letter B; below neck, which is indented, •••	Galley l. with pilot and three rowers; above, C. FONT; below, ROMA (Nott)
598	58·4	AR ·8	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter C; no dots below head.	Similar.
599	60·7	AR ·8	Similar; letter D; no dots below head.	Similar. **[Pl. xciv. 12.]**
600	58·7	AR ·8	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter F; below head, •••	Similar. (Nott)
601	57·7	AR ·8	Similar; letter G; below head, ••••	Similar. (Nott)
602	60·4	AR ·8	Similar; same letter; below head, •••••	Similar.

of M. Herennius, which were struck at Rome about the same time (see vol. i., p. 195). To account for any such resemblance it is quite within the bounds of possibility that, in order to furnish the dies for the increased local currency, the engravers were supplied from the mint at Rome, who reproduced types with which they were acquainted.

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 356), who classed these coins to early in his fourth period, *circ.* B.C. 114—104, has identified this moneyer with C. Fonteius, who was slain in the popular tumult at Asculum in B.C. 91, at which time he appears to have been acting as legate to C. Servilius (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 38; Vell. Paterc., *Hist. rom.*, ii. 13). The attribution of this issue to a considerably later date on the evidence of finds renders this identification not possible, unless we assume that C. Fonteius struck this money as legate, which is not probable. The moneyer may have been a son of the legate, and a brother of Manius Fonteius C. f., who was himself a moneyer at the Roman mint in the same year (see vol. i., p. 192), and who used a similar design for the reverse type of his denarii, but sufficiently varied to show that the two series did not emanate from the same mint. This type also refers to the naval exploits of their joint ancestor, P. Fonteius Capito, who was praetor in Sardinia in B.C. 169. The obverse type relates to the origin of the Fonteia gens, which claimed as its founder Fons or Fontus, the son of Janus, in whose honour the *Fontinalia* were held on October 13.

C. Fonteius made use of a peculiar set of mint-marks, consisting of a letter of the alphabet and dots numbering one to seven. They occur on the obverse only. The dots are not arranged around the letter, as occasionally happened on the coins of the Roman mint, but are placed under the head of Fontus.

The unusually low relief of the obverse type of the denarius and the exceptional type of the uncia point to local issue, whilst the *as*, being of the uncial standard, shows that this coinage must have been struck between B.C. 91—89. These denarii of C. Fonteius were probably amongst the latest in the Taranto hoard (see vol. i., p. 190, and Tables of Finds), but it contained only two specimens which, like those of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, were as newly struck.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius of C. Fonteius and of the obverse of that of Mn. Fonteius, the moneyer of the Roman mint (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 121).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
603	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H; below head, •	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
604	60·3	Æ ·9	Similar; letter I; no dots below head.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
605	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter; below head, ••••	Similar.
606	62·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter K; below head, ••••	Similar. **[Pl. xciv. 13.]**
607	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L; below head, •••••••	Similar.
608	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter O; no dots below head.	Similar.
609	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter; below head, •••••	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
610	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ꝑ; no dots below head?	Similar.
611	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter R; below head, ••••••	Similar.
612	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S; no dots below head; mark of value, ✻	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
613	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T; below head, ••••; mark of value, X	Similar. (Nott)
614	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter; below head, •••••	Similar. **[Pl. xciv. 14.]**
615	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar; letter V; no dots below head.	Similar. (Nott)
616	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter X; below head, •	Similar. (Nott)
			As	
617	428·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r.; below, C·FONT; above, ROMA divided by mark of value I; before, anchor. **[Pl. xciv. 15.]**
618	388·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quadrans[1]	
619	90·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; moneyer's name, C · FONT, above prow; ROMA below; before, marks of value, ⋮, instead of anchor.
			Uncia[2]	
	88·4	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., helmeted; [behind, •]; all within laurel-wreath.	Mars in quadriga r., horses galloping; above, •; below, C · FONT; in the exergue, ROMA
			[D'Ailly Coll., Paris.]	
			CN . BLASIO CN . F	
			(CNAEUS [CORNELIUS] BLASIO CNAEI FILIUS[3])	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse	
620	59·7	Æ ·75	Head of Scipio Africanus the Elder r., wearing crested helmet; above, ✕; behind, symbol, caduceus; before, CN · BLASIO · CN · F	Jupiter standing facing between Juno and Minerva; Jupiter holds sceptre and thunderbolt; Juno, sceptre; and Minerva, sceptre in l. hand and with r. places wreath on the head of Jupiter; in the exergue, ROMA
				[Pl. xciv. 16.] (Townley Coll.)

[1] The illustration of this coin is from the Museum specimen, which is too much worn for insertion in the plate.

[2] The other denominations known are the semis and the triens, which are of the usual types, and like the quadrans have the moneyer's name above the prow, ROMA below, and before it the marks of value (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 500, 501, nos. 3, 4).

[3] There appears to be no record of this moneyer beyond his coins, but he was no doubt a descendant of Cn. Cornelius Blasio, who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 194, during the second

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
621	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head of Scipio, symbol, star.	Similar; in the field between Jupiter and Minerva, symbol, crescent. **[Pl. xciv. 17.]**
			With symbol on obverse and eagle and palm-branch on reverse	
622	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head of Scipio, symbol, ear of corn.	Similar; the legend ROMA in the exergue is divided by an eagle; in the field between Jupiter and Minerva is a palm-branch.
623	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, tripod.	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 1.]** (Townley Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and eagle, palm-branch, and symbol on reverse	
624	52·8	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head of Scipio, symbol, torch.	Similar; the legend ROMA divided by eagle; on r. of Minerva, palm-branch; on her l., symbol, dolphin. **[Pl. xcv. 2.]**
625	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thyrsus.	Similar; on r. and l. of Minerva, palm-branch.

consulship of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the Elder. The obverse type of the denarius evidently portrays the great general, who was claimed as a kinsman by all branches of the Cornelia gens. The reverse type refers to the statues of the divinities Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, which were in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, and to which was added that of Scipio himself, as a record of the intimate relations which the general is said to have held with the gods during his life (Livy, xxvi. 19; Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 182). On occasions of funeral ceremonies connected with the Cornelia gens, when the cortège stopped in the Forum for the funeral oration the statue of Scipio Africanus was brought down from the Capitol and placed with those of other ancestors of the deceased (Appian, *Hisp.*, xxiii.). The variations in the mint-marks on the denarii are somewhat remarkable.

The reverse type of the as is apparently copied from silver coins of Agathocles, king of Syracuse. It may be intended to recall the praetorship of the moneyer's ancestor, Cn. Cornelius Blasio, in Sicily, B.C. 194 (Livy, xxxiv. 42, 43); but Babelon (vol. i., p. 396) thinks that it denotes that the coins were actually struck in that island. The style and fabric of all the coins, both silver and bronze, show that they were of local issue.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 395) has attributed this issue to *circ.* B.C. 99, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 354) to a still earlier date, but the *as* being of the uncial standard brings it down to B.C. 91—89. As no specimens of the denarius occurred in the earlier hoards noticed in the previous period, but were present in considerable numbers and in fine condition in those unearthed at Cazlona and Oliva, Cn. Cornelius Blasio appears to have held the office of moneyer in or about B.C. 91. According to Count de Salis's notes there were thirteen specimens of this issue in the Oliva hoard. Some of these denarii were countermarked by Vespasian.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
626	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head of Scipio, symbol, bucranium.	Similar; between Jupiter and Minerva, letter Θ
627	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; letter Θ
628	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stem of prow.	Similar; letter Π **[Pl. xcv. 3.]**
629	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; letter Υ
630	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; uncertain symbol.	Similar; letter Φ
			With symbol on obverse and monogram on reverse[1]	
631	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head of Scipio, palm-branch.	Similar; in field between Jupiter and Minerva, monogram, Ⱥ (BLA*sio*). **[Pl. xcv. 4.]** (Townley Coll.)
			As	
632	415·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I; around, ROMA; the neck is indented.	[CN.]BLASIO CN·F (in exergue and field). Victory standing front, head turned to r., erecting trophy; she holds hammer in r. hand and with l. places helmet on trophy.
633	410·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
634	327·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 5.]**
			Semis	
635	286·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, S	Prow r.; before, S; below, ROMA; above, CN·Ⱥ SIO **[Pl. xcv. 6.]**

[1] This is the monogram of the moneyer. On some of the bronze coins it takes another form.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quadrans	
	76·3	Æ ·8	Bust of Hercules turned from the spectator, head to l., laureate; he wears lion's skin and bears his club on r. shoulder;[1] [on r., ⋮]	Similar; before prow, ⋮

[D'Ailly Coll., Paris.]

Circ. B.C. 90; A.U.C. 664[2]

Q. LVATI. CERCO

(QUINTUS LUTATIUS CERCO[3])

Denarius

636	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of young Mars (?) r.,[4] wearing crested helmet, ornamented at side with a feather between two stars; before, CERCO; above, ROMA; behind, ✱	Q · LVATI Q (*Quaestor*) above Galley r., with oars; the stem of the prow terminates in a helmeted human head; at the stern beneath the aplustre is seen the head of the pilot; the whole within oak-wreath with acorns. **[Pl. xcv. 7.]**

[1] This exceptional obverse type is copied from the denarius of Ti. Quinctius struck in the same year (see above, p. 288). The as, semis, and quadrans are the only denominations in bronze known of Cn. Cornelius Blasio.

[2] The coins assigned to this year are amongst the latest of local issue in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, most of them being represented in the latter. None were present in the hoards attributed to Period VII., nor in that of Taranto (see Tables of Finds). As some of the moneyers struck the as of the uncial standard we are able, with the evidence supplied by it and by finds, to determine the approximate date of these issues, certainly within a limit of two years. The style and fabric of the denarii are somewhat rude, and several of the types were copied by the Italian insurgents for their own money. One moneyer, M. Porcius Cato, strikes quinarii. This seems to be the only instance of the local issue of this denomination bearing a moneyer's name (see below, p. 313). Amongst the moneyers we have another instance of a triumvirate. The large output of local coins was no doubt due to the Social war, when Rome needed an increased supply of money to meet her expenses.

[3] Coins are the only record which we have of Quintus Lutatius Cerco, who held the office of quaestor. He may have been a grandson of Cn. Lutatius Cerco, who was sent on an embassy to Alexandria in B.C. 173 (Livy, xliii. 6).

[4] This head may be of Mars or Roma. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 102) has identified it as of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
637	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
638	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 9.]** (Townley Coll.)
639	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
640	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 8.]**
641	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
642	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse type.* (Parkes Weber Coll.)

Uncia[1]

	67·6	Æ ·7	Head of young Mars (?) r., wearing crested helmet ornamented at the side with a feather between two stars (similar to the denarius, no. 636), behind, •	Q · LVATI within Oak-wreath with acorns.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 158, no. 5.]

---

the former, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 157) as of the latter. At this time a feather instead of a wing as an ornament to the helmet usually occurs with the head of Mars, as shown on the coins of Ti. Veturius (see above, p. 281) and of Q. Minucius Thermus and C. Poblicius Malleolus (see below, pp. 302, 307). The features have, however, a feminine appearance. The reverse type records the great victory of the consul C. Lutatius Catulus over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno in the battle off the island of Aegusa in B.C. 241. For this victory Catulus received the honour of a triumph. The oak-wreath is the *corona civica* which was accorded to a general who had preserved the life of a citizen or saved the State at a critical juncture.

The fabric of the denarius and the special type of the uncia may be reasons for assigning this coinage to local issue. It was struck by Q. Lutatius Cerco in his capacity as quaestor. On two previous occasions we have evidence of quaestors acting as moneyers (see above, pp. 143, 269, 270). These are the only instances met with in the local money. The specimens of the denarius, which were present in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, were mostly in fine condition.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 157, no. 3) figures a variety on which he says that the cognomen CERCO is omitted, and that the coin is in the British Museum. The specimen referred to (no. 638) is somewhat rubbed, and has been tooled on the obverse, but slight traces of the legend can be seen. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 9) mentions that he has met with several specimens without the legend CERCO on the obverse, on account of its being "off the flan," but this could not have been the case with the Museum coin.

[1] The uncia is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. The type is an adaptation of that of the denarius. Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 130, no. 3; pl. xxix., no. 3) has described and figured a quadrans of the usual type, but having on the reverse the prow of the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L. MEMMI	
			(LUCIUS MEMMIUS[1])	
			Denarius[2]	
643	60·2	*Æ* ·75	Male head r., wearing oak-wreath; below chin, X	L·MEMMI (in exergue). The Dioscuri standing facing between their horses; each holds spear and his horse by the bridle; above the head of each, a star. **[Pl. xcv. 10.]**
644	55·6	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

vessel inscribed Q. LVTA, and above it the caps of the Dioscuri. This piece is cited by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 193, no. 4), and also by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 137, no. 4), the latter copying Riccio's illustration. Bahrfeldt, however, states in a private communication that the legend on this coin was originally misread, not only by Riccio himself, but also by the compiler of the Riccio *Sale Cat.*, 1868 (see p. 69, no. 1101), and that the correct reading should be C. PLVTI. This quadrans therefore must be transferred to the issue of C. Plutius, whose denarii have already been described (see above, p. 248).

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 368, 430), who has assigned this issue to *circ.* B.C. 110, has identified L. Memmius with the orator of the same name who rose to eminence during the struggle between Marius and Sulla, and who, according to Cicero (*Brut.*, 70, 89), was a partisan of the former. He also supposed him to have been the father of L. Memmius L. f. Galeria, who was a moneyer at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 91 (see vol. i., p. 204). This identification is very uncertain, and it is more probable that the moneyer belonged to another branch of the Memmia gens, and that he held a local appointment, having possibly as his colleague Mn. Aquillius (see p. 300), whose coins are very similar in style and fabric. The date of the issue of both series is ascertainable from finds, specimens having occurred in the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards. Of the above there were fifteen specimens—eleven fine, three corroded, and one *à fleur de coin*—in the Oliva hoard. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 213) has suggested that Mn. Aquillius and L. Memmius were colleagues, with possibly L. Flaminius Cilo, but there are valid reasons for placing the coins of the last moneyer to a somewhat earlier date (see above, p. 278).

[2] The type of the denarius may have been intended to refer to the origin of the Memmii, who claimed to be descended from Menestheus, the Trojan, one of the companions of Aeneas to Italy (Virgil, *Aen.*, v. 117—*Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi*). The type, however, seems to relate to Menestheus, the Athenian king, who, with the help of the Dioscuri, drove Theseus from Athens. The Dioscuri just previously had rescued their sister Helen, who had been carried off by Theseus and placed in confinement at Aphidna. Menestheus afterwards took part in the Trojan war, and is said to have died at Troy (Plutarch, *Theseus*, 32, 35). Other writers relate that he was exiled by his own citizens, or that he died at Melos after the Trojan war (Eckhel, *Num. Vet.*, p. 203). The cult of this hero was not limited to his native city, Athens, but extended into Italy. He is said to have founded, amongst other cities, Scylacium in Bruttium, which was occupied by a party of Athenians who had accompanied him to Troy. This circumstance may have led Virgil to identify Menestheus as one of the companions of Aeneas. The head on the obverse of the denarius has been identified by Dr. E. Gabrici (*Riv. Ital.*, 1892, pp. 192 f.) as Apollo, and he suggests that it may refer either to a special cult of that divinity of the Memmia gens, or that it may point to the connection between Apollo and the Dioscuri. It seems, however, not improbable that the head is that of Menestheus himself, who is wearing the oak-wreath, symbolical of the deliverance of Athens from the tyranny of Theseus.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. AQVIL (MANIUS AQUILLIUS[1]) **Denarius**	
645	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of Sol r. radiate;[2] below chin, X	M · AQVIL below Luna in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; above horses, crescent moon and three stars; below, another star; in the exergue, ROMA **[Pl. xcv. 11.]**
646	54·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			L. VALERI. FLACCI (LUCII VALERII FLACCI[3]) **Denarius**	
647	61·3	Æ ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, and wearing earring of single drop and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind her head; under chin, X	L · VALERI FLACCI (in field on l.). Mars helmeted and with chlamys tied round his waist, walking l., holding spear with point downwards in r. hand and trophy over shoulder in l.; before him, a flamen's cap; behind, a corn-stalk.[4] **[Pl. xcv. 12.]**

[1] This moneyer, who from the fabric and style of his coins may have been a colleague of L. Memmius (see previous page), was probably a son of Manius Aquillius, who was consul in B.C. 101, and who subsequently, in B.C. 88, was one of the consular legates appointed to prosecute the war in Asia against Mithradates the Great of Pontus.

[2] Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studii*, p. 15) was of opinion that the type of Sol in conjunction with Luna and the stars may allude to the triumph of Manius Aquillius Mn. f. Mn. n. in B.C. 129, which he received for his victories over Aristonicus, the son of Eumenes, king of Pergamum, these sidereal divinities being specially worshipped in the East. Babelon (vol. i., p. 212) thought this interpretation hazardous, and he has therefore suggested that the type may have reference to the joint cult of these diurnal and nocturnal divinities at Rome, in which some members of the moneyer's family may have been specially interested. Dr. Vercoutre (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, p. 377) has offered a third suggestion, and would see in the four stars on the reverse the sign of the constellation *Aquila*, which is in the form of the letter T, a punning allusion to the gentile name *Aquillius*. The introduction of Luna and Sol would be due to the desire of the engraver to emphasize specially the representation of this constellation. This interpretation seems to be even more hazardous than that of Cavedoni.

Coins of this issue occurred in the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards, but only in small numbers. They are probably the latest in date in the first hoard.

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

[3] There were three members of the Valeria gens with this name of about the time of the issue of these coins—L. Valerius Flaccus, who was *flamen Martialis* and consul B.C. 131; L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Flaccus, who was consul B.C. 100, and interrex B.C. 82, when he brought forward and carried a law investing Sulla with supreme power in the State for an indefinite number of years; and L. Valerius Flaccus, who was consul B.C. 86, and who opposed Sulla in Asia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 367). He was murdered in the same year by his colleague, C. Flavius Fimbria. The type of the denarius seems to indicate that the moneyer was a son of the consul of B.C. 100. There were no specimens of this issue in the Cazlona hoard, but that of Oliva contained eleven pieces, mostly in fine condition, and there were three found at Ricina.

[4] The types, both obverse and reverse, appear to record three events connected with the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
648	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Γ . LÆCA

(PUBLIUS [PORCIUS] LAECA[1])

Denarius

649	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; earring of single drop and necklace; the visor of the helmet is in two pieces and peaked; behind, Γ · LÆCA; above, ROMA; below chin, X	ΓROVOCO (in exergue). A Roman warrior wearing cuirass and armed with sword, standing l. and placing his hand on the head of a togate figure; behind him is a lictor holding fasces. (Cracherode Coll.)
650	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 13.]**
651	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; Γ · LÆCA	Similar.
652	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; legends reading Γ · LÆCA and ROMA	Similar. (*Obv. and rev. of coarse work.*)

Valeria gens—(i.) the successes of L. Valerius Flaccus in the north of Italy against the Gauls in B.C. 194, represented by Victory and Mars; (ii.) the colonization of Placentia and Cremona by the triumvir of the same name in B.C. 190, referred to by the corn-stalk; and (iii.) the appointment of L. Valerius Flaccus, the consul of B.C. 131, as *flamen Martialis*, illustrated by the cap or apex. The name of the moneyer is in the genitive case.

For style and fabric these coins may be compared with those of L. Memmius and Mn. Aquillius.

The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

[1] Of this moneyer we have no record beyond his coins, but he may have been a son of M. Porcius Laeca, who filled a similar office at the Roman mint some years previously (see vol. i., p. 151), and the obverse of whose coins is repeated in the present issue as regards the head of Roma, the position of the moneyer's name, and that of the mark of value. The reverse type too refers to the same event as that recorded by the coins of M. Porcius Laeca, though the design is quite different, viz. the passing of the *Lex Porcia de provocatione*, which gave to the Roman citizen residing outside the city the right of appeal in criminal cases against the decision of magistrates acting in their military capacity. As it was in B.C. 90 that the *Lex Julia*, which extended the right of citizenship to certain of the Italian States, was passed, this type may have been intended to apply to a contemporary event as well as to one which had occurred some time previously. The refusal of the Senate to grant the right of appeal in criminal cases was one of the chief causes of the Social war.

Like the coins of L. Valerius Flaccus, those of P. Porcius Laeca were absent from the Cazlona hoard, but four specimens, mostly in fine condition, were met with in that of Oliva. For the form of the head of Roma on the obverse and for general style the coins of P. Porcius Laeca may be compared with those of C. Claudius Pulcher, which were struck at Rome in the previous year (see vol. i., p. 198), but those of Laeca are of somewhat coarser fabric. It is evident that some of the die-sinkers employed on these local coins copied the obverse designs of those struck at Rome.

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius of P. Porcius Laeca and of the obverse of that of M. Sergius Silus (see above, p. 269; and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 59).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. THERM. MF	
			(QUINTUS [MINUCIUS] THERMUS MARCI FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
653	61·8	Æ ·8	Head of Mars l., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather and annulet.	Q · THERM · MF (in exergue). Two warriors, each armed with sword and shield, fighting; the one on l., a Roman, protects a fallen comrade; the other on r., a barbarian, wears a helmet ornamented with two horns.[2] (Cracherode Coll.)
654	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
655	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
656	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xcv. 14.]

[1] This is a somewhat uncertain moneyer. He may have been Minucius Thermus, who accompanied L. Valerius Flaccus into Asia in B.C. 86, and who was a candidate for the consulship in B.C. 64, but his praenomen is not recorded. The coins are of too early a date to associate them with Q. Minucius Thermus, who was tribune B.C. 62 and praetor in Asia B.C. 52, and later followed the fortunes of Sextus Pompey, whom he deserted in B.C. 35, and went over to Antony (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 235).

The evidence of finds as to the date of this issue is not so satisfactory as in previous instances. No specimen occurred in the Cazlona hoard, or in that of Oliva of 1861, but one was present in the earlier hoard found at Oliva in 1848 or 1849 (see vol. i., p. 191). There were, however, five specimens in the Ricina hoard and nineteen in that of Fiesole, which was buried a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 87, and thirteen fine or *à fleur de coin* in that of Fuscaldo. As, however, the obverse type was reproduced on coins bearing the name of the Marsic general C. Papius Mutilus, this issue must have taken place before B.C. 89, and it may therefore be assigned to towards the end of the previous year.

[2] The representation of this combat between two warriors is probably a record of the brave deeds of the moneyer's ancestor and namesake, who was consul B.C. 193, and who was killed in the war in Thrace B.C. 188. During his consulship and the two following years, Q. Minucius Thermus was engaged in a severe contest with the Ligurians, when he is said to have performed many brave deeds, especially on the occasion of a night attack on his camp. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 235) has identified the head on the obverse as of Roma, but it is probably of Mars, being very similar to that on coins of L. Julius Caesar struck at Rome in the previous year (see vol. i., p. 209), and on those of C. Poblicius Malleolus (see below, p. 307). The head of Mars would be more appropriate to the reverse type than Roma. There is a restoration of this denarius by Trajan, and specimens were countermarked by Vespasian. The denarius is the only denomination known of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M.CAO	
			(MARCUS [PORCIUS] CATO[1])	
			Denarius	
657	61·0	Æ ·8	Female bust r., slightly draped; head bound with diadem; hair in rolls and collected into a knot; behind, ROMA; below, M. CAO	VICTRIX (in exergue). Victory draped, seated r., holding patera in extended r. hand and palm-branch in l. [Pl. xcv. 15.]
658	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
659	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below seat of Victory, ST (*Stipendium* or *stabilis*?)
660	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
661	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xcv. 16.] (Nott)

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 396), who has assigned these coins to *circ.* B.C. 100, says that this moneyer was without doubt Marcus Porcius Cato, the father of Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis, who died during his candidature for the praetorship some time between B.C. 95—91, the former date being that of the birth of Cato Uticensis, the latter that of the death of M. Livius Drusus, by whom he was adopted on his father's decease. The absence of any of these coins not only from the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, but also from those of Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina, renders the identification of the moneyer as the father of Cato Uticensis not possible. There was another M. Porcius Cato at that time, who was a son of the consul of the same name B.C. 118, and who, after being curule aedile and praetor, obtained the government of Gallia Narbonensis. He was a cousin of Cato Uticensis, but being older he could well have struck these coins. It is also possible that he held some official appointment during the Social war of a higher grade than that of a moneyer, in virtue of which he issued this money. When Cato Uticensis struck money as propraetor in Africa some years later, he adopted the type of the above coins (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, *s.a.* B.C. 47—46; Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 373 f.). He also issued the quinarius.

With the exception of the quinarii attributed to the following year (see below, p. 313), M. Porcius Cato was the only moneyer who issued this denomination locally. These coins were struck under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia* passed *circ.* B.C. 104. There had been several issues of quinarii at the Roman mint previous to this date (see vol. i., p. 167 *seq.*).

The reverse type has been identified by Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) as an allusion to the aedicula which was consecrated to *Victoria Virgo* by Cato the Ancient, an ancestor of the moneyer, after his successes in Spain in B.C. 194. The letters ST under the seat of Victory have been variously interpreted. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., p. 234) read *stipendium*, and supposed that these coins were specially struck for the payment of the Roman legions. Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 58) has explained them as *stata* or *stabilis*, applying the epithet to Victory. As, however, this type was copied by the Italian insurgents, it may be possible to see in it, as in the case of the coins of C. Poblicius Malleolus (see below, p. 306), a reference to current events, and a record of the victories of the Romans in the Marsic war in B.C. 90. The obverse type, if identified as the bust of Libertas, as proposed by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 371), would then refer to the liberties and freedom given to the Italians under the *Lex Julia*. The *Lex Plautia Papiria* was not passed till the following year. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) has identified the bust as of Roma, on account of the accompanying legend ROMA, but we know that at this time this was no criterion, as this inscription is found with the heads of other divinities. If these types relate to current events, Borghesi's interpretation of the letters ST as *stipendium* seems the more probable one, as it would show that this money was specially struck for the payment of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
			With Latin letter on obverse[1]	
662	24·0	Æ ·55	Young head r., crowned with ivy-wreath; hair long;[2] behind, M·CAO; below, letter B	VICTRIX (in exergue). Victory draped, seated r., holding patera in extended r. hand and palm-branch in l. **[Pl. xcv. 17.]**
663	29·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter C	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
664	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter E	Similar.
665	26·2	Æ ·6	Similar; letter F	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
666	29·3	Æ ·6	Similar; letter M	Similar.
667	34·3	Æ ·55	Similar; letter N	Similar.
668	30·7	Æ ·55	Similar; letter O	Similar.
669	32·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter R	Similar.
			With Greek letter on obverse	
670	32·3	Æ ·55	Similar; below head, Greek letter Σ	Similar.
671	29·3	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Φ	Similar. **[Pl. xcv. 18.]**
			With number on obverse	
672	31·9	Æ ·6	Similar; below head, number I	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
673	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; number III	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 1.]**

soldiery, and the type would bring to the mind of the Roman army any recent successes. The absence of these denarii from the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards, coupled with the circumstance that the obverse and reverse types were copied by the Italian insurgents, seems conclusive evidence that, like that of Q. Minucius Thermus, this issue must have occurred towards the end of B.C. 90.

Denarii of M. Porcius Cato were countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 362). There is also a restoration by Trajan.

[1] The mint-marks consist of Latin and Greek letters, numbers, and symbols. The Latin and Greek letters extend throughout the alphabet, but the numbers do not seem to have exceeded XX.

[2] The head on the obverse is of Liber or Bacchus, the personification of liberty. It would therefore correspond with that on the obverse of the denarius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
674	32·3	Æ ·55	Similar; number IIII	Similar.
675	29·2	Æ ·55	Similar; number VIIII	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
676	25·3	Æ ·55	Similar; number XV	Similar.
			With symbol on obverse [1]	
677	31·7	Æ ·58	Similar; below head, symbol, ant.	Similar.
678	35·0	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar.
679	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar.
680	31·3	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
681	32·9	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar. [Pl. xcvi. 2.] (Townley Coll.)
682	34·0	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae.	Similar.
683	30·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, cuirass.	Similar.
684	29·3	Æ ·55	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
685	31·0	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, fly l.	Similar.
686	29·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, fly r.	Similar.
687	31·4	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
688	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar.
689	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, poppy-head.	Similar.
690	32·8	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, prow.	Similar.
691	30·7	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, sceptre.	Similar.
692	30·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, spear.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
693	31·4	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, trident.	Similar.

[1] A variety of the quinarius in the collection of Dr. Haeberlin, Frankfurt-a.-M., has on the obverse the symbol, a thunderbolt, and on the reverse, below the figure of Victory, the moneyer's name M. CAO repeated instead of VICTRIX. It is of good silver, not plated, and came from the Carrara hoard (Cavedoni, *Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1860, p. 221). Another specimen, apparently from the same dies, and formerly in the Bignami collection, is in the Capitoline Museum (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 60; and 1896, pl. x., no. 229).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 89; A.U.C. 665[1]	
			C. MAL OR C. MA	
			(CAIUS [POBLICIUS] MALLEOLUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
694	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets.	Roma draped, seated l. on pile of shields, armed with parazonium and holding spear in r. hand; she is crowned with wreath by Victory, standing behind her; before Roma, C. MAL; in the exergue, ROMA (Cracherode Coll.)
695	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xcvi. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
696	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] None of the denarii assigned to this year were met with in the Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva, or Ricina hoards, but they were all present in considerable numbers, and mostly in fine condition, in those of Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo (see Tables of Finds). Three of the moneyers struck *asses* of the uncial standard, the issue of which could not have occurred after this year. The types of the individual denarii show considerable variation. As in the previous year, there was a series of quinarii with a variety of mint-marks, consisting of letters, numbers, symbols, and fractional signs, but apparently without a moneyer's name. The workmanship of the denarius is generally somewhat coarse.

These are the latest of the Roman Republican coins which Count de Salis has attributed to local issue.

[2] Caius Poblicius Malleolus was a member of a triumvirate of the mint, which consisted of himself, Aulus Postumius Albinus S. f., and Lucius Caecilius Metellus. The first two struck separate issues as well as a joint-one with L. Caecilius Metellus, but we have no separate coinage of the last moneyer. C. Poblicius Malleolus struck also bronze coins, on which his name does not occur, but only his symbol, a mallet. All the coins of the three moneyers are of rude work, showing that they were of local issue.

The date of these issues is ascertainable from finds. There were no specimens in the Cazlona, Oliva, or Ricina hoards, but they existed in considerable numbers in those of Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo, and a few at Fuscaldo and Cingoli. At Fiesole there were fifteen pieces of C. Poblicius Malleolus, seventeen of A. Postumius Albinus, and the same number of the joint-issue. The Monte Codruzzo hoard, which, however, was not buried till *circ.* B.C. 82 (see vol. i., p. 319), contained thirty-five coins of the joint-issue. From this evidence of finds, therefore, and also from the fact that C. Poblicius Malleolus struck bronze coins of the uncial standard, including the as, and that the type of his denarius, with reverse Roma seated crowned by Victory, was copied by the Italian insurgents for their own money, it may safely be presumed that this triumvirate of moneyers was appointed late in B.C. 90, or quite early in the following year.

It has been suggested (see vol. i., p. 187) that C. Poblicius Malleolus, who struck the above coins, had already held office at the Roman mint, and was a member of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 383) has, however, identified him with the quaestor of that name to Cn. Cornelius Dolabella in Cilicia B.C. 80, but not with the moneyer of the Roman mint, as he had assigned the coins of the latter to an earlier date. If the Roman issue is correctly assigned to B.C. 92, it is quite possible that C. Poblicius Malleolus held the office of moneyer on two occasions, first at the central mint, later locally.

His separate coinage in silver, like that of his colleague A. Postumius Albinus, consists of two

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
697	60·4	*Æ* ·7	Head of Mars r., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather; above, mallet (*malleolus*); below chin, ✕	A warrior or hero, his chlamys thrown back over his shoulder and passing over his r. leg, standing l. in an attitude of repose before a trophy; his r. foot is placed on a cuirass; his r. hand holds a spear; his l. rests on his hip; behind, a prow, above which, across the field, C · MAL **[Pl. xcvi. 4.]**
698	61·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend C · MAL placed vertically.
699	61·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

types, both obverse and reverse. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 157) has drawn attention to the similarity with slight variations of the type of Roma seated to that of the coins of Aetolia, on which Aetolia is figured holding a Victory, or with a trophy before her (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Gr. Coins*, *Thessaly to Aetolia*, pl. xxx., nos. 3, 7), and he therefore suggested that the moneyer borrowed his type from these Greek coins. Cavedoni did not, however, notice that the other type of the hero is identical in treatment with that of the warrior (Aetolos), also figured on coins of Aetolia of the same period (*op. cit.*, pl. xxx., no. 6). This double assimilation could scarcely be a mere coincidence. The trophy and the prow may in this case refer to some victories by land and sea of an ancestor of the moneyer. On the other hand, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 383, 384) and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 331), who have both assigned this issue to *circ.* B.C. 89, have explained the types as relating to the Social war and to events which marked its course. The goddess Roma seated on a pile of shields is the symbol of the domination of Rome over the Italian insurgents; the head of Mars is also an allusion to the war, and the hero or naked warrior represents the genius of the Roman people, who came to the pacification of Italy. Mommsen and Babelon also suggested that the letter Γ on the *tabella* behind the hero indicates either the *Lex Plautia Papiria* or the *Lex Pompeia*, both of which were decreed in B.C. 89. In support of this opinion it may be urged that the reverse type of Roma seated was not only adopted for the joint-issue of the triumvirate, but also that it was copied on the money of the insurgents. But this does not explain the presence of the prow behind the hero. In order to meet these different views it may be suggested that we have here to deal with two classes of types: one, that is the hero type, relating to the history of the moneyer's family, the other, the Roma type, being a reference to current events. This would account for the adoption of the latter type for the joint-issue of the triumvirate, and also for its reproduction on the money of the insurgents. If this interpretation is accepted the *tabella* marked with the letter Γ would not refer to the *Lex Plautia Papiria* or to the *Lex Pompeia*, but to the *Lex Poblicia de aleatoribus*, or to some other law which an ancestor of the moneyer may have been instrumental in getting passed (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 271, 272). The head of Mars would be a fitting obverse type for the reverse with the hero, and the mallet above it can only be a *type parlant* of the cognomen *Malleolus*. The significance of the Apollo type is not clear.

Though there were at this time so many changes of type, yet the variations in the hero type are most unusual. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 332, no. 5) figures a variety in the Paris cabinet of the denarius of Type I. with a star behind the head of Apollo, and without the moneyer's name on the reverse. It cannot be a hybrid with the obverse of the denarius of A. Postumius Albinus (see below, p. 310), as this would not account for the omission of the name of "Roma" and of the mark of value on the obverse and of the moneyer's name on the reverse. If the coin is ancient it may be a contemporary imitation. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 67) says that when he saw the coin in Paris in 1875 it struck him as a barbarous imitation.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
700	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above prow, caduceus l.
701	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above prow, fly r. **[Pl. xcvi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
702	49·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
703	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; behind warrior a *tabella* divided into two compartments, one inscribed, C·M; the other, ⊐ A (Blacas Coll.)
704	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
705	58·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 6.]** (Nott)
706	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; C·MA placed below the *tabella*. **[Pl. xcvi. 7.]**
707	49·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)
			As [1]	
708	625·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow, r.; below, ROMA; above, mallet.
709	549·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 8.]**
			Semis	
710	226·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, S	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 9.]** (Blacas Coll.)
711	208·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
712	85·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; above prow, RO MA and mallet; below, ••• **[Pl. xcvi. 10.]**

[1] There can be no hesitation in attributing these bronze coins with the symbol, a mallet, but without a moneyer's name, to C. Poblicius Malleolus. In fabric they are precisely similar to the bronze money struck at this time locally, and the presence of the uncial *as* helps to supply the approximate date of the issue. C. Poblicius Malleolus is the only member of the triumvirate who struck bronze coins. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 50–52) describes these pieces

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			A. ALBINVS S. F	
			(AULUS [POSTUMIUS] ALBINUS SPURII FILIUS [1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
713	61·6	Æ ·7	Bust of Diana r., diademed and draped, wearing earring and necklace; at her shoulders, bow and quiver; her hair is drawn back and collected into a knot behind; below, ROMA	A · A_BINVS S F (in exergue). Three horsemen, armed with spears and shields, charging l.; before them, a fallen warrior and the pennons of two military standards. **[Pl. xcvi. 11.]**
714	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; countermarked on r. with two crescents.	Similar.
715	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermarks.	Similar.
716	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, A · ALBINVS · S · F
717	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

with others bearing symbols. He does not associate them with this issue. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxviii., nos. 13, 15; lxxxix., nos. 1-3) figures the semis with the mark of value behind the head of Jupiter; also the triens and the sextans, which are similar in the reverse type to the quadrans; and varieties of this last denomination with the mallet before the prow.

[1] Aulus Postumius Albinus, who was a member of the triumvirate of moneyers consisting of himself, L. Caecilius Metellus, and C. Poblicius Malleolus, may have been a son of Spurius Postumius Albinus, consul B.C. 110. He was of praetorian rank, joined the party of Marius, and was slain in the engagement near the Colline Gate B.C. 82 (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 93). There were, however, other members of the Postumia gens of the same name who flourished at this time. His son, A. Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus, appears to have held the office of moneyer at Rome a few years later, B.C. 82 (see vol. i., p. 351).

His denarii, like those of his colleague C. Poblicius Malleolus, are of two types, obverse and reverse, both of which relate to the battle of Lake Regillus, at which the Roman army was commanded by A. Postumius Albus, and at which the Dioscuri are said to have assisted the Romans against the Latins. The bust of Diana recalls the circumstance that on the eve of the battle a special sacrifice was made to that divinity in her temple on the Aventine, and the horsemen on the reverse refer to the episode during the engagement, when A. Postumius Albus by a clever manœuvre threw the whole force of his cavalry against the enemy's infantry, and thus not only won the day, but also recovered his standards (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 384). In this onslaught the Romans were assisted by the Dioscuri, who in Type II. are represented watering their horses at the fountain of Juturna, in the Forum, where they arrived on the evening of the battle (Schwegler, *Röm. Gesch.*, vol. ii., p. 63). Night is shown by the crescent moon. The head of Apollo, though common to the coins of all three moneyers, may in this instance have been used because he was the brother of Diana. The cults of these divinities were closely associated by the Romans (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. i., p. 68). It may also be remarked that Type I., with the bust of Diana, shows on the reverse a scene which happened by day, whilst Type II., with the head of Apollo, one which happened at night.

Particulars of the evidence of finds in relation to this issue have been given above (see p. 306). The coins of A. Postumius Albinus were more numerous in the Fiesole hoard than in that of Monte Codruzzo.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
718	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, star of six rays; below, ROMA; before, X	A · ALBINVS S F (in exergue). The Dioscuri, each holding spear, standing l. beside their horses, which are drinking at the fountain of Juturna; above, crescent moon. (Cracherode Coll.)
719	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
720	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 12.]**
721	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, A · ALBINVS S F
722	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; behind head of Apollo, star of ten rays; below, R (*Roma*)	Similar; moneyer's name, A · ALBINVS · S · F **[Pl. xcvi. 13.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
723	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar; star of eight rays.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Joint-Coinage[1]	
			A.ALB.S.F: L.METEL: C.MAL	
			(AULUS [POSTUMIUS] ALBINUS SPURII FILIUS; L. [CAECILIUS] METELLUS; CAIUS [POBLICIUS] MALLEOLUS)	
			Denarius	
724	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets (similar to no. 694); before, A · ALB · S · F; behind, L · METEL	Roma draped, seated l. on pile of shields, armed with parazonium and holding spear in r. hand; she is crowned with wreath by Victory, standing behind her; before Roma, C · MAL; in the exergue, ROMA (similar to no. 694). **[Pl. xcvi. 14.]**
725	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

[1] In this joint-coinage we have another instance of a triumvirate of moneyers exercising their office outside Rome (see above, pp. 255-261). L. Caecilius Metellus appears only to have struck coins in conjunction with his colleagues, C. Poblicius Malleolus and A. Postumius Albinus, both of whom had separate issues. He may have joined his colleagues at a somewhat late date. As the type of the denarii of C. Poblicius Malleolus was used for the joint-issue, and as his name only occurs on the reverse, that moneyer may have held the position of chief of the triumvirate. Particulars of the reverse type have been given above (see p. 307).

Lucius Caecilius Metellus was probably a brother of Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus. He

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse	
726	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; below head of Apollo, symbol, crescent.	Similar.
727	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvi. 15.]**
728	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
729	57·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
730	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar. (Nott)
731	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 1.]** (Nott)
			With mark of value on obverse	
732	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; below head of Apollo, mark of value, X	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 2.]** (Townley Coll.)

L . ΡOMΡON . MOLO

(LUCIUS POMPONIUS MOLO[1])

Denarius

733	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; around, L · ΡOMΡON · MOLO	NVMA · ΡOMPIL (in exergue). Numa Pompilius diademed, holding lituus in l. hand, standing r. before a lighted altar, at which he is about to sacrifice a goat, which is led by a youth[2] (*victimarius*).

was praetor B.C. 71, and as propraetor succeeded C. Verres in the government of Sicily B.C. 70. He defeated the pirates, drove them out of Syracuse, and compelled them to leave the island. Cicero (*Verr.*, Act. i. 9; *Accus.* ii. 4; iii. 16, &c.) praises Metellus for having restored peace and security to the inhabitants after the fearful scenes enacted by Verres. He was consul B.C. 68 with Q. Marcius Rex, but he died early in his year of office (Drumann, *Gesch. Röms*, vol. ii., p. 46).

There are three varieties of the denarii of this joint-coinage, which, from the evidence of finds, was a very large one (see above, p. 306). Some of them are without any special mark; others have symbols or the mark of value. Neither Mommsen nor Babelon mentions the last variety with the mark of value, but the sign is unmistakable on the specimen in the National Collection. There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of this joint-coinage and of the reverse of that of the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (see vol. i., pp. 170, 171).

[1] This moneyer is only known to us from his coins. The cognomina Molo, Musa, and Rufus are found on coins connected with the Pomponia gens, but they do not occur in history. The attribution of this issue to B.C. 89 is based chiefly on the evidence of finds. As is the case with those of the triumvirate, C. Poblicius Malleolus, A. Postumius Albinus, and L. Caecilius Metellus, no denarii of L. Pomponius Molo occurred in the Cazlona, Oliva, or Ricina hoards, but specimens, not numerous, were met with at Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo. This would give us a date *circ.* B.C. 90—89. As no doubt these local coins were not struck till near the end of the Social war, the later date seems the more probable. The fact also that L. Pomponius Molo struck the as of the uncial standard limits his issue to B.C. 91—89.

[2] This type is an allusion to the supposed descent of the Pomponia gens from Pompo, one

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
734	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
735	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
736	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
737	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
738	50·4	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. (Northwick Coll.)
			As[1]	
739	467·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, D·OM (*Lucius Pomponius*). **[Pl. xcvii. 4.]**
			Semis[2]	
740	310·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, S	Similar; before prow, S
741	188·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
742	192·0	Æ 1·05	Similar; mark of value, S, behind head.	Similar.

of the alleged sons of Numa Pompilius, who is represented as offering a sacrifice to Apollo. In connection with this subject, Cavedoni (*Nuovi studii*, p. 22) cites the following passage from Livy (xxv. 12)—*Senatus consultum factum est, ut decemviri sacra Graeco ritu facerent, Apollini bove aurato et capris duabus albis auratis.* The Greek rite differed from the Roman inasmuch that the pontiff's head in the former was uncovered, but in the latter it was veiled. As Numa is represented unveiled, it is the Greek form which is illustrated on these coins.

The denarii of this issue are of coarse fabric, and resemble in that respect those of the triumvirate above described. The head of Apollo is the same as on the joint-coinage of those moneyers.

[1] These bronze coins have been assigned by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 283) and Babelon (vol. ii., p 356) to much earlier dates. The former puts them at the end of his first period, *circ.* B.C. 150, the latter to *circ.* B.C. 209. Their fabric, however, shows that they must be placed with the bronze coins which are assigned to the early years of the first cent. B.C. The *as* has the peculiar bevelled edge characteristic of that coin at this period, and the general fabric is precisely similar to that of the bronze money of C. Poblicius Malleolus (see above, p. 308). There can therefore be no hesitation in identifying the moneyer of these coins with the one who struck the silver bearing the same name, though it is given in a slightly different form.

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 357) says that the head of Jupiter is to the right or left, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 74) observes that he has never met with this coin with the head to the left.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
743	124·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long; [above, ••••]	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xcvii. 6.]**
			Quadrans	
744	130·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
745	68·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Sextans	
746	93·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; at his shoulders, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xcvii. 8.]**
747	75·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Without moneyer's name	
			Quinarius[1]	
			Without mint-mark	
748	28·2	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets.	Victory draped, standing r., and with r. hand placing wreath on trophy; in the exergue, ROMA **[Pl. xcvii. 9.]**

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 102, 418), who has associated these coins with one of similar type, but bearing, as he interprets it, the "mark of value" IS, has considered them to be half-victoriati, or pieces of the current value of a sestertius and a half. As, however, they bear mint-marks (*contre-marques d'ouvriers*), he has assigned them to a date after A.U.C. 630 (B.C. 124), and he adds that they must be considered to be a continuation, or rather a new issue, of the half-victoriatus, their weight confirming this view. Mommsen was, however, misled in identifying the fractional sign IS as a mark of value. This and other fractional signs occur in considerable variety on some of the coins of this issue, and, like letters and numbers, are only mint-marks. Several instances have already been met with on the coinages of the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 279, 293 *et pass.*). When the quinarius was revived at Rome after the passing of the *Lex Clodia* (see vol. i., p. 158), it was given the type of the former victoriatus, head of Jupiter and Victory crowning a trophy, but in one instance, that of the issue of C. Egnatuleius (see vol. i., p. 164), the obverse type shows the laureate head of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on reverse[1]	
749	26·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; in the field before Victory, letter A (Blacas Coll.)
750	27·7	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; letter B **[Pl. xcvii. 10.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
751	25·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Blacas Coll.)
752	25·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter D (Blacas Coll.)
753	27·1	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter E (de Salis Coll.)
754	23·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter F (de Salis Coll.)
755	26·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; letter G (de Salis Coll.)
756	25·0	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter L (de Salis Coll.)
757	24·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter M (de Salis Coll.)
758	26·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter N
759	27·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ
760	29·4	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; letter R (de Salis Coll.)
761	25·6	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
762	26·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)

Apollo. This was the type adopted for the above issue. These coins, therefore, are not half-victoriati but quinarii, as their weights clearly indicate. It is somewhat difficult to fix the precise date of this coinage, but as no specimens occurred in the Cazlona, Oliva, or Ricina hoards, while some were present in a few of the later ones, it must have been struck after B.C. 90, and if it is correctly assigned by Count de Salis to local issue, it must be attributed to the following year.

The mint-marks which occur on these quinarii consist of letters, numbers, symbols, and fractional signs. All these mint-marks were used in considerable variety on contemporary issues of the Roman mint.

In the centre of the field on the reverse of nearly all the specimens described there is a dot or pellet. This has no special signification, but was only caused by the compass or by some other tool used in centring the die. It occurs not unfrequently on coins struck at the Roman mint, more especially on those of a somewhat later date.

[1] The letters extend throughout the alphabet, but the numbers do not appear to exceed XII. The symbols are very few, but the fractional signs are varied.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on reverse	
763	25·2	*Æ* ·6	Similar.	Similar; in the field before Victory, number III (Blacas Coll.)
764	25·9	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; number IIII [1] [Pl. xcvii. 11.] (Blacas Coll.)
765	28·4	*Æ* ·6	Similar.	Similar; number X
766	28·0	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; number XI [Pl. xcvii. 12.]
767	26·6	*Æ* ·6	Similar.	Similar; number XII
			With symbol on reverse	
768	27·0	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; in the field before Victory, symbol, mallet(?). [Pl. xcvii. 13.]
			With fractional sign on reverse	
769	21·5	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; in the field before Victory, fraction ⁚ [Pl. xcvii. 14.]
770	28·4	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction S•
771	29·6	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction I•
772	30·0	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction I⁚•
773	25·0	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction I⁚⁚ [Pl. xcvii. 15.]
774	29·0	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction I.⁖
775	25·4	*Æ* ·5	Similar.	Similar; fraction IS• [2] [Pl. xcvii. 16.]
776	28·2	*Æ* ·55	Similar.	Similar; fraction, IS•⁚• (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This number Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 419) seems to have identified as "four torches."

[2] It is a sign similar to this which Mommsen thought was a mark of value, and he therefore considered the coin to represent a sestertius and a half, or half-victoriatus.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With legend VNI *on the reverse*	
777	26·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; in the field before Victory, VNI [1] (Blacas Coll.)
778	25·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xcvii. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 311 f.), who has completed the legend VNI as VNI(*manus*), proposed to attribute these coins to Claudius Unimanus, who was praetor in Hispania Ulterior B.C. 149, but as neither the quinarius nor the victoriatus was issued at that time this attribution is not admissible. Moreover, the fabric and style and the sameness of type will not allow of their being separated from the other quinarii here described with them. Mommsen (*Röm. Münzwesen*, p. 508) had also assigned them to an early date, his first period (*circ.* B.C. 204—194), and he called the denomination a half victoriatus or a sestertius and a half, but Blacas (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 418), on the evidence of the Spanish hoards (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, pp. 1 f.), and also from a comparison with the other divisional coins of the epoch, attributed them to the end of his fifth period (*circ.* B.C. 89), adding "Ce qui est positif, c'est qu'elle est de fabrique récente et n'appartient pas au milieu du VIe siècle, comme notre auteur l'avait cru d'abord, en la classant à la première période." Babelon (vol. i., p. 347) hesitates to accept the attribution of these coins to a member of the Claudia gens, but on the other hand he admits the date given to them by Blacas. In classing these coins with the other quinarii of precisely the same type, it seems very doubtful whether the legend was ever intended to represent a moneyer's name. It does not appear to have been noticed that the third character is not the letter I, but rather a special sign, the precise meaning of which we are unable to determine, as it has not been met with elsewhere. It is possible, therefore, that the inscription is not a moneyer's name, but that it may relate to the value of the coin. As the *Sestertius Nummus* was indicated by the sign HSN, it is possible that VN stands for *Quinarius Nummus*, followed by a sign denoting that the letters are of a special nature, and not, as usually interpreted, the initials of a moneyer. On the re-issue of the quinarius at Rome under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia* the letter Q indicated its value, but V was the sign used when this denomination was first struck. In making this suggestion it should be borne in mind that these coins were most probably of local issue, and that the fashion of the Roman mint was not always closely followed.

COINAGE OF THE SOCIAL WAR

CIRC. B.C. 91—88; A.U.C. 663—666

The coinage issued by the Italian insurgents during the Social or Marsic war is closely allied to that of the Roman Republic of the same period, though it practically forms a separate series. With the exception of a unique piece in gold it consists exclusively of silver, the only denomination issued in that metal being a counterpart of the denarius in size, weight, and also in type.

Without entering into detail, a few data of the war, which occasioned the issue of this coinage, may help us not only to form some idea of the circumstances under which it was struck, but also its extent and duration.[1]

Reduced to despair by the refusal of the Roman Senate to free them from many disabilities and wrongs, and also to grant them the right of citizenship, the nations of the north-east and south of Italy formed a secret Confederation with the object of obtaining by force what they could not procure by persuasion. The chief nations which comprised this formidable confederacy were the Marsi, Picentes, Vestini, Peligni, Marrucini, and Frentani inhabitants of the north-east, and the Samnites and Lucanians who dwelt in the south. The principal organiser and promoter of this union was Q. Pompaedius Silo, a Marsian. The revolt broke out prematurely at Asculum, in Picenum, in the autumn of B.C. 91, when all the resident Romans were massacred. The insurrection spread quickly through the peninsula, and attempts were at once made by the insurgents to seize the numerous fortresses which were held by the Roman colonists. Little, however, was effected, but the consul Sextus Julius Caesar in an attempt to relieve Aesernia was defeated by the Marsic leader, P. Vettius Scato, and C. Papius Mutilus at the head of a Samnite army invaded Campania, took Nola and compelled the consul M. Licinius Crassus to seek refuge in Grumentum. An attempt to bring about a reconciliation with the Senate at Rome having failed, the winter was passed by the insurgents in organising a new state and in military preparations. Corfinium, the metropolis of the Peligni, was chosen as the seat of the new government, and its name changed to *Italia* or *Italicum*, the Oscan equivalent being *Viteliu*. All burgesses of insurgent communities were declared citizens, a new forum and a senate house were constructed, and a senate, consuls, and praetors appointed. Italy was divided into two governments or provinces, to each of which was assigned a separate army under the command of the two consuls, Q. Pompaedius Silo in the north, and C. Papius Mutilus in the south respectively. The Roman army was commanded by the consuls P. Rutilius Lupus and L. Julius Caesar. The first campaign, B.C. 90, was favourable to the

---

[1] For a critical study of the history of the Social war and the coinage see P. Mérimée, *Études sur l'Histoire romaine*, 1844, vol. i., *Guerre Sociale*, and *Rev. Num.*, 1845, pp. 77 f.

Allies. In the north Rutilius was defeated and slain by Scato, a disaster which was to some extent repaired by Marius, and shortly afterwards Pompaedius caught the Roman general Q. Servilius Caepio in an ambuscade and his army was cut to pieces. In the south the Samnites under Papius overran Campania, took most of the towns, and compelled L. Julius Caesar to seek refuge in Teanum. Having collected the remains of his army Caesar attacked the Samnites, gaining some successes which restored to a great degree the power of Rome in Campania.

The campaign was resumed early in the next year, B.C. 89, when the Roman armies were commanded by the consuls, Cn. Pompeius Strabo in the north, and L. Porcius Cato in the south. The latter was slain at the commencement of the campaign, but his loss was more than compensated for by his lieutenant, Sulla, taking over the supreme command. In order to eclipse the military renown of his old general, Marius, Sulla exerted himself to the utmost. He compelled the enemy with the loss of their leader, L. Cluentius, to abandon Campania, subdued the Hirpini, and having penetrated into Samnium defeated Papius, and followed up his victory by the subsequent capture of Bovianum. Meanwhile the consul Pompeius was pursuing a no less successful course in the north. He routed the insurgents under Scato, laid siege to Asculum, which surrendered later, and took Corfinium. The capture of Asculum was followed by the surrender of the Marrucini, Vestini, Peligni, and finally the Marsi, who laid down their arms before the end of the year. The struggle was continued into the next year. The brave Marsian chief, Pompaedius, was forced to retreat into Apulia, where he ventured to give battle, but was defeated and slain, and the remnant of his army under Pontius Telesinus took refuge in Samnium.

The almost sudden collapse of the insurrection was due not so much to force of arms as to a discreet but somewhat tardy policy on the part of the Senate. This policy was embodied in two notable laws, the *Lex Julia* and the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, to which reference has been frequently made in the preceding pages, and which, as we have seen, had such important effects on the coinages of Italy struck outside the capital (see vol. i., p. 241, and above, p. 144). After the disasters of the first year's campaign, B.C. 90, the Romans saw the necessity of making some concessions to the Italians, and the Senate empowered the consul L. Julius Caesar to draw up a law called after him the *Lex Julia*, which granted the franchise to all the Latin colonies and to those of the Allies who had remained faithful to Rome or had laid down their arms. The effect of this concession was immediate, and several of the Allies hastened to avail themselves of it, and division and discord were produced amongst the rest. In the following year the surrender of others of the Allies was further facilitated by the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, proposed by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo, which was supplementary to the *Lex Julia*, and which in fact granted everything that the Allies had demanded before the war. This law extended the franchise not only to the Italian communities, but also to burgesses of all allied cities in the provinces who were at that time domiciled in Italy, provided their names were registered by the praetor within sixty days.[1]

[1] Mérimée, *Études sur l'Hist. rom.*, vol. i., p. 199, note.

The war was now virtually at an end. The only nations which remained in arms were the Samnites and the Lucanians, who still maintained a guerilla warfare in their mountains, fighting for their own independence and not for the liberty of Italy, and who were not finally disposed of till the battle at the Colline Gate under the walls of Rome in B.C. 82.

The COINAGE [1] instituted by the Confederate States, like their constitution, was modelled on that of the Roman republic. If we except the unique piece in gold which bears the name of Minius Ieius (see below, p. 334) it was exclusively of silver and of one denomination only, which in size, weight, and type is a counterpart of the denarius. The policy which guided the Confederates in selecting this denomination is apparent. All the silver autonomous coins of the various cities of Italy and Sicily had long passed out of currency, and the only silver money in circulation throughout Italy was that of the Roman republic, of which the denarius was the unit. It was also the only silver coin which up to that time had been struck by the local moneyers, and it was important that any money issued by the Confederation should be so adjusted as to pass in currency with it.

TYPES.—The types of the coins may be divided into three series or classes: (1) those which are direct copies of Roman denarii, (2) those which are adaptations but not actual copies, and (3) those which are of original design. On the obverse is always the head or bust of a divinity, and on the reverse a composite design recording some historical event, or an allegory relating to the struggle between the Confederate States and Rome.

The most common type of obverse is that of a female head helmeted or laureate. On the coins of the Republic it is the personification of Roma, but on those of the Confederates it is Italia, not a simple personification of the city to which the name of Italia had been given, but the divinity who was to guard their fortunes and direct their actions. Other divinities represented are Mars and one of the Dioscuri. The reverse types, even when they are only copies of Roman coins, were applicable to current events. The Dioscuri, who had assisted the Roman army at the battle of Lake Regillus, were now invoked to aid the Confederates; the oath-scene, recently illustrated on Roman denarii struck locally (see above, p. 281), was made applicable to existing circumstances by increasing the number of the Confederates; and the seated figure crowned by Victory was no longer Roma but Italia (see above, p. 306). The original types are few in number, and refer either to the early history of the Samnites in relation to the foundation of their state, or to the struggle with Rome. Amongst these are the Sabellian bull overwhelming the Roman she-wolf (see below, p. 327), and the scene of a warrior or Hercules and the bull (see below, pp. 328, 339). More special types are those which record the mission to Mithradates, king of Pontus (see below, pp. 334, 337). These and other types will be more fully dealt with in the descriptions of the coins.

---

[1] The earlier authorities on this coinage are An. Olivieri, *Saggi di Cortona*; Swinton, *Philosophical Transactions*, vols. 51, 52, 58, 59, 63; Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. i., pp. 103 f.; Millingen, *Considérations sur la Num. de l'anc. Ital.*, 1841; subsequent writers are Mérimée, *Rev. Num.*, 1845; Friedländer, *Die Osk. Münz.*, 1850; Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, 1873; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 420 f.; Dressel, *Beschreib. der ant. Münzen, König. Museen, Berlin*, Bd. iii., 1894; and A. Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, 1904, vol. i., pp. 125 f.

The legends are in Latin or Oscan, one piece only, that of the Samnite general L. Papius Mutilus, showing a combination of the two languages (see p. 331, no. 33). The use of the two forms of epigraphy indicates that there was no central mint, but that the issue of the coinage extended over the whole area occupied by the different communities which formed the Confederation. Those which bear Latin inscriptions were struck in the north-east, where that language was generally in use; and those with Oscan legends in the country occupied by the Samnites and the Lucanians, where the Oscan language prevailed. The coins which bear the names of the Confederate generals confirm this separation, their names appearing in Latin or Oscan according to the districts in which the armies under their command were engaged.

The coins themselves do not afford any evidence of the towns in which the *officinae* were established, but those with Latin inscriptions probably emanated chiefly from Corfinium, and those with Oscan from Bovianum and Aesernia, both of which places were for a time the head-quarters of the Confederation after the fall of Corfinium. The style and fabric of the coins, which is often rude, though possessing a certain amount of force and character, do not assist us in localising the mints at which they were struck.

As adjuncts to the types and legends many issues have mint-marks such as were used at the same period at the Roman mint, and occasionally in the local coinages. These mint-marks consist of letters, numbers, symbols, and dots, placed either on the reverse in the exergue or in the field of the coin. Attempts have been made to associate the letters with the initials of the cities where the coins were struck, and the numbers with the current values of the coins, but in neither instance is this feasible, for their multiplicity and variation show that no such purpose was ever intended. The numbers sometimes extend from I—XX, and the letters occasionally throughout the alphabet. It should be noted that coins with Latin legends bear Roman letters and numerals, whilst those with Oscan legends have Oscan letters.

Classification.—It is somewhat difficult to establish a chronological sequence of the issues of this coinage. The repetition of types, with and without legends in Latin or Oscan, does not seem to afford any certain basis. In general the coins may be divided into three main groups—those with Latin legends, those with Oscan, and those without inscriptions. It might be presumed that coins of all three groups having the same types were contemporaneous, but as those which bear Latin legends and those which have Oscan were struck in different districts, it cannot be at all certain that the same types were adopted simultaneously in each case. The denarii which bear the names of the generals were issued at various periods. Those of C. Papius Mutilus, from their variety of type, must have extended throughout nearly the whole of the war from its beginning to his defeat by Sulla (see below, p. 330). Those of the Marsic general, Q. Pompaedius Silo, do not relate to his military successes, but to the part which he took in the organization of the Confederation, and those of Numerius Lucius, or Lucilius, were probably not issued till the war was well advanced. The coinages of these last two generals consist of only one issue each. As any attempt at a chronological arrangement by types would result in breaking up the sequence of the issues bearing Latin legends and those with Oscan, the coinage has been divided up into four

series or groups, as follows: (i.) coins bearing the Latin legend ITALIA; (ii.) coins with the Oscan legend VIƎTIꟻ (these two series are placed first as they probably extended throughout the greater part of the war); (iii.) coins bearing the names of the generals, &c.; these were issued at intervals; (iv.) coins without legends, the dates of issue of which are somewhat uncertain. In each series the types are arranged in some chronological order, those which are copies of Roman denarii, presumably the earliest struck, being placed first in order.[1]

The precise duration of this coinage is also difficult to determine. Bompois[2] has placed the coins with legends between B.C. 91—88, while those without legends he considers to be purely Samnite, and to have been struck between that date and B.C. 82, "when the Samnite nation disappeared for ever from the political scene." Mérimée[3] held practically the same view, for he observes that "it may be concluded that all the coins which do not belong exclusively to the Samnites were struck in B.C. 90 or 89 at the latest, whilst the issue of those which are Samnite may have been prolonged several years, as that nation preserved its independence till B.C. 82." These opinions do not appear, however, to be corroborated by the coins themselves. If we are to assume that the coins bearing as mint-marks Latin letters or numbers emanated from the districts where the Latin language prevailed, then most of the uninscribed pieces, if not all, must be attributed to a period not later than B.C. 88.

FINDS OF COINS.—These do not assist us much in determining this question of date. The only one which supplies any evidence is that described by the Duc de Blacas.[4] It was obtained by M. Hoffmann, the dealer in Paris, from a correspondent in Italy, who does not appear to have divulged its provenance. The hoard comprised 140 Roman denarii, some of which, without and with symbols, belonged to the earliest issues (see Tables of Finds, "Hoffmann Find"). Of the most recent coinages struck at Rome the issues of all the fifteen moneyers assigned to B.C. 90—89 were represented, with the exception of those of P. Vettius Sabinus, L. Sentius, M. Serveilius C. f., and P. Cornelius Lentulus M. f. There were also denarii of D. Silanus L. f. and L. Piso L. f. Frugi, whose coins are alone attributed to B.C. 88, but none which can be assigned to a later date. Of coins struck outside Rome there were denarii of Q. Thermius M. f., B.C. 90, and C. Poblicius Malleolus, B.C. 89. All these pieces are described by the Duc de Blacas as being in very fine or fine condition. Besides these 140 pieces there were 14 denarii of the Confederate coinages—with ITALIA (3), with VIƎTIꟻ (5), of C. Papius Mutilus (4), and without legend (2—*rev.* oath-scene with eight warriors). It would therefore appear from the Hoffmann hoard, which must have been buried some time in B.C. 88, probably in the spring of that year, that at least some of the Confederate pieces without legends were struck before

---

[1] Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 291) divides the Oscan coinages into two series; those with the legends ITALIA and VIƎTIꟻ only he designates as *civil* money, those with the names of the generals as *military* money. The coins without legends would belong to the first series.

[2] *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, p. 46.

[3] *Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 87.

[4] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 520.

B.C. 88. From the particulars supplied by this hoard, and also from the circumstance that most of the uninscribed coins bear Latin letters and numerals as mint-marks, it seems fairly conclusive that very little, if any, of the Confederate money could have been struck after B.C. 88. If, therefore, it be presumed that the coinage began early in the insurrection, the limit of date which can be assigned to it is from B.C. 91—88.

SERIES I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With the legend ITALIA[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
	54·2	Æ ·75	Head of Italia r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop and necklace; hair in close locks; behind, wreath; below, ✱ and ITAVI[IA].	ITAVIA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback galloping in contrary directions, but looking back at each other; their spears are pointed downwards; above the head of each, a star.

[Cf. Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. i., no. 10.]

[1] The issue of coins with this legend in Latin extended throughout the whole period of the war. They were probably mostly struck at Corfinium, the principal city of the Confederation and of the Latin-speaking districts in the north. Some of them, however, may have been struck at other towns in those districts.

[2] This type is a close copy of the denarius of C. Serveilius M. f., who was a local moneyer of about two years previously (see above, p. 279). It is possible that the dies were executed by an engraver who had been previously employed at one of the Roman *officinae*. Millingen (*Sylloge*, p. 8) suggested that the type was intended to allude tauntingly and satirically to the defeat and death of two members of the Servilia gens during the Social war, one of whom was killed at Asculum at the commencement of the hostilities, the other, the proconsul Q. Servilius Caepio, in an action with Q. Pompaedius Silo. This hypothesis has, however, no real basis, especially as the coins of this type were probably issued quite early in the war. The type was also used for some of the denarii of C. Papius Mutilus (see below, p. 330), which may have been struck about the same time, but in another district, as in that case the legends are in Oscan characters.

The only specimen known bearing this type is in the Paris collection. The legend ITAVIA under the head on the obverse is somewhat uncertain. There are signs of the upper part of the first four letters ITAV. This would be the only instance in this series of the legend on the reverse being repeated on the obverse of the same coin. On the original pieces from which

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With number on reverse	
1	56·0	Æ ·8	Head of Italia r., laureate, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, ITALIA[1] (downwards).	A youth kneeling front at the foot of a standard and holding a pig, towards which eight warriors, four on each side, point their swords; in the exergue, number I• **[Pl. xcviii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; number III• (Townley Coll.)
3	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Italia turned to l.	Similar; number IIII• (Blacas Coll.)
4	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number V• **[Pl. xcviii. 2.]** (Millingen Coll.)

this type was derived, the legend ROMA occurs below the head of Roma. For this legend the Confederates substituted ITALIA.

In connection with the coins struck by the Confederates, the types of which are derived from Roman prototypes, we may here mention a denarius (?) which Mérimée (*Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 109) has included in the series connected with the Social war. It is of bronze, and has for the obverse type a female head (Roma) wearing the winged helmet ornamented with the gryphon's head; behind, X; and for the reverse, Victory in a quadriga to right, the horses galloping; in the exergue, ΛXƎƆ⊥VI. In this inscription, which Mérimée would read IVTCEXV, he has recognised the name of the Confederate chief, C. Judacilius, the praetor of the Picentes, mentioned by Appian (*Bell. civ.*, i. 40, 42, 47, 48) and Orosius (v. 18). Bompois (*Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, p. 115) questioned this attribution, and was of opinion that neither the type nor the fabric is of such a nature that this coin can be assigned to the Social war series, and that it is only a barbarous imitation of a Roman denarius, and the legend a jumble of letters without any meaning. This opinion was also held by Muret and Chabouillet (*Monn. gaul.*, p. 240, no. 10074), who have classed this coin with similar Gaulish imitations of Roman denarii.

[1] The head on the obverse is similar to that on the coins of C. Poblicius Malleolus, who held the office of a local moneyer in B.C. 90 or 89 (see above, p. 306). If this type was adopted from the coins of Malleolus, this issue could not have occurred till some months after the beginning of the war. The reverse type illustrates the mode of oath-taking as practised by the inhabitants of the Italian provinces. A similar scene is depicted on the denarii struck shortly before by Ti. Veturius (see above, p. 281), and on earlier Romano-Campanian gold coins (see above, p. 131), but in both those instances only two warriors are shown. On the Confederate coinage the number of warriors represented varies, being either eight, four, or two. Millingen (*Num. de l'anc. Ital.*, p. 186) has suggested that these variations in the types indicate the number of the Confederate States which at a particular time were taking part in the war, the reduction from eight to four, and further to two, showing the gradual falling off of such States as were unable to continue the struggle, and were therefore compelled to surrender. But eight as the complement of the Confederate States does not accord with the evidence of ancient writers, for Livy gives the number as nine, Appian as twelve, Velleius Paterculus as seven, and Diodorus as only five. Nor is it at all probable that the Allies would have thus openly declared the diminution of their body. The scene therefore must be looked upon as one purely conventional, the designers of the coins illustrating the subject according to their fancy. This type was repeated with the legend VIꓘƎTHꓶ instead of ITALIA (see below, p. 327), or without any legend (see below, p. 335), while a more important variety bears the name of the Marsic general, Q. Pompaedius Silo (see below, p. 329).

From the variety of mint-marks this issue must have been a large one, and probably

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With letter on reverse	
5	62·4	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Italia to l.; behind, ITALIA (upwards).	Similar; in the exergue, letter C **[Pl. xcviii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
6	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Townley Coll.)
7	64·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter N (Blacas Coll.)
8	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O **[Pl. xcviii. 4.]** (Sambon)
9	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ (Sambon)
10	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Payne Knight Coll.)
			Type III.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
11	55·2	Æ ·75	Bust of Italia r., laureate, draped and wearing earring and necklace; hair collected into a knot and falling down her neck; before head, mark of value, XVI; behind, ITALIA (downwards).	Female figure, Italia, seated l. on pile of shields; she is draped and holds spear in r. hand and grasps her parazonium with l.; behind, stands Victory, who places wreath on her head; both figures are helmeted; in the exergue, letter E **[Pl. xcviii. 5.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)

extended over a considerable period. These mint-marks consist of numbers running at least from I—V, of single letters which extend throughout the Latin alphabet, and also of two letters which start from opposite ends of the alphabet, as A X, B V, C T, &c. This way of marking the dies was much practised at the Roman mint, and we meet with the use of two letters starting from opposite ends of the alphabet on the coins of M. Serveilius C. f. (see vol. i., p. 229), but in that case they are separated, one being on the obverse, the other on the reverse, never together on the same face of the coin. When two letters occur on the above coins they are placed on the reverse, either in the field above the heads of the Confederates and on either side of the standard, or in the exergue (Bompois, *op. cit.*, pl. i., nos. 3, 4). These letters, or at least some of them, have been interpreted as the initials of mints, but the fact that they include the whole of the Latin alphabet shows that this interpretation cannot be accepted (Mérimée, *Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 91). Three specimens of this type, with head of Italia to left, and one with head to right, were in the Hoffmann find (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

[1] This type is copied from denarii of the joint-moneyers, L. Caecilius Metellus, A. Postumius Albinus, and C. Poblicius Malleolus, which Count de Salis has assigned to local issue, and which were struck about the end of B.C. 90 or early in B.C. 89 (see above p. 310). If this date is

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
12	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; the mint-letter is off the field. **[Pl. xcviii. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With letter on reverse	
13	58·7	Æ ·85	Similar; head of rude design; no drapery, and hair not collected into a knot; before, mark of value, X; behind, ITALIA (downwards).	Similar; the figures are not helmeted; in the exergue, letter A (?). **[Pl. xcviii. 7.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With letter on reverse	
14	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; head of rude design; mark of value, X, under chin of Italia; no legend behind head.	Similar; in the exergue, ITALIA; in the field on l., letter C (de Salis Coll.)
15	59·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; in the field, letter Ǝ **[Pl. xcviii. 8.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
16	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter F (Blacas Coll.)
			Type IV.[1]	
	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Italia r., diademed, wearing necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind.	Victory draped, seated r., and holding laurel-branch in r. hand; in the exergue, ITALIA

[Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. i., no. 8.]

correct, the Italian copy must have quickly followed the Roman original. Both series are of rude design, but that of the Confederates is somewhat coarser. The type would record the successes of the Confederates during the first year of the war, but probably more especially the defeats of the consul P. Rutilius Lupus by Vettius Scato, and of Q. Servilius Caepio by Q. Pompaedius Silo. These engagements took place in the northern district, where the coins were struck.

The mint-marks consist of letters only, but since they are limited in number the issue must have been a small one. Friedländer (*Osk. Münz.*, p. 86) and Sambon (*Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, vol. i., p. 132) have noted the following letters: on Type III., D, E, F, G; on Type III., var. *a*, A, B, C, Ǝ, F; and on Type III., var. *b*, C, E, F.

[1] This type also commemorates the successes of the Confederates during the early part of

SERIES II.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			With the legend VITELIU[1]	
			Type I.[2]	
17	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Italia r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of triple drop and necklace; below chin, mark of value, X; before the head, ⊐	VITELIU (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below the horse's feet, ∧ **[Pl. xcviii. 9.]**

the war. It is copied from the denarius issued by M. Porcius Cato *circ.* B.C. 90, which is attributed to local issue (see above, p. 303). It is very doubtful whether it was intended to refer specially to the defeat of the Roman consul L. Porcius Cato by Q. Pompaedius Silo and his death (Bompois, *op. cit.*, p. 82). Cato was consul B.C. 89. On the coins of M. Porcius Cato the bust on the obverse may be of Libertas or Roma, but on the above it is probably a personification of Italia. Bompois (*loc. cit.*) says *la Liberté* (?), but Friedländer (*Osk. Münz.*, p. 86) and Mérimée (*Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 92) leave the identification uncertain. The only specimen recorded of this coin is in the Paris collection.

[1] This legend has somewhat exercised the ingenuity of numismatists and others. Olivieri (*Saggi di Cortona*, t. ii., p. 57), who only had an imperfect specimen of the coin at his disposal, interpreted the legend as P. ITEEIV, and connected it with the name of a Marsic chief, P. Insteius Cato; Swinton (*Philosoph. Trans.*, vol. li., p 862) read VITEEIVD, and concluded that it was the name of a member of the Veturia gens. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. i., p. 104) rightly read the legend as VITELIV, but connected it with the Vitellia gens, though no member of that family is recorded amongst the generals of the Confederates enumerated by Appian or Velleius Paterculus. Later writers, amongst whom may be mentioned Micali, Niebuhr, and Grotefend, have, however, shown that in the Oscan tongue it signifies ITALIA, and that it has preserved to us the ancient name of that country (Mérimée, *Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 93). The coins clearly show from analogy of types that VITELIV and ITALIA are synonymous, and that it is therefore the Oscan form of ITALIA, which the name took when borrowed into Greek, the initial *f·* being lost in the Greek dialects of Southern Italy soon after B.C. 400 (Conway, *Ital. Dialects*, p. 669). Hellanicus the Lesbian, cited by Dionysius (*Rom. Ant.*, t. i. 35), calls Italy Οὐιταλία, and shows its connection with the Latin *Vitulus*.

[2] This type is identical with that of the denarius struck at the Roman mint about the middle of the previous century. The position of the mark of value and the form of the earring show close analogy to the earlier denarii of M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo, and L. Sempronius Pitio (see vol. i., pp. 92-95). The selection of this type by the Confederates is appropriate, for besides being of a military character, the Dioscuri were always held in great veneration by the peoples of Italy. It is probably one of the earliest of the series.

The letters or signs ⊐ before the head on the obverse and ∧ below the horses on the reverse, appear to be original marks in the dies, as similar ones are found on the specimen in the Berlin collection (Dressel, *Beschreib.*, t. iii., p. 60, no. 24), and on that figured by Garrucci (*Mon. ant. rom.*, pl. xci., no. 18). Dressel gives the letter or sign on the obverse as ≻, and Garrucci as L, but on the Museum coin ⊐ is quite distinct.

The Hoffmann find contained two specimens of this issue (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
		Æ	Head of Italia l., laureate, wearing earring and necklace; behind, VIΛƎTHJ	A youth kneeling front at the foot of a standard and holding a pig, towards which eight warriors, four on each side, point their swords; in the exergue, letter Ƀ
			[Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, p. 83, no. 11.]	
			Type III.[2]	
			With letter on reverse	
18	61·7	Æ ·8	Head of youthful Bacchus or Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, tied with fillet; around, laurel-wreath.	Bull r., trampling on she-wolf, which it strikes with its horn; below, VIΛΛƎTHJ[3] (*Vitelliu*); above, letter Ƨ (A). **[Pl. xcviii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This type is a repetition of that with the name of ITALIA (see above, p. 323). Friedländer (*loc. cit.*) says that he saw an example of this coin in the possession of a dealer in Naples named Ascherson. Its whereabouts does not appear to be known at present. Bahrfeldt, in a private communication, states that he has never met with a specimen.

[2] The allegorical allusion of this type is so very evident that any comment would be superfluous. It is the bull, the emblem or symbol of Italy and the Samnite nation, overcoming the she-wolf, the emblem of Rome. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. i., p. 103), who evidently had before him an imperfect specimen, describes the type as *bos animal dubiae formae cornu feriens.* Later he adds, *taurus crocodilum toto corpore premens, et cornu fodicans.* Millingen (*Num. de l'anc. Ital.*, p. 186) thought that the type may allude to the allocution of the Samnite chief Pontius Telesinus to his army at the Porta Collina—*adesse Romanis ultimum diem—eruendam delendamque urbem—numquam defuturos raptores italicae libertatis lupos, nisi silva, in quam refugere solerent, esset excisa* (Vell. Paterc., ii. 27); but this ingenious explanation falls to the ground for two reasons, first, that the allocution of Pontius Telesinus took place at the Porta Collina in August B.C. 82, and secondly, that as the coins of the same reverse type bear the name of the Samnite leader Papius, they must have been struck some years before, *i.e.* in B.C. 89 (Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, p. 98). Others would connect the type with the defeat and death of P. Rutilius Lupus, the wolf being a punning allusion to the consul's cognomen. The head on the obverse is that of Liber Pater, the divinity who presided over the fertility of the fields and was also the personification of liberty. It was in both these capacities that he was worshipped by the early Italians (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., p. 47). Dressel (*Beschreib.*, Bd. iii., p. 60, no. 23) describes it as a "female head bound with ivy," and Mérimée (*Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 104) says, "Il est difficile de déterminer le sexe de la divinité représentée au droit. Est-ce un Bacchus, LIBER PATER (?). J'aimerais mieux la déesse LIBERA. Au reste, quelle que soit cette tête, c'est évidemment un symbole de liberté."

[3] This is the only instance on these coins of the duplication of the letter Ⅴ in *Vitelliu.* Sambon (*Mon. ant. ital.*, p. 130, no. 226) describes the British Museum coin as reading VIΛƎTHJ, and that in the Naples cabinet (Santangelo coll.) as VIΛΛƎTHJ; but this is an error, as the letter Λ is duplicated in both instances. A specimen of this rare type was in the Hoffmann find (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 531).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
19	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Italia l., laureate, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, 𐌅𐌉𐌄𐌕𐌇 (downwards).	A warrior standing front, head to r., wearing helmet and cloak, which is fastened at the neck, covers his legs from the hips and falls over l. arm; he rests r. hand on spear with point downwards, and holds his sword in l.; his l. foot is placed on the upper portion of a Roman standard; on his l., a recumbent bull, facing; in the exergue, letter 𐌀 (A) **[Pl. xcviii. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)
20	66·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter 𐌁 (B) (Cracherode Coll.)
21	62·2	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter 𐌂 (G) (Blacas Coll.)
22	62·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter 𐌄 (E) **[Pl. xcviii. 12.]** (Sambon)
23	55·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter 𐌆 (Z) (Payne Knight Coll.)
24	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter 𐌉 (I) (Sambon)

[1] Like that of the bull trampling on the she-wolf, this type seems to commemorate the successes of the Confederate States. In this instance the Sabellian ox is shown lying down as if resting after its recent struggle, and near it stands a warrior with his spear, the point downwards, a sign of victory, and resting his foot on a Roman standard. The type therefore indicates that the coins were struck at the end of B.C. 90, or early in the following year. It is also met with on coins bearing the names of the generals C. Papius Mutilus and Numerius Lucius, or Lucilius, and on others without a legend (see below, pp. 331, 333, 336). In the last instance a tree, on which hang shields as trophies, is seen near the armed figure. This adjunct seems to add support to the interpretation here given of the type. Other solutions have been suggested, based chiefly on an ancient tradition recorded by Strabo (v. 4, 12), who relates that the Sabines dedicated to the god Mars all the children born after a period remarkable for the decrease in the population. When the youths had arrived at the age of manhood, they were sent forth to found a new colony. A bull served as their guide, and when it came to the land of the Opici it lay down. The youths, taking this as an omen, drove out the inhabitants, and having settled in that locality, sacrificed the bull to Mars, by whom it was sent. The new settlers called themselves *Sabelli* (Lat. *Samnites*). According to Pellerin the armed figure is that of Mars, who accepts the sacrifice, an opinion shared by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. i., p. 106). Olivieri (*Saggi di Cortona*, t. ii., p. 66) recognised in the warrior C. Papius Mutilus, the Samnite general, who binds captive the bull, symbolical of the Roman people; and Havercamp interprets the scene as *Bos procumbens Italia est. Adstans figura muliebris(?) Roma, urbs violenta, bovis, i.e. Italiae, crus pede laevo premit, tanquam quae Italos non pro sociis haberet.*

The issue of this particular type must have been of considerable extent, as the mint-letters include the whole Oscan alphabet. Friedländer (*Osk. Münz.*, p. 76) thinks that the last letter 𐌚 may be 𐌄 and 𐌅 in ligature and not the Greek Ψ, as in Oscan inscriptions this last letter was expressed by *ps*.

Two coins of this type were in the Hoffmann find (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
25	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letter. **[Pl. xcviii. 13.]**
26	62·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⋀⋀ (M) (Sambon)
27	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter И (N) (Townley Coll.)
28	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊓ (P) (Sambon)
29	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Я (R) (de Salis Coll.)
30	65·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ψ (Ψ) **[Pl. xcviii. 14.]** (Townley Coll.)

SERIES III.

With the names of generals

Q . SILO[1]

(QUINTUS [POMPAEDIUS] SILO)

Denarius

	53·2	Æ ·8	Head of Italia r., laureate, wearing earring of single drop and necklace of pendants; hair drawn back and falling in locks down her neck; behind, ITALIA (downwards).	Q · SILO (in exergue). A youth kneeling front at the foot of a standard and holding a pig, towards which eight warriors, four on each side, point their swords (similar to no. 1, p. 323).

[Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. i., no. 5.]

[1] Quintus Pompaedius Silo, the leader of the Marsi in the Social war, and the soul of the whole undertaking, having failed to obtain for the Allies the Roman franchise, was the chief organizer of the league formed by the Confederate States. When the new government was constituted, Silo and C. Papius Mutilus were appointed consuls, the former to command the army of the north-east district, the latter to take charge of the forces which were to operate in the south. During B.C. 90 Silo does not appear to have taken the field at first, but was retained at Corfinium to consolidate the Confederation. Later in the year he placed himself at the head of his army and defeated and slew the Roman commander, Q. Servilius Caepio, whom he had led into an ambush (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 44). In the following year he was again victorious; this time over the consul L. Porcius Cato, who also perished. On account of the losses of the Samnites he was compelled to retire from Aesernia, but gathering his forces he attacked and retook Bovianum, which he entered in triumph. This, however, was his last success, for in B.C. 88, almost at the opening of the campaign of that year, he was first defeated by M. Aemilius Lepidus and subsequently, near Teanum, by the practor Q. Caecilius

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			ΛΓΤVWW . > . ΙΠΡΡΠ . >	
			(GAIUS PAAPIUS GAII [FILIUS] MUTILUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
31	60·4	*R* ·8	Head of Italia r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop and double necklace of pearls; hair in close locks; behind, wreath and mark of value, ✱ (see p. 322); below, ΛΓΤVWW	> · ΙΠΡΡΠ · > (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback galloping in contrary directions, but looking back at each other; their spears are pointed downwards; above the head of each, a star (see p. 322). (Millingen Coll.)
32	57·2	*R* ·8	Same (*same die*).	Same (*same die*). **[Pl. xcix. 1.]** (Nott)

Metellus Pius. He perished in the second battle, and with his death the war practically came to an end (Appian, *op. cit.*, i. 53).

The coin which bears the name of Q. Silo is unique, the only example known being in the Paris cabinet. It was probably struck in B.C. 90, as it does not commemorate the victories of Silo, but only refers to the part which he took in the organization of the Confederation. As his name on it is in Latin we may presume that the coin was struck at Corfinium. It is somewhat remarkable that, though Silo took such an active part in founding and upholding the Confederation, and in subsequent events connected with the war, this is the only piece extant issued in his honour. It is a marked contrast to the somewhat prolific coinage of his colleague C. Papius Mutilus. The nomen Pompaedius is omitted in the legend, as was often the case with the Roman denarii at this and in later times.

[1] Caius "Paapius" Mutilus, who with Q. Pompaedius Silo was appointed consul of the new Confederate government, was placed in command of the Samnite forces which were to operate in the southern districts. At the outbreak of the insurrection in B.C. 91 and in the following year he invaded Campania with success, but having attacked the camp of the consul L. Julius Caesar he was repulsed with heavy loss. The next year he had to contend with Sulla, who had penetrated into Samnium, but he experienced a total defeat, being himself wounded (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 42, 51). He was in consequence compelled to retire to Aesernia, which on account of the loss of Corfinium had then become the headquarters of the Confederation. His subsequent history is uncertain, as it is not known whether he died of his wounds. He may, however, have been the Mutilus, one of the proscribed by Sulla, who committed suicide (Livy, *Epit.*, 89), or the Statius mentioned by Appian (*op. cit.*, iv. 25), who was proscribed by the triumvirs in B.C. 43 on account of his riches, and who is mentioned as having distinguished himself as a leader of the Samnites during the Social war, and as having been raised to the rank of a Roman senator on account of his noble deeds. He was then eighty years of age (Mérimée, *Études sur l'Hist. rom.*, vol. i., p. 325, note).

The coins bearing the name of C. Papius Mutilus are comparatively numerous, and their types are varied. These are, however, mainly repetitions of those which occur with the legends ΙΤΑLΙΑ and VΙΝΞΤΛΞ. There are a few special obverse types, but even these are adaptations from Roman denarii of the period. As the coins of Papius must have been struck during B.C. 90—89, they afford some clue to the classification of the series generally, more especially of those pieces which bear the legends ΙΤΑLΙΑ and VΙΝΞΤΛΞ. On some of the coins Papius is styled "Embratur" (*Imperator*), a title which was granted to him on account of his early victories.

[2] This type, like similar pieces with the legend ΙΤΛΚΙΛ, is, as we have already shown, copied from denarii of C. Serveilius M. f., which were struck locally shortly before the war (see above, p. 322). The coins of Papius, which have the legend ΙΤΛLΙΛ on the obverse (see nos. 33, 34), are the only pieces in the series with Latin and Oscan inscriptions. They were struck in the same district as those of the same type with the legend ΛΓΤVWW, and they may have been specially issued for the use of the Marsians serving in the army of Papius. Both varieties are of the same fabric, and in each case the National Collection possesses two coins struck from the same dies.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
33	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop; below head, ITΛ LIΛ	Similar. **[Pl. xcix. 2.]** (Sambon)
34	61·0	Æ ·85	Same (*same die*).	Same (*same die*). (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
35	61·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet, ornamented with feather or aigrette, and chlamys fastened on the shoulder; behind, mark of value, X and VIꓘƎTHꓶ (downwards).	·>·HIꓠꓠꓠꓠ·> (in exergue). A man or youth kneeling front on l. knee, his head turned to l., and holding a pig, which four warriors, two on either side, touch with their swords. **[Pl. xcix. 3.]** (Nott)
36	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.[2]	
	57·5	Æ ·75	Head of Italia r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in two pieces; earring and necklace of pearls; around, between two dotted lines, ꓘHTVM·> HIꓠꓠꓠꓠ·>	A warrior standing front, head to r., wearing helmet and cloak, which is fastened at the neck, covers his legs from the hips, and falls over l. arm; he rests r. hand on spear with point downwards, and holds his sword in l.; his l. foot is placed on the upper portion of a Roman standard; on his l., a recumbent bull, facing; (similar to no. 19, p. 328); on l., VIꓘƎTHꓶ (downwards).

[Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. 2, no. 8.]

[1] The obverse type is adapted from coins of Ti. Veturius Barrus, who was a local moneyer *circ.* B.C. 93 (see above, p. 281), with the reverse the oath-scene, two warriors taking an oath over a pig held by a youth. The reverse type of the coin of Papius is similar to others already noticed, but in this instance four warriors only instead of eight are introduced. On other coins of Papius the number shown is only two (see below, p. 332, no. 39). It may be noticed that on these coins and on those showing two warriors only the standard in the centre of the reverse is omitted. The name of Papius is otherwise inscribed than on the previous coins, the final vowel being duplicated and made long. It is the nominative *Paapiis*, the final *s* being omitted (Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, p. 82).

The Hoffmann find contained two specimens of this type (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

[2] Of this coin only one specimen is known. It is in the Naples Museum (Santangelo

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type IV.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
37	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Italia l., wearing crested helmet, ornamented with crescents and annulets, and necklace; below, ΛIFTVMM · >	Similar; the warrior is three-quarters to r.; MMINIΣΠ≷ (*Safinim*) on l.; in the field, above bull, letter B (Millingen Coll.)
38	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letter. **[Pl. xcix. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type V.	
39	62·5	Æ ·8	Head of Italia l., wearing crested helmet,[2] ornamented with crescents, annulets, &c., similar to no. 37; no necklace; below, ΩVTΠΩBMƎ · ΛIFTVMM (*Mutil. Embratur*, i.e. *Imperator*).	> · IΠΠΠΠ · > (in exergue). A man with long beard kneeling towards l., head turned to r., and holding a pig, which two bearded warriors, one on either side, touch with their swords; both lean with r. hands on spears and wear short swords. **[Pl. xcix. 5.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
40	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; legend, ΩVTΠΩBMƎ · ΛIFTVIII	Similar; legend, > · IΠΠΠΠ · > **[Pl. xcix. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

coll.). Fiorelli (*Mon. ined.*, p. 18, pl. iii., no. 4) was the first to publish it. The reverse type has already been described (see above, p. 328, no. 19). The obverse is copied from the denarius of M. Acilius M. f., a moneyer of the Roman mint, who held office *circ.* B.C. 100 (see vol. i., p. 169). Carelli (*Num. ital. vet.*, p. 116, no. 24) suggests that this obverse type was selected in contempt of the cowardly conduct of the consul L. Acilius, who, when besieged in the city of Aesernia by the Marsic chief, P. Vettius Scato, escaped in the guise of a slave. Similar inferences have been drawn from other types also derived from Roman coins, but we are disposed to consider these types as simple adaptations.

[1] For the obverse type we have another adaptation from a Roman denarius, in this instance from the coins of Q. Minucius Thermus M. f., who was a local moneyer, and who appears to have held office in B.C. 90 (see above, p. 302). There are some slight variations: Italia wears a necklace, and the feather on the helmet takes the form of a succession of crescents. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. i., p. 105) was the first to recognize in the legend MMINIΣΠ≷ the genitive plural, equivalent to the Latin *Samnitium*. It occurs also in the censor inscription of Bovianum discovered in the temple at Calcatello in 1857 (Pauli, *Altital. Studien*, ii., pp. 77 f.), which will be referred to more fully later in discussing the coin of Minius Ieius (see below, p. 334). It is probable that the word *imperator* or *moneta* is to be supplied. The same form of genitive is found on autonomous coins of Aesernia, which read AIƧERNIM (Dressel, *Beschreib.*, Bd. iii., p. 55). Conway (*Ital. Dialects*, vol. i., p. 144) considers MMINIΣΠ≷ to be the Oscan ethnic adjective in the accusative singular, *i.e. ad Samnites pertinens*. The only other letter for mint-mark known appears to be Π (Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, pl. ix., no. 3; Dressel, *op. cit.*, Bd. iii., p. 60, no. 21). Millingen (*Considérations*, p. 187) thought that these coins were struck by the Samnites, when they alone maintained the struggle against Rome, and for that reason the legend *Safinim* was substituted for *Italia*.

[2] Though this head is without a necklace, it is probably intended for Italia. Carelli (*Num. ital. vet.*, p. 115, no. 21) has identified it as of Mars, and suggested that it was copied from coins of L. Julius L. f. Caesar (see vol. i., p. 209), in order to deride the consul L. Julius Caesar, who early in the war was driven out of Campania by Marius Egnatius, the Samnite general. It is more probably, like the preceding coins, copied from denarii of Q. Minucius Thermus M. f.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type VI.[1]	
41	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of youthful Bacchus or Liber r., wearing wreath of ivy, tied with fillet (similar to no. 18, p. 327); before and below, ⅁VTЯ⅁ВИƎ · ⅃ᚮTVИИ; border of dots.	IIIЯЯIII · > (in exergue). Bull r., trampling on she-wolf, which it strikes with its horn (similar to no. 18, p. 327). **[Pl. xcix. 7.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
42	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, ⅁VTЯ⅁ВИƎ · ⅃ᚮTVИИ	Similar; bull and she-wolf to l. **[Pl. xcix. 8.]** (Blacas Coll.)

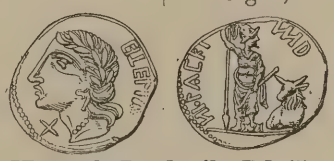
⅁И . IꓘƎVꓶ . IИ

(NUMERIUS LUCILIUS MARCI [FILIUS]?[2])

Denarius

With letter on reverse

	62·5	Æ ·85	Head of Italia l., laureate, hair collected into knot behind and falling down her neck; she wears earring of single drop and necklace; under chin, mark of value, X; behind, ꓥIꓶƎTᚮ⊐	A warrior standing front, head to r., wearing helmet and cloak, which is fastened at the neck, covers his legs from the hips, and falls over his l. arm; he rests r. hand on spear with point downwards, and holds his sword in l.; his l. foot is placed on the upper portion of a Roman standard; on his l., a recumbent bull, facing (similar to no. 19, p. 328); around from l. to r., ⅁И · IꓘƎVꓶ · IИ (*Ni. Luvki. Mr.*); [in the exergue, letter Ⱶ]



[Dressel, *Beschreib.*, Bd. iii., pl. i., no. 16.]

The legend "Embratur" is the Oscan form of "Imperator." This title was probably conferred on Papius after his victories in B.C. 90, or when the Confederates transferred the seat of the government to Aesernia after the fall of Corfinium. The reverse type, in which only two warriors (Samnites) are shown, is very similar to that on coins of Ti. Veturius Barrus (see above, p. 281). The Hoffmann find contained a specimen of this type (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

[1] These coins and those of similar type with the legend ꓥIИИƎTᚮ⊐ were probably issued about the same time. They only vary in the legends, in the absence of the wreath on the obverse, and in the bull and she-wolf on the reverse being turned to the left as well as to the right.

A specimen of this type with the bull and she-wolf to right was in the Hoffmann find (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 531).

[2] Swinton (*Philosoph. Trans.*, vol. lviii., p. 253; lxiii., p. 22) was the first to notice this coin.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			IVV . ƧIHƎI . IVV (MINIUS IEIUS MINII [FILIUS]) **Aureus**[1]	
	131·3 grs.	*AV* ·85 in.	Head of young Bacchus r., wearing wreath of ivy, tied with fillet.	IVV·ƧIHƎI·IVV (in exergue). Attributes of the worship of Bacchus; the cista mystica, on which is placed the skin of a fawn (*nebris*), and against which rests a thyrsus, tied with a fillet.

[Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. iii., no. 1.]

In the first instance, owing to the worn state of the specimen under examination, he read the name on the reverse as M. or Ni. Luponius, whom he identified with the Lucanian leader, M. Lamponius, mentioned by Appian (*Bell. civ.*, i. 40, 90, 93). Later, from a better preserved example then in the possession of Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, he proposed to read the name as *Ni. Lufius* or *Luvvius Mer.* (*Merrix* or *Meddix*, denoting the chief magistrate of the Oscans or Samnites). Mérimée (*Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 103), having interpreted the letters ⅁VV as MR (*Marii*), identified the name as "Numerius Luvius, son of Marcus," an Italiote chief, of whom history makes no mention. "Or," he adds, "may it be of the Lucanian chief, M. Lamponius, or rather the Samnite Cluentius, whose praenomen is given by Appian as Aulus, and by Eutropius as Lucius, and whom Diodorus designates as Tiberius Clepitius." Friedländer (*Osk. Münz.*, p. 77) transliterated the inscription as *Ni. Luvkl. Mr.*, and Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 107) as *Niumeres Louci(es) M(a)r(a)s* (*Numerius Lucius Marii filius*), but there is no mention by any ancient author of a Numerius Lucius or Lucilius Mr. f. amongst those who commanded for the Confederates during the Social war (Mérimée, *Études sur l'Hist. rom.*, vol. i., pp. 135-137). As the legends are in Oscan characters it may be concluded that the general in whose name these coins were issued was in command of a portion of the Samnite army in the south-west district.

There is some uncertainty about the last letter of the nomen, whether it is I or ⅃, as on all the specimens known its base is wanting. The name may therefore be Lucius or Lucilius. Only five specimens of this coin are recorded: in the Berlin collection (2), at Paris, at Naples (Santangelo coll.), and in the Hunter Museum. A variety at Berlin has the mint-letter Ƨ in the exergue (Dressel, *Beschreib.*, Bd. iii., p. 59, no. 20), where it is also mentioned that one of the two specimens in the collection was formerly in the Northwick cabinet, and that the other was purchased in London, November 12, 1855, at a public auction.

[1] The exceptional circumstances connected with this unique coin, more especially its issue at a period when no gold money was struck in Rome or in Italy, and its type, at one time raised considerable doubt as to its genuineness. The coin belonged successively to the Roman dealer, Capranesi, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nott, and Thomas Thomas, both well-known English collectors. At the sale of the Thomas collection in 1844 it was purchased by the Duc de Luynes, who bequeathed it to the French cabinet. In the catalogue of the Thomas sale (no. 17), which was compiled by Thomas Burgon, an eminent authority on numismatics, it is described as *false*, this being at the time the general opinion of Italian antiquaries, who included Riccio amongst their number (*Mon. di Citt.*, Append., pp. 2, 13). Subsequent critical examinations of the coin have, however, reversed this opinion, and on grounds of style and fabric and the correctness of the Oscan legend, it is now generally considered to be authentic (Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, p. 73; Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 107; Bompois, *op. cit.*, pp. 27 f.). It weighs 131·3 grs. (8·49 grammes), and its type is a direct copy of copper coins of Amisus in Pontus, which are assigned to the reign of Mithradates the Great, B.C. 121—63 (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Pontus*, pl. iii., nos. 7-9). This similarity of type furnishes a solution to the mystery which formerly surrounded the *motif* of this piece.

In B.C. 88, after the Allies had suffered many defeats, an embassy was sent by the Samnites

SERIES IV.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without legends[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
			With number on reverse	
43	59·0	*AR* ·75	Head of Italia l., laureate, wearing earring of single drop and necklace.	A youth kneeling front at the foot of a standard with flag and holding a pig, towards which eight warriors, four on each side, point their swords (similar to no. 1, p. 323); in the exergue, number II **[Pl. xcix. 9.]** (Sambon)

to Mithradates asking for assistance against the Romans, and at the same time inviting him to renew the expedition of Hannibal with the prospect of greater success (Mérimée, *Etudes sur l'Hist. rom.*, vol. i., p. 205). The embassy was received with much favour by the Pontic king at Amisus, where he had established his residence alternately with Sinope. But the mission failed, as the answer given to the appeal was vague and tantamount to a refusal; Mithradates promising to come to Italy so soon as he had completed the subjugation of his revolted Asiatic provinces.

It was evidently to commemorate this event that this coin was issued, and out of compliment to Mithradates the type selected for it was that of one of his own coins, and the standard of weight that of his own gold staters. At what particular time this coin was struck may still be considered an open question. If before the departure of the embassy for Italy, it would have served as a present to the king on its arrival in Pontus; if on its return, it might have been issued as a memorial. Bompois (*op. cit.*, p. 40), however, was of opinion that the issue of this piece did not happen on either of these occasions, but that it was actually struck at Amisus immediately after the arrival of the embassy. Its fabric and style and the high relief of the design certainly support the opinion of Bompois. Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, p. 107) believed that the coin was issued by "Minatius" Ieius on his return to Italy in order to sustain the courage of the Confederates, to call to their minds the promises of Mithradates, and to make them believe that the gold from which it was struck had been brought back by the embassy from Asia. There are other coins, in silver, which commemorate the arrival of the embassy in Pontus (see below, p. 337, nos. 48, 49), but these must have been issued in Italy during the absence of the embassy or on its return.

The name of Minius Ieius is not recorded in Roman history, nor does it appear in the list of generals who took part in the Social war. It may, however, be inferred that he was at the head of the embassy which visited Pontus, and he may have been connected with the Aieius Marius whose name occurs in the Oscan censor inscription which was found near Bovianum, and to which reference has already been made (see above, p. 332, and Pauli, *Altital. Studien*, vol. ii., pp. 76 f.). This inscription records that Aieius Marius gave large sums to the temple of the Samnites in that city, by means of which the censor was able to defray the expense of a door or gate, a vestibule, a roof, and an altar, around which was placed a strong paling. The embassy may have started on its expedition from Bovianum, of which city Minius Ieius was probably a citizen.

[1] The date of the issue of these uninscribed coins is somewhat uncertain. Reasons for not assigning them to a period after the practical closing of the war have already been stated (see above, p. 321), and besides these the style and execution of such pieces as those having for obverse type the head of one of the Dioscuri, and for the reverse Italia in a biga, will scarcely admit of the argument that they were produced by the Samnites when driven back into their mountain homes. As some of the types occur on other coins of the series, which must have appeared not later than B.C. 88, it seems probable that we have in this money without legends the contemporary issues of some of the smaller and less important cities, which declared themselves in favour of the cause of the Confederates and joined with them in the struggle to resist the oppressive rule of Rome.

[2] This type has already been met with in three separate instances, with the legend ITALIA

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
44	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number IIII
45	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number Λ (V) (Sambon)
46	56·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number IIIIX (XIIII) (Millingen Coll.)
47	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX (Blacas Coll.)

Type II.[1]

With number on reverse

	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Italia l., wearing crested helmet and aegis; behind, stands Victory, who crowns her with wreath.	A warrior standing front, head to r., wearing helmet and cloak, which is fastened at the neck, covers his legs from the hips and falls over his l. arm; he rests r. hand on spear with point downwards, and holds his sword in l.; his l. foot is placed on the upper portion of a Roman standard; on his l., forepart of bull r., recumbent; on his r., tree, to which four shields are attached; in the exergue, number IIIIV

[Bompois, *Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pl. iii., no. 11.]

---

or VIꓘƎTHꓛ (see above, pp. 323, 327), and with the name of the Marsic general, Q. Pompaedius Silo (see above, p. 329). As the majority of those coins have legends in Latin, and as these uninscribed pieces bear Roman numerals for mint-marks, they should be assigned to the district of the Marsi, or to that of some other Latin-speaking community. Since the inhabitants of the northern districts had submitted before the end of B.C. 88, their issue cannot have occurred later than that date.

The numerals as mint-marks do not appear to have exceeded XX (Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, vol. i., p. 134). They are simply mint-marks, sometimes inscribed backwards or upside down, and not signs of value, as Olivieri, Mérimée, and others have conjectured them to be. Olivieri also interpreted IΛX (XVI) as PAX.

A specimen of this type was in the Hoffmann find (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 530).

[1] The obverse type is evidently adapted from denarii struck at the mint at Rome. The bust of Minerva wearing a crested helmet and the aegis is found on coins of P. Servilius M. f.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
48	65·1	AR ·8	Bust of Italia r., wearing crested helmet and aegis; behind stands Victory, who crowns her with wreath (similar to the preceding).	Two male figures grasping r. hands, both in military dress; the one on the l. holds a spear in his l. hand; the other on r. appears to be holding a round object in his l.; he has just quitted a vessel, on the forepart of which are shown a sceptre bound with a fillet and two spears with shields; in the exergue, letter Λ **[Pl. xcix. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			With number on reverse	
49	61·7	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; in the exergue, number II **[Pl. xcix. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)

Rullus, who filled the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 89 (see vol. i., p. 230), whilst the helmeted head of Roma crowned by Victory is met with on others of C. Terentinus Lucanus issued at an earlier date (see vol. i., p. 103). The reverse type is similar to that on coins with the legend VIVETHI (see above, p. 328), or with the name of C. Papius Mutilus (see above, p. 331), but with the addition of the tree, to which shields are attached. As this addition evidently refers to the victories of the Confederates this coin must have been struck not later than B.C. 88. The bull also is turned to the right and not facing. The mint-marks being Roman numerals, not Oscan letters, this issue should be given to a Latin-speaking district. Varieties have the numbers IIV, IIIV, and XI in the exergue (Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, p. 79). This type is very rare, and only four specimens appear to be known, two of which are in the Paris cabinet, the others in the Berlin Museum.

[1] Cavedoni (*Bull. arch. nap.*, Ann. v., p. 8) was the first to recognize in this reverse type a record of the visit of the embassy from the Confederates to Mithradates. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 274) had identified it as relating to the alliance between the Samnite leader, Pontius Telesinus, and Marius on his return from Africa in B.C. 87 (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 90), when the democratic party in Rome united their cause with that of the remnant of the insurgent Italians (Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 296). The type, however, will not quite bear this solution. Ancient writers do not say what was the extent of the promises offered to Mithradates on the part of the Confederates if they obtained the assistance demanded, for Diodorus Siculus (*Reliquiae*, xxxvii. 2) only relates that when the Italians asked him to come to Italy with his army to assist them against the Roman republic, he answered that he would do so as soon as he had subdued his Asiatic provinces. The type is capable of two interpretations. Either it commemorates the arrival of the embassy in Pontus, or it may have been intended to disseminate the belief amongst the Confederates that Mithradates was actually coming to their aid. In the first instance the figure on the right would be the ambassador, represented as bearing gifts to the king; in the second, it would be Mithradates himself bearing a globe, the emblem of kingly power. The presence of the sceptre with the fillet, which is similar to that on the aureus described above (see p. 334), seems to favour the latter interpretation.

As the obverse type is similar to that of denarii of Type II., and as the mint-marks consist of a Latin letter or numerals, this issue must also have occurred in one of the northern provinces. Λ, or its variant Λ, appears to be the only letter known as a mint-mark, but the numbers extend at least to XII (Friedländer, *Osk. Münz.*, p. 84).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
50	59·2	Æ ·7	Bust of one of the Dioscuri r., wearing pileus, laureate and surmounted by star, and chlamys fastened on the shoulder.	Italia, or Minerva, draped and wearing crested helmet, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds spear and reins in r. hand, and shield in extended l.; below horses, letter T **[Pl. xcix. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			With symbol on reverse	
51	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, symbol, bucranium placed on its side; below, exergual line. **[Pl. xcix. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
52	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; below horses, symbol, bucranium, upright; on l., ••; no exergual line. **[Pl. xcix. 14.]**

[1] The types of these denarii appear to be original, as no precise parallel is to be found on any of the Roman series. The head on the obverse is very similar to those of the Dioscuri on coins of Rhegium (see Garrucci, *Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. cxv., nos. 11, 19, 20). The reverse type may have been suggested by that of Victory in a biga, or by the coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus, &c., which have for reverse type a biga with an armed figure holding a shield in the left hand, and hurling a spear with the right (see vol. i., p. 184). The Duc de Luynes (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1841, p. 129), and Bompois (*Types monét. de la Guerre Sociale*, pp. 52 f.), have identified the bust on the obverse as that of Vulcan; but it appears to be rather of one of the Dioscuri, the pileus being surmounted by a star. In support of his identification Bompois (*op. cit.*, p. 53) cites coins of Aesernia, on which the head of Vulcan is depicted wearing a laureate pileus, sometimes accompanied by his usual symbol the tongs, but his cap is never surmounted by a star. As the cult of the Dioscuri was held in special veneration by the inhabitants of the Italian States, and as in adopting the types of Roman coins for their own money the Confederates selected those representing these heroes, it seems much more probable that the bust on the obverse is that of one of the Dioscuri than of Vulcan. Since these coins evidently refer to the victories of the Confederates, they must have been issued before the close of the war.

The mint-marks, consisting of letters, symbols, numbers, and dots, prove that this issue was somewhat extensive, and of longer duration than some of the others without legends. Bompois (*op. cit.*, p. 62, pl. iii., no. 10) describes and figures a specimen in the Paris collection on which three dots are arranged in line above the head on the obverse, and the same number are placed triangularly on the reverse. He thereupon supposes them to be marks of value indicating that the coin was of the intrinsic value of three scruples, and he enters into a long discussion on the point, extending over several pages. The dots on the reverse are, however, not marks of value but only mint-marks, since on one specimen described above only two are seen (see no. 52), and those on the obverse are only intended to indicate the points of the leaves of the wreath. This is clearly shown on two of the coins above described (see pl. xcix., nos. 12, 14). It is therefore a mere accident that in one instance three dots were placed in line. Other symbols not met with on coins in the National Collection are the heads of a satyr and a ram, the latter being accompanied by the letter ∃, which may be an imperfectly formed Ǝ, and not the Oscan form of V, as all the other mint-marks are either Roman letters or a numeral. (Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, vol. i., p. 135). It is probable that these coins were also issued in one of the northern districts where the Latin language was used.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol and number on reverse	
53	65·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, symbol, star, and number III; no exergual line. **[Pl. xcix. 15.]**
			Type V.[1]	
			With number (?) on obverse	
54	59·6	Æ ·8	Bust of Italia l., wearing crested helmet and aegis; behind, I	Hercules wearing lion's skin, which falls from his head and is girt about his hips, standing front, head to l.; he places his r. hand on the head of a recumbent bull facing, and rests his l. on spear with the point downwards. **[Pl. xcix. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The cult of Hercules amongst the Sabines was of a somewhat special character. He was worshipped as the god Semo Sancus, the reported founder of Reate, and its first king (see Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed. vol. ii., p. 276). He was also the father of Sabus, from whom the Sabine nation took its name. A special class of priests was set apart for the cult of this divinity, who were called *cupenci* (Servius, *Virg. Aen.*, xii. 538—*Sciendum cupencum Sabinorum lingua sacerdotem vocari—sunt autem cupenci Herculis sacerdotes*). The reverse type admits of the same interpretation as that which shows a warrior instead of Hercules. It represents the god or hero and the Sabellian ox resting after their recent successes, a type which would scarcely warrant the attribution of these coins to a date later than B.C. 88. The obverse type, like that of Type II., is adopted from the denarii of P. Servilius M. f. Rullus, which were struck at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 89 (see vol. i., p. 230).

The mark I on the obverse behind the head of Italia may be a number, but there are no variations. The fabric of the coin shows that it may have been issued by the Samnites. It is very rare, only three specimens being recorded, viz. those in the British Museum, the French cabinet, and the Maddalena collection (Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Ital.*, p. 136).

COINAGES OF THE PROVINCES

In the preceding pages we have dealt with the coinages of the Roman Republic, which were struck in Italy inside and outside the capital. With them have been included two other series, the Romano-Campanian and Social War coinages, which, though not forming an integral part of the Republican money proper, were more or less directly connected with it. We have now to turn our attention to those coinages which form a component part of the Roman Republican series in types, denominations, and standard of weight, but which were struck in the various provinces outside the Italian Peninsula. They extended practically throughout the Roman Empire from west to east, and they have been separated into the following geographical series—Spain, Gaul, the East (which includes Greece and Asia Minor), Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca. They form a distinct class from those issued at the Roman mint, and also from the local coinages of Italy, as they do not bear the names of ordinary moneyers but those of the generals who were in command of the Roman armies, or of their legates, propraetors, quaestors, proquaestors, or others to whom they delegated their authority. They are usually designated "military coinages," on account of their having been struck mainly for the use of the armies in the field. In this respect they are analogous to the local coinages of Italy. Their issue was, however, not instituted till that of the local money had ceased. These coinages comprise also the extensive issues of the triumvirs Antony and Octavius.

We do not include in these military coinages those of gold, silver, and bronze which were struck by the governors of provinces, or by their quaestors, some of which, however, may have been of a quasi-military character. These were based on local standards of weights, and do not therefore form a part of the Roman monetary system. To such issues belong the small bronze money of Sicily, Spain, and Macedonia, bearing the names of quaestors, the Macedonian tetradrachms with the names of the governors and also of their quaestors, and the cistophori of Asia and Cilicia also with the names of the governors.[1] The most remarkable coin of this class is the unique stater of the consul, T. Quinctius Flamininus, issued by him in B.C. 197 after his victory over the Macedonians at the battle of Cynoscephalae. It shows on the obverse his own portrait, and on the reverse Victory holding a wreath and a palm-branch, and his name, T·QVINCTI. This coin was struck on the Macedonian gold standard, and the reverse type was borrowed from the stater of Alexander the Great.[2]

Institution of the Coinages.—It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that this provincial military money was instituted in the three principal divisions of the empire, West, North, and East, at about the same time. The coinage in

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 59, 60.

[2] Babelon, vol. ii., p. 391.

the West originated with the war in Spain with Sertorius, B.C. 82—72; that in the North with the revolt of the Gauls, B.C. 82; and that in the East with the first Mithradatic war, B.C. 82—80. The issues in the West were those of C. Annius Luscus, the pro-consul, of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, his successor in the command, and of Cn. Pompey the Great, the colleague of the latter. C. Annius Luscus delegated his authority to his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius; Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius struck coins in his name only; and Pompey also delegated his authority to his quaestor, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, his own name not appearing on the coins. In these issues are represented the three chief classes of which this military money is constituted. First, that which bears the name of the general in command and his delegates; secondly, that which gives the name of the general only; and thirdly, that on which the name of the delegate appears to the exclusion of that of the general. In Gaul in B.C. 82 the only coinage is that of the imperator, C. Valerius Flaccus, who was in command of the expedition against the revolting natives; and in the East in B.C. 82—80 those of Sulla, his proquaestor, L. Manlius, and his quaestor, A. Manlius.

The formula, EX S.C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), which occurs on most of these coinages, shows that they were struck under the express sanction of the Senate, and that their issue was not an unconstitutional act on the part of those whose names appear on the coins.[1] Even in an early stage this formula is sometimes omitted, for example, on the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius and on those of Sulla and his quaestors; but these omissions may have been due to the circumstance that the generals-in-chief knew that they were acting within the limit of their jurisdiction, and that it was not necessary for them to show that they had been invested with the right of striking money.[2] The coinages of Sulla in gold and silver may have been considered to come under a special category. They were not struck for the payment of an army actually in the field, but as bounty to the soldiers who had by their valour brought a campaign extending over several years to a successful issue. The occasion must have filled the hearts of Sulla's soldiers with pride when they found themselves rewarded with the fine gold pieces, the like of which probably their eyes had never beheld before.

In introducing this provincial money the Senate may have had two objects in view: one, the convenience of paying the armies when on active service and the consequent relief of the central mint at Rome; the other, the establishment of a local currency on the Roman standard, a mark or sign of the sovereign power which was claimed over the districts in which this money was to pass in currency. It was, as we have already remarked,[3] a policy which Rome had adopted for a long period in Italy, and which she now extended to her provinces. In the East (Greece and Asia Minor) there must still have existed a considerable local currency in silver and bronze, and in some districts possibly in gold,[4] which could be made available for the use of the Roman legions; but in

---

[1] Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the quaestor of Pompey, adds to his name the title of *Curator denariis flandis* (see below, p. 359, no. 57).

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 61.

[3] See above, p. 144.

[4] It was about this time that Mithradates struck gold money at Athens, Pergamum and Ephesus (Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 106; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Pontus*, p. xxvi.; and Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 153).

Spain the native silver currency, though approaching in type and weight the Roman denarius, was scarce and somewhat debased; and in Gaul the coinages were Greek in their origin, both in respect of type and weight, and besides they were also much debased. By receiving payment in the current coin of his native land the soldier would on his return be furnished with the means of at once procuring the ordinary necessaries of life.

Revival of the Coinages.—From the time of the close of the Sertorian war in B.C. 72 till B.C. 50 there are no Roman coins in any metal which can be assigned to provincial issue, if we except the gold pieces of Pompey, which were probably struck in B.C. 61, after his successful expedition against the Pirates, and at the close of the third Mithradatic war, under conditions similar to those of Sulla already referred to. The gold coins of Pompey are those which have for the obverse type the head of Africa between a lituus and a one-handled jug, and the legend MAGNVS; and on the reverse Pompey in a triumphal quadriga and the legend PRO·COS.[1] Julius Caesar was the first to resuscitate the provincial coinages at the termination of his long and victorious campaigns in Gaul. The coins then struck by him are the denarii, which bear his name, CAESAR, and an elephant on the obverse and the emblems of the pontificate on the reverse.[2] This revival was due to the circumstance, that when Caesar announced in B.C. 50 his intention of standing for the consulship, the Pompeian party, which was then dominant in the Senate, required of him to lay down the command of his army, as the Gaulish war was finished, and to come to Rome as a private individual. As his enemy Cato had declared openly that he would bring Caesar to trial so soon as he arrived in Rome, he refused to accept the conditions proposed, but at once crossed into Cisalpine Gaul to await the outcome of events. In order to preserve the goodwill of his veterans Caesar distributed large sums of money amongst them, and for this purpose he struck these silver coins, as no doubt supplies were not forthcoming from the capital. The issue must have been a very large one, since even now they are amongst the most common pieces in the Roman republican series. This act of Caesar was repeated by him so soon as he arrived in Rome, for having seized upon the treasury he struck money both in gold and silver, placing, as in the case of the Gaulish pieces, his name only on it.[3] From this time till the dissolution of the triumvirate by the death of Antony in B.C. 31, there is an almost continuous series of provincial coinages, which illustrate and mark the greater military movements which took place during that period.

The example set by Caesar was quickly followed by similar action on the part of the Pompeian party. In B.C. 49 the consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, struck coins at first in Sicily and then in the East, and Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro in Spain. Later, in B.C. 47—46, we have the issues of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and M. Porcius Cato in Africa; and in B.C. 46—44 those of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in Spain. In the meantime Caesar himself struck coins in his own name—in Spain on two occasions, B.C. 49 and 45; in the East, B.C. 48—47; and in Africa, B.C. 46.

There is one very important point which must be kept in view in connection

---

[1] See below, p. 464. [2] See below, p. 390. [3] See vol. i., pp. 505 f.

with the provincial coinages as exemplified by Count de Salis's classification. It is that, with the exception of the extraordinary coinage struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49, none was issued at the Roman mint from that date to B.C. 37 inclusive without the names either of the properly-appointed moneyers or those of some specially authorized officers of the state, such as praetors or praefects. Any coins with legends at variance with this general rule are here attributed to the provincial issues. The same occurred again during B.C. 16—3, when there was at Rome a succession, year by year, of triumvirates of the mint (see above, p. 43).

After the death of Julius Caesar the provincial coinages centred mainly in the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, more especially in the first two. On the first division of the Roman Empire in B.C. 43 Antony took Gaul on both sides of the Alps; Octavius, Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily; and Lepidus, Gallia Narbonensis and Spain. Antony alone at first appears to have issued money in the district assigned to him, but to his own name and portrait he added those of his colleagues. In the following year, B.C. 42, after the war with Brutus and Cassius, under a new arrangement Antony assumed the government of the eastern provinces, Octavius that of the western, and to Lepidus was given Africa. Antony thereupon transferred his issues to the East, Octavius instituted his own in Gaul, but as Lepidus remained in Rome he did not strike any money in Africa till after the third division of the empire in B.C. 40, when the arrangement of B.C. 42 was more definitely carried out. In the meantime there had been other special issues, more particularly those of Brutus and Cassius and their legates in the East, B.C. 43—42, and of Sextus Pompey in Sicily, B.C. 42—36. Antony also delegated his authority to his legates, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, L. Munatius Plancus, and others, who included his pro-quaestors, quaestors, and *praefecti classis*. In Gaul Octavius pursued the same policy, but in a modified degree, exceptions being only met with in the case of L. Cornelius Balbus, Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa.

The defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus, B.C. 36, and the deposition of Lepidus in the same year, put an end to the issues in Sicily and Africa. Those of Gaul and the East, which only remained, were still in the hands of Octavius and Antony till the battle of Actium, when the former was left without a rival. From that time, as in the case of Italy, the coinages were mainly of an imperial character. There were, however, two exceptions, viz., the issues of Publius Carisius, the legate of Augustus in Spain, B.C. 24—22, and those of L. Pinarius Scarpus in Cyrenaïca, who had previously acted as legate to Antony in that district, B.C. 31—27. The approximate dates of the closing of these provincial issues are—in Sicily and Africa, B.C. 36; in Cyrenaïca, B.C. 27; in Spain, B.C. 22; and in the East, B.C. 18. Gaul alone continued to strike money of Roman types and standard down to and after B.C. 3; and at some time later, during the reign of Augustus, mints were revived in Spain.

Between the provincial coins struck from B.C. 50 and those of previous date there is one notable difference; it is the absence of any mention of senatorial authority for their issue. As the denarii of Julius Caesar, which are assigned to the end of his campaigns in Gaul, *circ.* B.C. 50, could not under the existing state of affairs have been struck under the special sanction of the Senate, it is evident

that he assumed a right which constitutionally he may not have been entitled to exercise. This assumed power was repeated by Caesar when he entered Rome in the following year and seized on the bullion in the State treasury. From that time with or without the special sanction of the Senate the generals and others seemed to have claimed a right to issue money for the payment of their legions. The coinages in Africa of Scipio and Cato in B.C. 47—46 could not have been issued under any senatorial sanction; nor those of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in Spain in B.C. 46—44; nor those of Brutus and Cassius in the East in B.C. 43—42; nor also those of Sextus Pompey in Sicily in B.C. 42—36. To these may even be added the early issues of the triumvirs. As great care was taken to adjust the gold and silver money to the standard of weight and fineness of that issued at the Roman mint, the Senate would seem to have tacitly consented to its currency with its own struck in the Capitol. This is shown by the evidence of finds, since those discovered in Italy contained provincial coins in considerable numbers.

Denominations.—The metals in which these coins were struck were gold, silver, and bronze or copper. The gold pieces consisted of the aureus and the half-aureus; the silver, of the denarius and the quinarius; and the bronze or copper, at first of the as only, but later of the sestertius and its divisions to the sextans. Though the aureus was first struck at the Roman mint by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49, it had been introduced at an earlier date in the provinces, viz., in the East under Sulla and Pompey and in Spain during the Sertorian war. These instances are exceptional, and it is not till after the formation of the triumvirate that a regular gold currency is instituted in the provinces. The principal silver coin was, as at Rome, the denarius. The half-aureus and the quinarius occur but rarely, and not till after the death of Julius Caesar. The denarius throughout preserved its standard of $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, but the aureus varied a good deal in weight at various epochs. Those of Sulla average $\frac{1}{30}$ of the Roman pound, those of Pompey $\frac{1}{36}$, those of Julius Caesar (at Rome) $\frac{1}{38}$, those of the period of the triumvirate $\frac{1}{40}$, and those of Augustus $\frac{1}{42}$. The weight of these gold coins appears to have depended mainly on the supply of the metal. Sulla had amassed great wealth and booty during the first Mithradatic war; and so had Pompey in his successes over the Pirates and Mithradates. When Caesar returned from his Gaulish expedition he brought with him so much gold that it was exchanged throughout Italy and the provinces at 3000 sesterces to the pound. During the time of the triumvirate the supply was less abundant, and in consequence the weight of the aureus fell considerably, and was still further reduced in the early days of the Empire. The ratio of gold and silver at various epochs appears to have been as follows:—under Sulla, 1 : 9; under Pompey, 1 : $10\frac{5}{7}$; under Julius Caesar, 1 : $11\frac{1}{42}\frac{3}{2}$; under the triumvirate, 1 : 12; and under Augustus, 1 : $12\frac{1}{2}$.

An interesting feature in connection with the bronze and copper money is that it was struck in the provinces at a time when none was issued at the Roman mint. In dealing with the coinage of the Roman mint it was shown that, with the exception of an unsuccessful attempt made in B.C. 45—44, there was a total suspension of the issue of bronze money from B.C. 82 to B.C. 15 (see vol. i., pp. 317, 499, and above, p. 45). In the provinces, however, various attempts were made to establish the currency in the baser metal, though in each case it was of short duration. In

Spain Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey struck the as of the old type,[1] and of the uncial standard, which had been abandoned at the Roman mint since B.C. 89.[2] In the East, *circ.* B.C. 40 and 36, Antony introduced copper and bronze coinages, based on the semuncial and quarter-uncial standards, and consisting of the sestertius, tripondius or tressis, dupondius, as, semis and sextans,[3] a system partially adopted at Rome at a later period. In Gaul about the same time Octavius instituted a bronze coinage,[4] and later in B.C. 23—22 copper coins were struck in Spain and also in Gaul, *circ.* B.C. 10. Details of these issues in each case will be given with the descriptions of the coins.

TYPES.—The types of the provincial coins are even more of a personal nature than those of the Roman mint; that is, personal to those who actually issued the coins, or who delegated their authority to others. Many, also, refer to current events. The coins of Sulla and Pompey record their triumphs; those of Julius Caesar chiefly his victories in Gaul; those of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey either the victories of their father, Pompey the Great, or events more intimately connected with themselves (the landing of Cnaeus in Spain, and the victories of Sextus in Sicily); those of Brutus and Cassius their successes in Greece and the East after the murder of Julius Caesar; and similarly those of the triumvirs, who showed a particular inclination not only to exhibit their own portraits but also those of their colleagues. Somewhat exceptional pieces are those of Antony, which give the portraits of Octavia and Cleopatra. The legates, quaestors, proquaestors, praetors, and propraetors usually chose subjects which relate specially to the commanders under whom they served; but in some instances, not, however, numerous, they followed the custom of the moneyers of the Roman mint and recorded traditions connected with the history of their own families. These are, however, exceptional. One of the chief innovations in the provincial series is the general introduction of portraiture. This was after the foundation of the triumvirate. In the account of the coinage of the Roman mint[5] it was shown that the first portrait of a living person introduced in the Roman coinage was that of Julius Caesar in B.C. 44. This exceptional honour was due to a special decree of the Senate. In the same year, probably in conformity with a similar decree, we have the portrait of Antony. These instances, though exceptional, served as precedents, for from that time the main obverse types of the coinages of the triumvirs present their portraits. Besides these we have portraits of Brutus on coins struck by him in Greece, of Sextus Pompey in Sicily, of Q. Labienus in Asia, and others.[6] When at a somewhat later date the powers of the triumvirs were recognised by the Senate, their portraits were placed on the coinages issued at the Roman mint, and subsequently the prevailing obverse type of the Roman coinage, both at Rome and in the provinces, gives the portrait of Octavius as Caesar or Augustus, thus rendering it absolutely of a regal or imperial nature.

CLASSIFICATION.—In assigning the coinages to the various provinces the chief criteria used by Count de Salis were the same as in his arrangement of those struck

[1] See below, pp. 367, 371. [2] See vol. i., p. 241. [3] See below, pp. 510 f.
[4] See below, p. 412. [5] See vol. i., p. 500.
[6] Cassius alone was absolutely faithful to the republican tradition, and there is no numismatic portrait of him.

in Italy, viz., historical data, fabric and style, finds of coins, and, later, portraiture. Throughout, and particularly from B.C. 50 to the close of the triumvirate, the coinages assigned to the provinces illustrate the principal events in Roman history, more especially in connection with the districts in which they occurred. These data are supplied chiefly by the types of the coins and the legends which they bear. In addition, the coins are mostly of a fabric and style totally different from those of the money struck at the Roman mint. For instance, if we compare the early issues of Sulla in the East, those struck in Spain during the war with Sertorius, and also those of C. Valerius Flaccus minted in Gaul with contemporary coinages of the Roman mint, the differences of fabric are so marked that it is at once evident that they form a class absolutely distinct from the money of the Roman mint. The same may be observed of the issues of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and of M. Porcius Cato in Africa, of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in Spain, of Brutus and Cassius in the East, and more especially of the numerous and varied coinages of Antony and Octavius, whether struck in Gaul or in the East.

In a classification, which is geographical and also chronological, many difficulties present themselves, especially when the types of the coins do not supply the necessary evidence, and when the attribution of coins to a particular district rests almost solely on fabric. One of the earliest instances is met with in the issues of Julius Caesar, which are assigned to Gaul, Spain, the East, and Africa. These coins bear no distinctive mark of the district in which they were issued; yet it would be impossible to put side by side those with the reverse types, emblems of the pontificate (two issues), the Gaulish trophy and Aeneas and Anchises. One fact is evident, that they were not struck at Rome, and so must belong to provincial issues. In some instances finds supply us with data, but in most we have to trust to fabric. The same criteria have to be applied to the coinages of the triumvirs Antony and Octavius, more especially to those given to Gaul and the East. A critical examination of these coins reveals great differences, not only in style and fabric, but also in the portraits of these two members of the triumvirate. Those of Antony attributed to Gaul, which were the first issued in his name, show a small head in high relief and carefully modelled. On those given to the East we have an entirely different style of portrait, though the features and likeness undergo no great change. The head is much larger, so that it fills nearly the whole of the field within the legend, and it is in low relief. These characteristics apply, in a measure, also to the portrait of Octavius. His early coins, which were also struck in Gaul, are similar in style to those of Antony, but the head is not so small, and the hair is more delicately indicated. Later, from B.C. 36, the portrait becomes more assimilated to that on the money of the Roman mint, but it is usually in lower relief; the features bear a stiff and conventional cast, and the general details are sketchily executed. When compared with the coins struck at Rome these differences are at once perceptible. As many of the reverse types used for the Gaulish pieces by Octavius after he became Augustus are only copies of those struck at Rome, these differences, often somewhat minute, have to be carefully noted in any attempt to separate the two series. The coins of Augustus attributed to the East supply us with still another portrait, which in delicacy of

execution is often superior to that on the Roman and Gaulish pieces. The head, more especially that shown on the gold pieces, is modelled with great skill and precision.

Finds of Coins.—The evidence of the issue of coins in the provinces which can be extracted from finds is somewhat meagre. This is due mainly to the circumstance that, though numerous hoards have been unearthed in Spain, Gaul, and the East (Greece), our information as to their contents is so incomplete that, for geographical purposes, they are of little service. There are only three Spanish finds of Roman coins of any importance relating to this period of which particulars have been supplied. These were discovered at Cazlona, Oliva, and Liria.[1] The first two were buried some years before B.C. 82, when the provincial coinages began; but that of Liria, which was not concealed till *circ.* B.C. 44, contained specimens of all the Spanish issues down to the time of Sextus Pompey, B.C. 44. Of finds in France we have also the analyses of only three; they are those of Arbanats, Chantenay, and Beauvoisin.[2] It will be seen from the Tables of Finds that we can gather but little from these. Of hoards discovered in Greece there is no record, but there must have been an extensive circulation of Roman money there, more particularly of silver, and owing to the constant movements of the troops, especially during the triumvirate, a good deal of treasure must have been buried.[3] In some cases, however, finds enable us to determine the dates and even the sequence of the issues, and in no series has this evidence proved more useful than in that which is assigned to Spain, where several attributions which might have remained doubtful have been determined with a considerable degree of certainty (see below, pp. 350, 351). This subject will be more fully dealt with in each individual case, and it will then be shown that finds for chronology are often quite as important in connection with the provincial issues as with those which emanated from the Roman mint.

Mint-Places.—There is one more point which will be considered in describing the coins. It is the localities or mints at which they were struck. In dealing with the local money of Italy the debased fabric of many of the coins was suggestive of their being of the nature of camp-coins, i.e. that they were actually struck in the camps of the legions for whose use they were intended. The continuity of fabric in many of the provincial issues, especially those assigned to Gaul and the East, indicates that mints were set up by the Romans in certain cities, and that some continued in operation for a considerable time. This is very noticeable in the coinages of Antony and Octavius struck in Gaul, and in those of Brutus, Cassius, and Antony which are given to the East. Attempts, when sufficient reasons can be adduced, will be made to locate the issue of the provincial coins. In some cases the attributions can only be conjectural; but in many we have both historical and numismatic evidence which puts the matter beyond dispute.

---

[1] Vol. i., pp. 190, 191, 502.

[2] Vol. i., p. 562, and above, pp. 5, 6.

[3] A find occurred recently in Greece of Roman silver coins struck during the triumvirate. It contained numerous examples of the issues of Brutus and Cassius and of Mark Antony. It was quickly dispersed, but a considerable portion found its way to England, where the owner was able to dispose of it speedily. Any numismatic and historical evidence that could have been supplied by this hoard was therefore lost.

COINAGE OF SPAIN

The coinages which are attributed to Spain may be divided into the following chronological groups or periods:—

i. The war with Sertorius, B.C. 82—72. The issues are: (i.) of the proconsul, Caius Annius Luscus, in his own name and in those of his quaestors, Lucius Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis and Caius Tarquitius P. f., B.C. 82—80; (ii.) of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius, B.C. 79—77; and (iii.) of Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the quaestor of Pompey the Great, B.C. 76—72.

ii. The Civil war between the generals of Pompey and Julius Caesar, B.C. 49. The issues are of Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro, the proquaestors of Pompey, and of Julius Caesar himself.

iii. The second Civil war between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties, B.C. 46—44. This epoch comprises the following issues: (i.) of Cnaeus Pompey and his proquaestors, Marcus Poblicius and Marcus Minatius Sabinus, B.C. 46—45; (ii.) of Julius Caesar, B.C. 45; and (iii.) of Sextus Pompey and his legate, Marcus Eppius, B.C. 45—44.

iv. The expedition against the Cerretani, B.C. 39—37. The only issue is of Cnaeus Domitius Calvinus.

v. The Cantabrian war, B.C. 24—22. The issues are of Publius Carisius, the legate of Augustus.

Classification.—It will be seen from this summary that the coinages assigned to Spain are exclusively of a military character, and that each group is limited to a particular campaign. It will also be noticed that their issue occurred mainly before the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius. With the exception of the less important issues of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, B.C. 39—37, and of P. Carisius, B.C. 24—22, the coinage consists of two main groups; the first including the Sertorian war, B.C. 82—72, the second the campaigns between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties in B.C. 49, and again in B.C. 46—44.

The protracted struggle with Sertorius furnishes several issues of coins which mark its progress. These are of the successive commanders, C. Annius Luscus, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, and Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the latter only issuing money in the name of his legate, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that we do not seem to possess any money struck by Sertorius for his legions. He must, therefore, have made use of the Roman money which was then current in the province, or have depended upon the supplies of native currency. In the first campaign between Caesar and the Pompeian party both sides struck coins, Caesar in his own name, and the Pompeian commanders through their quaestors; and in the second we have a series of coins commemorating events from the landing of Cnaeus Pompey the younger until the temporary reconciliation of Sextus Pompey with the Senate and the triumvirs. From this time the coinage is of no great

moment, and there is no numismatic record of the six generals who claimed triumphs for services in Spain between the death of Caesar and the sole rule of Augustus, with the exception of Cn. Domitius Calvinus.[1] It is in this paucity from the time of the triumvirate that the provincial issues of Spain differ so essentially from those assigned to Gaul and the East, which show much more continuity. In the case of Gaul they extend far into the reign of Augustus, and in the East they are continuous at least till the battle of Actium.

Spain held a somewhat different position from that of the other provinces under Roman domination. It was the first acquired by the Romans beyond their own seas, passing by right of conquest at the downfall of Carthage at the end of the second Punic war. The country with its rich mines soon became the resort of traders and speculators. The first Roman communities established outside Italy were planted in Spain, and the Roman legionaries married Spanish women, and when their service expired settled in the country in preference to returning to Italy (Livy, xliii. 3). In consequence Roman civilization spread rapidly, and Spain promised to be more Roman than Rome itself. It was only with the wild tribes of the north that internal difficulties from time to time arose. This appears to have been the condition of the country at the time of the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius. It differed materially from that of the northern districts of Gaul or from that of the Eastern provinces. The course of events soon compelled the two principal members of the triumirate, Antony and Octavius, to turn their attention to the other districts of the empire. In consequence we have a succession of coinages in Gaul, first of Antony and then of Octavius as Caesar, and later as Augustus; and in the East, which portion of the empire Antony took under his special care after the battles of Philippi, we meet with the issues of his coins year by year till his death. It is therefore due to the absence of the direct control and supervision of the triumvirs in Spain that the scarcity of coin-issues from B.C. 43 is to be accounted for. Though by the arrangement entered upon between the triumvirs in B.C. 42 Spain was allotted to Octavius, he did not then visit the province. It was not till after the administration of the empire agreed upon in B.C. 27 between Augustus and the Senate, when Spain became an imperial province, that he resorted there in person on one occasion only, though his visits to the neighbouring province of Gaul were of frequent occurrence.

TYPES.—The types of the coins are somewhat varied in character. They commemorate either contemporary events, or they are mainly personal to the commanders whose names are inscribed on them. It is only in a few instances that we meet with references to the family history of the moneyers, who acted as quaestors or proquaestors. On the denarii of C. Annius Luscus the traditional descent of his family is recorded in the representation of the portrait of Anna Perenna, and his early successes over Sertorius form the subject of the reverse type. Those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius are personal to himself or to his family, and those of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus seem to record the great deeds of his kinsman, Sulla. This last moneyer, besides using the formula EX S.C., showing that the coinage was specially permitted by the Senate, adds to his title

[1] Mommsen, *Prov. of the Roman Empire*, vol. i., p. 63.

of quaestor that of *Curator denariis flandis*, as if specially to emphasize the privilege granted to him. The legend EX S.C. occurs also on the coins of C. Annius Luscus, but it is not met with on any of the Spanish issues after the Sertorian war. In the subsequent campaigns between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro recall the victories of Pompey the Great, and at the same time touch on their own family history, whilst the conquests of Caesar in Gaul and his descent from Venus form the themes for his types in both wars. His opponents, Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey, mark the progress of the campaigns of B.C. 46-44; the former recording his arrival and the submission of Tarraco; the latter his determination to avenge his father's and brother's deaths. The types of the coins of Cn. Domitius Calvinus are also of a personal nature, and those of P. Carisius celebrate his victories over the Cantabri and the foundation and building of Emerita. On comparison it will be seen that the types of the coins issued in Spain are more varied in character than those of Gaul and the East, where much greater prominence is given to the two principal members of the triumvirate, Antony and Octavius.

Denominations.—The coins struck in the province of Spain are of gold, silver, bronze and copper. The gold consists of a single issue of the aureus struck by Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, probably at the close of the Sertorian war in B.C. 72 (see below, p. 360). The silver includes the denarius and the quinarius, and the bronze or copper the *as* only. The denarius is common to all the issues, but the quinarius is limited to the money of P. Carisius. The bronze and copper *as* is also of a limited character, and is only found with the names of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey, or his legate, M. Eppius, and of P. Carisius. The aureus appears to have been struck at $\frac{1}{42}$ of the Roman pound, and the denarius at $\frac{1}{84}$, which would give a ratio between gold and silver of 1:12·4; but the circumstances connected with this single gold piece are so exceptional, that it would be rash to base any theory on it or to accept it as a criterion of the existing relation between gold and silver.[1] The gold coins struck by Sulla a few years before are considerably heavier, and so are those of Pompey of a somewhat later date. The bronze and copper coinages are of two standards; that of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey being based on the uncial, and that of P. Carisius apparently on the semuncial (see below, pp. 367, 371-2, 377).

Finds of Coins.—The evidence of finds in several instances is of considerable importance for chronology, and also of material assistance, not only in determining the dates of the issues, but also their sequence. Though this evidence will be cited more fully in dealing with the coins separately, a few examples may be mentioned.

The coins of C. Annius Luscus occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, which was concealed *circ.* B.C. 82, but were not met with in those of Fiesole or Cingoli, which are assigned to B.C. 87—86. Likewise none of the denarii of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius were discovered at Monte Codruzzo, but some were present at Carrara, San Miniato, and Hev-Szamos; and again no coins of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus were found in any of the above-mentioned hoards, but they were met with at Roncofreddo and Rignano, the burial of which has been

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 437.

assigned to *circ.* B.C. 75—74. The order of these issues is therefore determined not only on historical grounds, but it is also fixed with equal certainty by finds.

In the war between Julius Caesar and the Pompeian generals in B.C. 49 the date of the coins bearing the name of Varro is also ascertainable from finds. Borghesi and Cavedoni[1] were of opinion that they should be given to the time of the war against the Pirates, B.C. 67; but as no specimens occurred in the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, and Cadriano hoards, which were buried *circ.* B.C. 51, their issue must have happened subsequently, and we have a limit of date from B.C. 50—49. The same evidence applies to the coinage of Cn. Calpurnius Piso. One other important instance may be mentioned: it is that of the coins which bear the name of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the elder son of Pompey the Great. His name being precisely the same as his father's induced Cavedoni to assign the coins struck by M. Poblicius, the *legatus pro praetore*, to the period of the Sertorian war, on the statement of Borghesi that one specimen is said to have been included in the Roncofreddo hoard.[2] Their absence, however, from all subsequent hoards down to B.C. 48 would therefore be quite unaccountable, whilst their presence in considerable numbers in those of Villola, Collecchio, and Liria, which were deposited *circ.* B.C. 45—44, leaves no question as to their date, and proves either that Borghesi was wrong in including the specimen in the Roncofreddo hoard, or else that it was inserted after it was unearthed, a not uncommon occurrence. It is evident therefore, as we have already remarked, that finds for chronology are often as useful for determining questions of dates in connection with provincial issues as with those of the Roman mint, and with that object in view they must be carefully taken into consideration.

Mint-Places.—A somewhat difficult problem in connection with the coins assigned to Spain is the location of the mints at which they were struck. Being absolutely of a military character the mints must have been situated within the districts included in the operations of the legions. Some of the attributions are fairly certain, others are doubtful, and a certain number remain unsolved. In most of the wars Corduba played an important *rôle*. It was the chief city of Baetica, which witnessed most of the military operations in which the armies of Rome took part during the first century B.C. It is to this place that we shall propose to assign some of the coins of C. Annius Luscus which were struck after the flight of Sertorius in B.C. 81 (see below, p. 353). This city was also occupied by Julius Caesar after the surrender of the Pompeian generals, Afranius, Petreius, and Varro in B.C. 49, and it may have been there that he established his mint for the striking of money to be used for distribution amongst his army. Caesar was there again in B.C. 45, after the defeat of Cnaeus Pompey at Munda, and as that town was, previous to this decisive battle, the head-quarters of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey, we may conclude that the former used it as a mint also. Another ascertainable mint is Osca, where Cn. Domitius Calvinus had his head-quarters during the Cerretanian war, and the name of which city he actually inscribed on his coins. Emerita also is inscribed on some of the coins of P. Carisius, showing their place of mintage. These attributions may be con-

[1] *Saggio*, p. 113; *Ripostigli*, p. 210. [2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 533, note.

sidered as fairly proved, but amongst those mints which are doubtful are Hispalis and Gades, where Varro, the legate of Pompey the Great, had his chief seats of government in the war with Caesar B.C. 49, and Ilerda, which was occupied by his colleagues in command, Afranius and Petreius, and to which we shall venture to assign the coins of the proquaestor, Cn. Calpurnius Piso. Whether Sextus Pompey struck his coins at Carteia must remain an open question, and we have not ventured to assign to any particular locality the money of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius and Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus of the time of the Sertorian war. This is mainly due to the circumstance that the records of that war are so scanty and incomplete.

PERIOD I.[1]

Circ. B.C. 82—72; A.U.C. 672—682.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 82—80; A.U.C. 672—674.	
			C.ANNI.T.F.T.N: L.FABI.L.F.HISP	
			(CAIUS ANNIUS TITI FILIUS TITI NEPOS [LUSCUS]; LUCIUS FABIUS LUCII FILIUS HISPANIENSIS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse	
1	59·5	Æ ·8	Female bust, Anna Perenna, r., draped, wearing diadem, earring of three drops, and necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind, and falling in one lock down the neck; before, scales; behind, winged caduceus; below, symbol, carnyx; around, C·ANNI·T·F·T·N·PRO·COS·EX·S·C (*Proconsul; ex senatus consulto*).	Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch in r. hand and reins in l.; in the exergue, L·FABI·L·F·HISP; above horses, Q (*Quaestor*).

[1] The coinages included in this Period are, as mentioned above (p. 348), those which were issued for the Roman army in Spain during the war with Sertorius. They may be divided into three series or groups: (i.) those which were struck by L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius P. f., quaestors of C. Annius Luscus, who was the first to command in the war, B.C. 82—80; (ii.) those issued by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, who succeeded Luscus in B.C. 79; and (iii.) those by Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the quaestor to Pompey, who was sent to Spain to assist Metellus in B.C. 76. With the exception of the rare aureus struck by Lentulus (see below, p. 360, no. 61), these coinages consist of the denarius only.

[2] Caius Annius Luscus was the son of T. Annius Rufus, consul B.C. 128, and grandson of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; below bust, symbol, falx.	Similar. [Pl. c. 1.]
3	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet.	Similar.
4	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, pelta.	Similar.
5	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, plough.	Similar.
6	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar.
7	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
8	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sword with broad blade.	Similar. [Pl. c. 2.] (Nott)
9	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar. (Nott)

T. Annius Luscus, consul B.C. 153. This information is supplied by the legend on the obverse of the coins. He served under Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus in Africa in the war against Jugurtha, B.C. 107, commanded the garrison at Leptis, and later, in B.C. 82, was sent by Sulla to Spain, with the title of proconsul, to oppose Sertorius, who had retired there after the collapse of the Marian party in Rome. On account of the murder of Julius Salinator (Plutarch, *Sertorius*, 7), who had collected forces to oppose Luscus in the Pyrenees, Sertorius was compelled to embark at Carthago Nova, and to take refuge in Mauretania. Returning in B.C. 80 Sertorius defeated Cotta, the legate of Luscus, in a naval engagement in the Straits over against Mellaria, which was followed by the repulse of the Roman army in Baetica. In consequence of these disasters Luscus appears to have been recalled, and the command of the army in Spain was transferred at first to L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and later, in B.C. 79, to Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Plutarch, *Sertorius*, 7, 12). It was during these years, B.C. 82—80, that these coins were struck under a special mandate of the Senate in the name of C. Annius Luscus by his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius. Nothing certain appears to be known of these two quaestors before or after this time, but Sallust (*Hist.*, iii. 4) mentions a L. Fabius, and Frontinus (*Strateg.*, ii. 5, 31), a Tarquitius Priscus, who were amongst the assassins of Sertorius. If these were the quaestors of B.C. 82—80, it would appear as if they had deserted the forces of the Senate for those of Sertorius some time after the recall of C. Annius Luscus. It is not known when Fabius received the cognomen of Hispaniensis. He may have assumed it during the campaign. Babelon (vol. i., p. 139) has suggested that on account of the difference in the style of these coins one was quaestor in Hither Spain, the other in Further Spain. The difference in style, however, only exists in the coins of Type I. of Fabius; for those of Type II. and those of C. Tarquitius are in this respect precisely similar, and appear to have been issued in the same district if not at the same *officina*. It may be suggested that these latter pieces were struck for the use of the Roman army at Corduba, which was occupied by Luscus after the flight of Sertorius.

The head on the obverse has been identified as of Anna Perenna, who according to Ovid (*Fast.*, iii. 523, &c.) and Virgil (*Aen.*, iv. 31 f.) was the sister of Dido, and was worshipped in Italy in the character of a rustic deity. It may have been from her that the Annia gens claimed descent. The caduceus, the symbol of commerce, may refer to the corn-producing wealth of Spain, or even to Anna Perenna herself, of whom Ovid relates that when the people of Rome were in want of food she distributed cakes amongst the hungry multitude, who in gratitude erected a temple to her. The scales may have a monetary significance, whilst the Victory in a quadriga on the reverse is no doubt intended to record the successes of C. Annius Luscus at the beginning of the campaign.

Specimens of this issue occurred in the Monte Codruzzo and Carrara hoards which were concealed *circ.* B.C. 82—80; but none were met with in those of Fiesole and Cingoli, the burial of which has been assigned to a somewhat earlier date, B.C. 87—86 (see vol. i., pp. 242, 243, 319, 361).

This coinage was of considerable extent, not only on account of the variations in the types, but also because a considerable variety of mint-marks was used, consisting of symbols and letters. The former only occur on the obverse, but the latter are met with on the reverse as well as on the obverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
10	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
11	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trophy.	Similar.
12	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wing.[1]	Similar.
			With letter on obverse[2]	
13	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; below bust, letter ·D·	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
14	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·E·	Similar. **[Pl. c. 3.]**
15	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·F·	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
16	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·M·	Similar.
17	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·N·	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
18	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·X·	Similar.
			Type I. var.	
			With letter on obverse	
19	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; without winged caduceus and scales at sides of bust of Anna Perenna; below, letter Λ·; all within bead and reel border.	Similar.
20	65·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C·	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
21	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter D·	Similar.
22	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N·	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
23	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar. **[Pl. c. 4.]**
24	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O·	Similar.

[1] For other symbols see Babelon, vol. i., p. 140.

[2] In this series and the next the letters extend throughout the alphabet, but with the difference that in the first the letter has a dot on each side, but in the second it is placed only on the right.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
25	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Γ.	Similar. (Nott)
26	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Q.	Similar.
27	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter R.	Similar.
28	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter X.	Similar.
			With letter on reverse	
29	62·0	Æ ·85	Similar; no letter under bust.	Similar; below horses, letter A. [Pl. c. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)
30	49·7 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E.
			Type II.[1]	
			With letter on reverse	
31	60·8	Æ ·75	Female head, Anna Perenna, r., wearing diadem, &c., similar to no. 1, p. 352; no drapery; earring in form of cross; hair falling in three locks down the neck; before, scales; no caduceus behind; around, C. ANNIVS · T · F · T · N · ΓRO · COS · EX · S · C	Similar; horses walking; below which, letter T [Pl. c. 6.]
			Type II. var.	
			With letter on obverse	
32	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head of Anna Perenna, letter G	Similar; horses walking; in the exergue, L · FABI · L · F ·; above quadriga, HISΓ · Q [Pl. c. 7.] (Nott)

[1] In fabric the denarii of this type are the same as those of C. Tarquitius, and in each instance the nomen of the proconsul, C. Annius, is given in full. The mint-letters are unaccompanied by dots.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
33	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N	Similar.
34	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar. (Nott)

C.ANNIVS T.F.T.N: C.TARQVITI.Ꝑ.F

(CAIUS ANNIUS TITI FILIUS TITI NEPOS; CAIUS TARQUITIUS PUBLII FILIUS[1])

Denarius

With number on reverse

35	60·5	Æ ·75	Female head, Anna Perenna, r., wearing diadem, earring in form of cross and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling in three locks down her neck; before, scales; around, C · ANNIVS · T · F · T · N · Ꝑ RO · COS · EX · S · C ·	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch in r. hand and reins in l.; below, C TAR QVITI Ꝑ F; above name, Q (*Quaestor*); above biga, number III [Pl. c. 8.]
36	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number V̄ [Pl. c. 9.] (Nott)
37	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number X
38	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVIIII
39	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX
40	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI (Cracherode Coll.)
41	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVIIII (Blacas Coll.)
42	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXIIII

[1] The few particulars that we know of Caius Tarquitius are given above (see p. 353). His coinage is somewhat limited as compared with that of his colleague, L. Fabius Hispaniensis, and was issued from one *officina* only, probably at Corduba, at which it has been suggested that the coins of Fabius of Type II. were also struck. The two series are of precisely the same fabric and have the same variety of obverse type, with the name of Annius in full. For mint-marks Tarquitius used numbers only and not letters or symbols. These numbers run at least to XXXXVI, as shown by a specimen in the Haeberlin collection (see Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 21).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 79—77; A.U.C. 675—677	
			Q . C . M . P	
			(QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
43	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Pietas r., diademed, wearing earring of triple drop; hair drawn back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, stork r.	Elephant, with bell hanging from its neck, walking l.; in the exergue, Q . C . M . P . I (*Imperator*).
44	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
45	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
46	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. c. 10.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.[3]	
47	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Lituus and jug with handle (*capis*); in the exergue, IMPER (*Imperator*); all within laurel-wreath.

[1] Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius has been already met with in the capacity of an ordinary moneyer at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 156), where some account of him is given. In B.C. 79, after the failure of C. Annius Luscus, he was sent by the Senate as proconsul to Spain to prosecute the war against Sertorius. After frequent failures Metellus gained a victory over Sertorius, with which he was so elated that he allowed himself to be hailed *Imperator* by his army. He celebrated the event with magnificent entertainments, at which he wore a triumphal robe (Plutarch, *Sertorius*, 22). It was on this occasion that these coins were struck, and it may be to them that Sallust (*Fragm.* ap. *Donat.* ad *Ter. Phorm.* I., i. 4) referred in the passage, *Quae pecunia ad Hispaniense bellum Metello facta est* (Cavedoni, *Riv. Num.*, da Olivieri, 1864, p. 288). The date of Metellus' victory is not certain, but it must have occurred before the arrival of Pompey in Spain early in B.C. 76. Count de Salis has therefore assigned the coins to the years B.C. 79—77, when Metellus was in chief command. They were, however, probably struck towards the end of that period, but we have no evidence which would enable us to locate their issue. In respect of finds it may be mentioned that no specimens of this issue were met with in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, which was buried *circ.* B.C. 82, but that they occurred in those unearthed at Carrara, San Miniato, and Hev-Szamos, the burial of which took place *circ.* B.C. 78—77 (see vol. i., pp. 361, 362).

[2] The type of the head of Pietas was selected by Metellus in recognition of the title *Pius*, which he received on account of the affection displayed by him for his father, when in B.C. 99 he sought the people of Rome to recall him from banishment. The divinity is here the representative of paternal affection and not of piety in general. The stork was the emblem of Pietas (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed. vol. ii., p. 263), and occurs as an adjunct to the figure of that divinity on later coins of Mark Antony (see below, pp. 400 f.). The elephant was the special symbol adopted by the Caecilia gens (see vol. i., p. 155).

[3] The lituus and the capis are supposed to record the office of pontifex maximus,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
48	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
49	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. c. 11.]
50	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
51	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; counter-marked on face of Pietas with wheel-shaped ornament.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 76—72; A.U.C. 678—682

CN . LEN

(CNAEUS [CORNELIUS] LENTULUS [MARCELLINUS[1]])

Denarius

52	60·7	Æ ·75	Bust of the Genius of the Roman People r., bearded, draped and wearing diadem; behind, sceptre; above, G · Π · R (*Genius Populi Romani*).	A globe between a rudder on the r. and a sceptre, to which is attached a laurel-wreath with fillet, on the l.; in the field, EX S · C (*Ex senatus consulto*); below, CN · LEN · Q (*Quaestor*). [Pl. c. 12.] (Nott)

which was held by L. Metellus Dalmaticus, the uncle of the general (Babelon, vol. i., p. 275). Metellus, however, was himself pontifex maximus, but the date of his appointment is uncertain. It may have been as early as B.C. 82 (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. iii., p. 1224). These symbols are seen on the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, the adopted son of the general, which were struck in Africa some years later, B.C. 47—46 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 280, no. 52). In the above instance they may relate to the auguries which were taken before the departure of Metellus for Spain, and which may have foretold the success commemorated by these coins. They also occur on coins of Mark Antony struck at Lugdunum, which refer to his title of augur (see below, pp. 392—394). The wreath commemorates the victory over Sertorius.

[1] Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who struck these coins, has already been identified as the member of the Cornelia gens who held the office of moneyer at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 85 (see vol. i., p. 309; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 435), and who subsequently served in the war against the Pirates, B.C. 67, and was praetor B.C. 59, and consul B.C. 56. We know very little of his early career, but Cicero (*in Verr.*, ii. 42, 103) qualifies him as *clarissimus adolescens*. Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 475) has suggested that the above coins were struck in B.C. 74, when the Senate ordered an increase both of the land and sea armaments to operate against Mithradates of Pontus, and against the Pirates who infested the Mediterranean. To meet this expenditure a sum of eighteen millions of denarii (3000 talents) was voted (Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 13), the issue of which under the special order of the Senate (*ex senatus consulto*) was entrusted to Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who at the time filled the office of quaestor. Mommsen adds that "the type is perfectly in accord with this explanation." Babelon (vol. i., p. 416), whilst accepting Mommsen's view, remarks that it would be quite exceptional for the Senate to entrust the coinage of money from bullion preserved in the *aerarium* to a quaestor urbanus. The attribution of these coins to Spain and to a period extending from B.C. 76—72 necessitates the association of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
53	60·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
54	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
55	59·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar; head of the Genius larger.	Similar.
56	59·2	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
57	60·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, LEN · CVR ✕ F · (*Lentulus curator denariis flandis*). [Pl. c. 13.] (Blacas Coll.)
58	59·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, LEN CVR ✕ FL
59	59·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
60	61·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	(*Incuse of obverse*). (Blacas Coll.)

their issue with quite different circumstances from those suggested by Mommsen, and also a somewhat different interpretation of the types. It was in the spring of B.C. 76 that Pompey, with the title of proconsul, arrived in Spain to assist Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius in the war against Sertorius. Acting as his quaestor was Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who appears to have received from the Senate a special mandate to strike money for the use of the army, to which he was attached as paymaster (*curator denariis flandis*). In fixing the first issue of these coins to B.C. 76 we have the confirmatory evidence of finds. No specimens were met with in the hoards unearthed either at Carrara, San Miniato, or Hev-Szamos, each of which, however, contained coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius described above, and attributed to B.C. 79—77. It is to B.C. 78—77 that the burial of these hoards has been assigned. On the other hand there were specimens in the finds at Roncofreddo and Rignano which contained coins of the Roman mint of a somewhat later date, and the burial of which has been put at *circ.* B.C. 75 (see vol. i., pp. 362 f. and Tables of Finds). This is fairly conclusive evidence that the coins were first struck in B.C. 76, and that therefore their types cannot bear the interpretation suggested by Mommsen. Following the usage of the time, and also the example of those who had issued money under similar circumstances in Spain, we must consider the types to be of a personal nature, i.e. connected with the history of the moneyer or of his family. If this solution is accepted there seems no doubt but that Lentulus intended to illustrate the great deeds of his illustrious kinsman, Sulla. The globe may be emblematic of the extended rule of Rome, brought about by the recent victories in the East; the rudder, a record of the naval successes of Lucullus, the famous general of Sulla, which placed the command of the Hellespont in his hands; and the sceptre bound with a laurel-wreath, a reference to the battles of Chaeroneia and Orchomenos, the effect of which was to compel Mithradates to evacuate Europe and to submit to the harsh conditions of Sulla. These victories are attributed not as usual to Roma, but to the protection and aid of the Genius of the Roman People, whose bust is placed on the obverse. The cult of this divinity was specially honoured by the Cornelia gens, and reference is made to it on coins issued by other members of the family (see vol. i., p. 234, note). This seems to be a probable solution of the types of the denarii, but it might also be suggested that as the rudder and the globe are the special symbols of Fortuna, they may relate to that divinity. It was to Fortuna that Sulla attributed his successes, and in consequence assumed the title *Felix*, an epithet borne by the goddess herself.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 72; A.U.C. 682	
			CN . LENTVL	
			(CNAEUS [CORNELIUS] LENTULUS [MARCELLINUS])	
			Aureus [1]	
61	121·5	*N* ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; bead and reel border.	CN · LENTVL below Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings spread, head turned to r.; bead and reel border. **[Pl. c. 14.]** (Montagu Coll.)

[1] The extreme rarity of this aureus and its weight and peculiar fabric have rendered its identification and classification a matter of singular difficulty. Till recently the only example known was that in the Paris Cabinet, but in 1896 the above specimen was purchased for the National Collection at the Montagu sale. In the catalogue of that sale (no. 15) it is stated that the coin was formerly in the Borghesi collection. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 437) remarks that these coins are of the weight of the aurei of Augustus, but there is no moneyer of that time of the name of Cn. Lentulus, and moreover their fabric will not admit of their being assigned to so late a date. He therefore decided that they are of the time of Sulla or Pompey, and has classed them with the denarii of Lentulus, which he struck as a moneyer, not as a quaestor, and which are given to B.C. 85 (see vol. i., p. 309). By Babelon (vol. i., p. 418) they are associated with the denarii issued by Lentulus as quaestor, and he adds "it is the only aureus which was struck at the Roman mint before Caesar." W. v. Voigt (*Philologus*, 1905, pp. 341 f.) offers another solution. On account of their weight he considers these coins to be Caesarian or post-Caesarian, and he therefore attributes them to P. Cornelius Dolabella, who in B.C. 48, when standing for the tribuneship, had been adopted into the plebeian family of Cn. Lentulus. V. Voigt would, therefore, assign them to B.C. 43 when Dolabella was in Asia, and being in want of money plundered the cities and temples. There are two reasons which preclude the acceptance of this suggestion; one, as Mommsen says, fabric and style, the other that Dolabella appears nowhere under the name of Lentulus or Cn. Lentulus. In attributing these gold coins to Spain with the silver struck by Lentulus we avoid the difficulty raised by Babelon, and they take their place with other provincial coins of the same class issued a few years before by Sulla and his proquaestor, L. Manlius, and his quaestor, A. Manlius, in the East. The fabric is strongly in favour of their attribution to Spain. The head of Jupiter is similar in style and fabric to that of the Genius of the Roman People on the silver money of Lentulus; and the bead and reel border, which does not occur on any coins issued at this time at the Roman mint, is found also on those of C. Annius Luscus, which are likewise Spanish. This coinage was therefore a very special one, and it was probably struck at the end of the campaign in B.C. 72 for distribution amongst the soldiery of Pompey who remained in Spain, or it may have been issued just before his departure. The great rarity of the specimens may be due to the limited number issued, or to the circumstance that as no gold coins were being struck at the Roman mint they would not pass readily in circulation, and so were melted down, the usual fate of such abnormal pieces. The types of Jupiter and the eagle have no doubt a reference to the increasing power of Rome. Types of a similar nature are found on denarii struck a few years later (see below, p. 362) by Terentius Varro, who acted as proquaestor to Pompey at the outbreak of the Civil war. These last coins are also given to Spain by Count de Salis.

PERIOD II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CN . PISO (CNAEUS [CALPURNIUS] PISO[2]) Denarius	
62	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Numa Pompilius r., bearded, wearing diadem, inscribed NVMA; behind, CN·PISO·PRO·Q (*Pro-quaestor*).	Prow r.; above, MAGN (*Magnus*); below, PRO·COS (*Proconsul*). [Pl. c. 15.] (Cracherode Coll.)
63	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins assigned to this period are those which were struck in Spain during the war between Julius Caesar and the armies of Pompey. They are of two series: (i.) that struck for the Pompeian legions by the proquaestors, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro; and (ii.) that issued by Julius Caesar for his own troops. The denarius is the only denomination.

After the flight of Pompey from Brundusium for the East, B.C. 49, Caesar, being unable to follow him through want of ships, determined first to make himself master of Spain, over which Pompey exercised a proconsular rule, and which was held for him by his three legates, L. Afranius, who had the command of Hither Spain, M. Petreius, who was stationed in Lusitania, and M. Terentius Varro, to whom was entrusted the protection of all Further Spain (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, i. 38). On his way Caesar laid siege to Massilia, but without waiting for the result of the investment of that place he passed on into Spain, where he found the Pompeian forces under Afranius and Petreius massed near Ilerda in Hispania Tarraconensis. After at first experiencing some reverses, Caesar reduced these generals of Pompey to such difficulties that they were obliged to surrender. He then marched against Varro, who had remained in the southern province of Further Spain. Deprived of the assistance of his colleagues, and unable to resist the tide of opinion in favour of Caesar, Varro also surrendered to the conqueror at Corduba.

[2] The identification of the proquaestor Cn. Calpurnius Piso is not quite certain. He may have been Cn. Calpurnius Cn. f. Cn. n. Piso, who was consul suffectus B.C. 23, and a member of the aristocratic party. He fought against Caesar in Africa, B.C. 46, and after the death of the dictator joined Brutus and Cassius. Being pardoned he returned to Rome, and in B.C. 23, without solicitation, was elected consul. From these particulars it is quite possible that, like Varro, whose coins are next described, Cn. Calpurnius Piso served in Spain as proquaestor to the Pompeian party, being attached to the legions of Afranius and Petreius, whom he subsequently joined to oppose Caesar in the war in Africa (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. iii., p. 1391). As the legions of Afranius and Petreius were chiefly engaged in the neighbourhood of Ilerda, the coins of Piso may have been struck in that city, where there had already existed a Celtiberian mint (see Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Esp.*, pp. 133 f.). The date of the coinage of Piso is practically fixed within a limit of three years at the utmost, B.C. 50—48, by the evidence of finds. No specimens were present in the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, or Cadriano hoards (see vol. i., pp. 413, 414), but as they bear the name of Pompey the Great they could not have been issued later than B.C. 48.

The head of Numa Pompilius records the claim of the Calpurnia gens to be descended from Calpus, the son of Numa (Plutarch, *Numa*, 21), and the prow on the reverse refers to the naval victories of Pompey, more especially to those over the Pirates, though no member of the Calpurnia gens is mentioned as having taken a prominent part in that war (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 535). It may be noticed that both Piso and possibly Varro use for the obverses of their coins types personal to their own families, whilst the reverses relate to the victories of Pompey, under whose delegated command they took part in the Spanish campaign.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			VARRO	
			([TERENTIUS] VARRO[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
64	64·5	Æ ·88	Bust of Jupiter Terminalis r., wearing diadem; hair and beard in small curls; behind, VARRO·PRO·Q (*Proquaestor*).	An upright sceptre between an eagle on the r., and a dolphin on the l.; in the exergue, MAG·PRO COS (*Magnus, Proconsul*).
65	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. c. 16.] (Cracherode Coll.)
66	51·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] Before discussing the identification of the proquaestor Varro, it is necessary to ascertain the date when the coins bearing his name were issued. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 281), Borghesi, and also Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 115; *Ripostigli*, p. 210) were all of opinion that they were struck during the war against the Pirates, B.C. 67. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 534), however, decided that though the types might admit of the attribution of the coins to that date, the evidence of finds established beyond doubt the fact that they must have been struck in B.C. 49, and that Varro and Cn. Calpurnius Piso, whose coins cannot be separated from each other, were proquaestors of Pompey in Spain in that year. The evidence of finds is precisely the same in the case of both moneyers. The coins of Varro are of somewhat coarse fabric, and therefore probably the work of a provincial die-engraver. Their attribution to Spain by Mommsen seems to be beyond question, and this opinion was also held by Count de Salis.

These data may assist us in identifying the moneyer Varro, who was a member of the Terentia gens. He is usually associated with M. Terentius Varro, "the most voluminous of Roman authors, and the most learned of the Romans" (Cicero, *ad Att.*, xiv. 68). Little is known of Varro's early public life, but at the age of forty-nine (B.C. 67) he held a high naval command under Pompey in the war against the Pirates, and later in that with Mithradates (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, iii. 11, vii. 30; Appian, *Mithr.*, 95), and for his services was awarded by Pompey with a rostral crown (see above, p. 96). At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49 he was serving as one of the legates of Pompey in Spain. His conduct on this occasion was most vacillating, and finally with but a faint show of resistance he surrendered to Caesar, by whom he was pardoned. Varro, however, remained faithful to his party, crossed over to Greece, and was present at the battle of Pharsalus. From that time he devoted himself to his various literary pursuits, and died in B.C. 28. When the above coins were struck Varro was sharing with Afranius and Petreius the chief command of the Pompeian army in Spain, and it therefore seems impossible to identify him with the moneyer of that name who held the inferior rank of a proquaestor. In order to reconcile the identification of the general with the issuer of these coins, Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 535) has suggested that he may have been a *legatus pro quaestore*; but if this had been so, this rank would certainly have been noted on the coins, as was done a few years later by M. Poblicius, who acted in Spain as *legatus pro praetore* to Cnaeus Pompey (see below, p. 364). This moneyer must therefore have been some other member of the Terentia gens, possibly a son of the general to whose legions he would be attached in the capacity of proquaestor.

The reverse type of the sceptre, the eagle, and the dolphin may, as Mommsen has suggested, illustrate the position of the partisans of Pompey in Spain, whose success depended on the united action of the legions of the West with the fleet of the East; or it may relate to the previous victories of Pompey by sea and land, more especially in connection with the wars against the Pirates and Mithradates. The obverse type of Jupiter Terminalis may be a record of the great powers given to Pompey by the Senate, who at one time had placed under his protection nearly the whole of the Roman dominions, by granting him proconsular rule over all the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean, and the whole of Asia so far as Armenia. The proconsular power was now vested in Pompey over Spain on the terms arranged with Caesar and Crassus in B.C. 56 and confirmed by the *Lex Trebonia* in the following year. Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 533) has, however, ingeniously suggested that the type may be an allusion to the name of Terentius, which Varro may have associated with Terminus, as he derived *terminus* from *terra* or *terere* (*de Ling. lat.*, v. 21, ed. Müller), and as his pupil

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
67	49·6 (*broken*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Bust of Jupiter Terminalis r., wearing diadem; hair and beard in small curls; behind, VARRO·ΓRO·Q (*same as obverse type*). [Pl. c. 17.] (Martinetti Coll.)
68	47·4 (*plated*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. c. 18.]
69	45·4 (*plated*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			CAESAR (CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR) Denarius[1]	
70	66·5	Æ ·75	Head of Venus r., encircled with a broad band or fillet; hair collected into a knot behind.	Trophy of Gaulish arms; at the base are a chariot on one side and an oblong shield, two spears and a carnyx on the other; around, CAESAR IMΓ (*Imperator*). [Pl. c. 19.] (de Salis Coll.)
71	52·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

Verrius, quoted by Festus (pp. 350, 351, ed. Müller), derived *terentum* from *terra*. In support of this view it may be noticed that Cn. Calpurnius Piso selected a personal type for the obverse of his coins. The repetition of the obverse type for that of the reverse on nos. 67—69, may be due to the exigencies connected with the striking of the coins, and to a scarcity of reverse dies. The coins of this type are usually of base metal, and two of the specimens in the National Collection are plated. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 486) thinks that they are hybrids. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 115) is also of that opinion. It is difficult to say where these coins were struck, but it may have been at Hispalis, where M. Terentius Varro the legate had his seat of government, or it may have been at Gades, to which place he removed all the money and ornaments which he had taken from the celebrated temple of Hercules in the neighbourhood (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 18).

The small bronze coins, as and semis, with the reverse type, wolf and twins, and bearing the moneyer's initials, Γ. Ƭ (Publius Terentius?), described by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 487, nos. 16, 17), are, as he says, of Panormus in Sicily, and therefore do not form part of the Roman series proper, whether issued in Italy or the provinces. The triens (no. 18) described by Babelon does not belong to this issue, but is a coin of the moneyer Quintus Caecilius Metellus (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 82, and vol. i., p. 157, no. 1060).

[1] Count de Salis has assigned these coins, on account of their fabric, to Spain, and to the time of Caesar's first campaign against the forces of the Pompeian party in that province. In style they resemble the coins of Varro and Cn. Cornelius Piso, the obverse type being in high relief. The evidence of finds does not help much to fix the precise date of their issue, but they must have been struck after B.C. 50, as no specimens were met with in the San Gregorio de Sassola, Compito, or Cadriano hoards. Of those buried about B.C. 44 they only occurred in that of Liria (see vol. i., pp. 413, 414, 502). The trophy on the reverse is composed of Gaulish arms, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 13; *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 8) has suggested that the war chariot, on account of its special form, is that which was used by the Britons, and which was called an *essedum*, and that these denarii recall the triumph of Caesar over the Britons in his second expedition in B.C. 54 (Caesar, *Bell. Gall.*, iv. 33). There may have been a special reason for selecting a type which did not record a contemporary event, but one which had happened a few years previously. In Spain Caesar had not been contending against the Celtiberians, but

PERIOD III.[1]

Circ. B.C. 46—44; A.U.C. 708—710

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 46—45; A.U.C. 708—709	
			M . ΡOBLICI : CN . MAGNVS (MARCUS POBLICIUS; CNAEUS [POMPEIUS] MAGNUS)	
			Denarius	
72	62·8	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with crest; hair long; around, M·ΡOBLI CI·LEG·ΡRO·ΡR (*Legatus pro praetore*); all within bead and reel border.	Hispania, or Baetica, draped, standing r., holding in l. hand two spears, to which a shield is attached, and with r. presenting a palm-branch to Cnaeus Pompey, who stands l. on a prow; he is armed with sword; below and on r., CN·MAG NVS·IMΡ (*Imperator*); plain border. **[Pl. ci. 1.]** (Townley Coll.)

against a portion of the Roman army composed of his own countrymen. On the surrender of the Pompeian legions Caesar treated them with great magnanimity, promising them security not only of person, but also of property. He allowed a portion of the troops to settle in the country, and to the rest he promised a safe conduct to Italy, no one being compelled against his inclination to take the military oath under him (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, i. 86). In ordering a coinage for distribution amongst his own troops Caesar therefore selected a type which would not be offensive to those of the Pompeian party who had surrendered, but one which would nevertheless be gratifying to his own legions, and which probably recorded victories in which many may have taken an active part. The head of Venus on the obverse and its special application to the Julia gens has been mentioned in dealing with the coinage struck at that time at the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 542, 543).

As these coins were probably not issued till after the surrender of Afranius and Petreius, their mint-place may have been Corduba, which Caesar held during the greater part of the time that he was operating against Varro in Western Spain.

[1] After the defeat of Pompey the Great at Pharsalus, B.C. 49, and after the capture of Alexandria and the subjugation of Syria in the following year, Caesar left Rome at the end of B.C. 47 to meet the Pompeians in Africa, who were under the command of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and M. Porcius Cato Uticensis (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, *s.a.*, B.C. 47—46). This war was speedily brought to an end by the battle of Thapsus in the spring of B.C. 46, when both the Pompeian generals perished. Returning to Rome for a short time to celebrate a series of triumphs, Caesar in the following September again set out for Spain, where the sons of Pompey, Cnaeus and Sextus, had rallied the scanty remnants of the African army to make a final stand against their implacable enemy. The contending forces met at Munda in Hispania Baetica on the 14th March, B.C. 45, and after a desperate struggle the Pompeians were defeated, and Cnaeus Pompey fled to the coast, where he was captured and slain. Sextus Pompey, who was at Corduba, escaped into Northern Spain, and for a time remained in concealment in the country of the Lacetani (see below, p. 370).

The coinages which are attributed to this campaign, and which are of silver and bronze consist of three separate groups: (i.) that issued by M. Poblicius and M. Minatius Sabinus the *legatus pro praetore* and the proquaestor respectively of Cnaeus Pompey, and that of Cnaeus Pompey himself (B.C. 46—45); the former is of silver, the latter of bronze; (ii.) that struck by Julius Caesar, B.C. 45, which is of silver only; and (iii.) that bearing the names of Sextus Pompey and of his legate, Marcus Eppius, B.C. 45—44; the former struck in silver

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
73	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
74	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the palm-branch is longer and broader. (Blacas Coll.)
75	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; border of dots.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
76	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

and bronze, the latter in bronze only. The approximate date of these issues is ascertainable from the evidence of finds. No specimens were met with in the Carbonara II. hoard, buried *circ.* B.C. 48, but they were found in those of San Niccolò de Villola, Collechio, and Liria, which were concealed *circ.* B.C. 45—44 (see vol. i., pp. 501, 502, and Tables of Finds).

Marcus Poblicius was *legatus pro praetore* to Cnaeus Pompey in Spain, and it was in that capacity that he issued these coins for the use of his legions. His name is not otherwise recorded. The identification of Poblicius as the legate of Cnaeus Pompey has, however, not passed unchallenged. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 282) appears to have been the first to recognize in the type of these denarii a reference to the younger Pompey, who bore the same praenomen as his father. This view was accepted by Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 113) until the discovery of the Roncofreddo hoard (see vol. i., p. 362), in which a specimen of the coinage of M. Poblicius is said to have occurred. In consequence Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 205) changed his mind and assigned the coins to the elder Pompey, and to the period of the war against Sertorius, B.C. 75—74. The evidence of later hoards, however, entirely supports the later date, and it is therefore possible either that Borghesi (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, pp. 26, 29) was in error in including the denarius of Poblicius in the Roncofreddo hoard, or that it was inserted after the hoard was unearthed, a not uncommon circumstance (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 536).

Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus, whose name also appears on these and the following coins, was the elder son of Pompey the Great. His first campaign was against the Pirates under his father, B.C. 67, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Alexandria to obtain troops. After Pharsalus he took refuge in Corcyra, and from thence went to Africa, where he heard of his father's death. Being desirous of securing Spain for his party he crossed thither early in B.C. 46, and at first was opposed by C. Didius, and at the end of the year by Caesar himself. He survived the disastrous battle of Munda, but was slain shortly afterwards. Like his brother Sextus (see below, p. 370) he took his father's title, *Magnus*, and he was probably proclaimed *Imperator*, or assumed that title on his landing in Spain. His watchword at Munda was *Pietas* (Appian, *Bell. civ.* ii., xv. 104), a representation of which divinity his brother used for the type of his coins.

The reverse type of the denarius of M. Poblicius is a record of Pompey's arrival in Spain, where it was hoped that his presence would revive the spirit of his party. His landing took place before the battle of Thapsus in Africa. The head on the obverse is that of Roma, whose aid was specially invoked by the Pompeian party against the "usurper," Caesar. It is without a beard, and the hair is long, which is against its being a representation of Mars. It may be noticed that on some of the denarii the obverse type is within a bead and reel border. A similar border is found on earlier denarii of L. Fabius Hispaniensis, the quaestor of C. Annius Luscus, and on the aureus of Cn. Lentulus (see above, pp. 352, 360). Though often well struck, the denarii of M. Poblicius are of somewhat coarse work, showing that they were of provincial issue.

In addition to the above reasons for assigning these coins to B.C. 46—45 it should be mentioned that Pompey the Great never placed his praenomen on his coins, that when he went to Spain in B.C. 76 he journeyed by way of Gaul, and also that the coins of M. Poblicius cannot be separated from those of M. Minatius Sabinus, which were first met with in the Liria hoard, buried *circ.* B.C. 44.

The coins of M. Poblicius and also those following of M. Minatius Sabinus were probably struck at Corduba, where the Pompeian leaders had their head-quarters till it was captured by Caesar after the battle of Munda.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CN . MAGNVS: M . MINAT . SABIN (CNAEUS [POMPEIUS] MAGNUS; MARCUS MINATIUS SABINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
77	57·2	Æ ·75	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; before, CN · MAGN; behind, IMP (*Imperator*).	Hispania, or Baetica, turreted, standing r. on a heap of arms, and holding spear in l. hand; with her r. she grasps the hand of Cnaeus Pompey, who disembarks from a vessel, the stern of which is shown; in the exergue, M·MINAT / SABIN; on l., PR·Q (*Proquaestor*). **[Pl. ci. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)
78	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, before head, CN · MAGN; behind, IMP · F (*Imperator, filius*).	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
79	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, before head, CN · MAGNVS; behind, IMP · F (downwards).	Similar. **[Pl. ci. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
80	57·7	Æ ·7	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; before, CN · MAGNVS; behind, IMP	Baetica turreted, standing r., her r. hand raised in the act of greeting Cnaeus Pompey, who turns towards Tarraco, turreted, kneeling on one knee and presenting shield to him; in the exergue, M·MINAT / SABI [on l., PR · Q]. **[Pl. ci. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Marcus Minatius Sabinus is only known to history from his coins. He was proquaestor to Cnaeus Pompey during the campaign in Spain, B.C. 46—45. His name, or that of a member of his family, occurs in an inscription (*Inscr. regni Neapol.*, no. 277; *C.I.L.*, vol. x., no. 291) where a "M. Minatius M. f. Pom. Sabinus" is mentioned (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 537). The reasons given for attributing the coins of M. Poblicius to this date apply equally to those of M. Minatius Sabinus. The earliest instance of their occurrence in finds was in that discovered at Liria, which was concealed *circ.* B.C. 44 (see vol. i., p. 502, and Tables of Finds).

The obverses of the coins of M. Minatius Sabinus bear the name of his chief, Cnaeus Pompey, but show the portrait of Pompey's father, who had in past days played such an important *rôle* in the history of Spain, and who had been invested from B.C. 55 till his death with proconsular power over that province. The reverse types are varied, and illustrate the victorious progress of Cnaeus Pompey in Spain before the arrival of Caesar. They show: (i.) the arrival of Cnaeus Pompey in Spain, where he is greeted by a female figure representing Hispania or the province of Baetica; (ii.) the greeting of Baetica and the offer of assistance or the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.	
81	60·8	Æ ·7	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; before, CN · MAGNVS; behind, IMP	Baetica turreted, standing r., holding caduceus in l. hand and with r. grasping the hand of Cnaeus Pompey, who is crowned with wreath by Tarraco, turreted and bearing trophy; in the exergue, M·MINAT / SABI; on l., PR · Q **[Pl. ci. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var.	
82	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Baetica turreted, standing r., holds caduceus in l. hand and with r. presents laurel-branch to Cnaeus Pompey, standing front, leaning with r. hand on spear, and crowned by Tarraco, who is turreted and bears trophy; in the exergue, M · MINAT / SABIN; on l., PR · Q **[Pl. ci. 6.]** (Sir G. Musgrave)
83	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, CN · MAGN; behind, IMP (upwards).	Similar. **[Pl. ci. 7.]** (Sir G. Musgrave)
			CN . AAG (CNAEUS [POMPEIUS] MAGNUS) As[1]	
84	451·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r.; before, I; above, CN · AAG; below, IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. ci. 8.]**
85	296·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.

submission of Tarraco, who, in the form of a kneeling turreted woman, presents Pompey with a shield; and (iii.) the congratulations of the two provinces, probably after the taking of Carthago Nova, Baetica being represented as either grasping Pompey's right hand or presenting him with a laurel-branch, and Tarraco as crowning him with a wreath and bearing a trophy. The legends on the obverse of each type show the same variations, viz., CN . MAGN . IMP .; CN . MAGNVS IMP .; CN . MAGN . IMP . F.; and CN . MAGNVS IMP . F. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 47, 48; 1900, p. 72). These variations are only the result of an interchange of obverse dies.

[1] These bronze coins were issued by Cnaeus Pompey during his campaign in Spain,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 45; A.U.C. 709	
			CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
86	62·3	*R* ·8	Bust of Venus l., slightly draped, wearing diadem and earring of single drop; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind, which is ornamented with a star; before, bust of Cupid and lituus; behind, sceptre.	Trophy of Gaulish and Spanish arms, composed of helmet and cuirass, two shields, one oval, the other oblong, two spears and two trumpets (*carnyces*); at the base on the l. kneels on one knee a naked figure (a Gaul) with long beard, looking upwards, his hands tied behind him; on the r. is seated a draped female figure (Hispania) weeping, and supporting her head with her left hand; in the exergue, CAESAR **[Pl. ci. 9.]** (Nott)

B.C. 46—45. They were probably struck in the province of Baetica, a region specially rich in copper, the most famous mines being at Cotinae in the Mons Marianus (Sierra Morena). The Rio Tinto mines, which were also worked in antiquity, were probably nearly as rich (G. F. Hill, *Handbook of Gr. and Rom. Coins*, p. 23). These coins are quite exceptional, as at that time no bronze money was struck at Rome. They are also of the uncial standard, a standard which had long been superseded at Rome by a semuncial one under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*, B.C. 89 (see vol. i., p. 241). The plentiful supply of metal in the above-mentioned districts may have been the cause of so little care being exercised in adjusting the coin to the right standard. In adopting the old type of the as, however, the current value of the piece became at once apparent. The bronze coins struck by Sextus Pompey and his legate, Eppius, soon afterwards (see below, pp. 371, 372) are of the same standard, but those of P. Carisius of a slightly later date are adjusted to the semuncial (see below, p. 377). The analysis of the metal of which these bronze coins of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey were struck shows that it was composed of 71 per cent. copper, 9·7 tin, and 19·3 lead (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, pp. 220, 244), which practically confirms what Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 2) says of the bronze of Corduba, (*Aes Cordubense*) *a Liviano cadmeam maxime sorbet et aurichalchi bonitatem imitatur in sestertiis dupondiarisque.* These coins were therefore struck from the natural product of the mines in Baetica. Their abnormal weight has occasioned their attribution to Pompey the Great, and to a period before the passing of the *Lex Papiria*. Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 264) assigns them to B.C. 89, and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 219), in order to account for their exceptional weight, suggested that they may have been struck by a general (*imperator*) of the name of Cn. Magulnius or Cn. Magius, a purely hypothetical suggestion, as those names are not known to history. Subsequently he attributed them to Pompey the Great. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 536) points out that as Pompey the Great never placed his praenomen on his coins, these pieces must have been struck by his son, Cnaeus. He also draws attention to the fact that they are of precisely the same weight as those of Sextus Pompey.

Cohen (*op. cit.*, p. 260, pl. lxiii., no. 6) describes and figures a coin of this issue with the legend ROMA before the prow as well as the mark of value; but this is incorrect, as no such legend occurs on any of these pieces (Mommsen, *op. cit.*, t. ii., p. 534).

[1] Within twenty-seven days of his leaving Rome Caesar met the Pompeian forces at

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
87	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
88	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
89	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Venus r., not draped; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind; she wears diadem ornamented with jewels, earring of triple drop and necklace of pendants; behind her neck, Cupid.	Trophy of Gaulish and Spanish arms, similar to no. 86; but both shields are oval in form; the positions of the figures at the base are transposed; Hispania on the l. supports her head with her r. hand; and the Gaul on the r. is seated, not kneeling; in the exergue, CAESAR **[Pl. ci. 10.]**
90	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
91	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
92	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

Munda and inflicted on them a total defeat. Cnaeus Pompey was slain shortly afterwards, but Sextus Pompey escaped northwards.

These coins of Caesar, which are assigned to Spain, B.C. 45, appear to commemorate two events, the conquest of Gaul and the defeat of the Pompeians at Munda. It is possible that the reverse type was specially adopted, as many of the soldiers who fought for Caesar in Spain may have taken part in the previous campaigns in Gaul (see above, p. 363, for other coins of similar type). These denarii show considerable variation in fabric; some are well executed and neatly struck, whilst others are of crude workmanship, and have all the appearance of being of local or provincial manufacture. Count de Salis has therefore assigned them to Spain, where they may have been struck, not only as rewards to those who had taken part in this short campaign, but also for the use of the legions which Caesar left behind to quell any further resistance on the part of Sextus Pompey. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 12) has assigned this issue to B.C. 50, but the evidence of finds proves that it must have occurred a few years later. There were no specimens in the Cadriano and Carbonara II. hoards, which were buried *circ.* B.C. 50 and 48, but some were met with in those of San Niccolò di Villola and Liria, which were concealed a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 44 (see vol. i., pp. 414, 501 f., and Tables of Finds).

The bust on the obverse is that of Venus Genitrix, to whom Caesar in the previous year had dedicated a temple in the Forum Julium, her annual festival being held on the 25th September (Dion Cassius, lxiii. 23). The sceptre and Cupid are her usual attributes, and the star in her hair may represent her constellation. The lituus is often met with on coins of Caesar struck at Rome at this time (see vol. i., p. 532 *pass.*). The male figure on the reverse, being similar to that on the silver coins struck by Caesar on his arrival in Rome, B.C. 49, may be intended to represent the Gaulish chief, Vercingetorix (see vol. i., p. 506), whilst the female figure is Hispania. Babelon (*loc. cit.*, and *Rev. Num*, 1902, pp. 23 f.), identifies the female figure as Gallia, since he attributes this issue to B.C. 50. As these coins were not struck till the end of the campaign their mint-place may also have been at Corduba, which surrendered to Caesar soon after the battle of Munda (Caesar, *Bell. Hisp.*, 33, 34.).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*

Circ. B.C. 45—44; A.U.C. 709—710

SEX . MAGNVS ΠIVS

(SEXTUS [POMPEIUS] MAGNUS PIUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

	57·2	*R* ·75	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; around, SEX · MAG ΠIVS · IMΠ (*Imperator*).	Pietas draped, standing front, head turned to l., holding laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre in l.; on r., ΠIETAS

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 350, no. 16.]

---

[1] Sextus Pompeius Magnus was the younger son of Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus, the triumvir, his elder brother being Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus (see above, pp. 364-367). The title *Magnus*, which had been accorded to Pompey the Great on his return from Africa in B.C. 81, was assumed by his two sons. After the murder of his father, of which he was an eye-witness, Sextus Pompey joined his brother Cnaeus in Africa. The battle of Thapsus in B.C. 46 compelled him to rejoin his brother in Spain, where he held Corduba till the defeat at Munda in March of the following year. So soon as he heard of the loss of the battle Sextus quitted Corduba and took refuge in the country of the Lacetani, where he collected an army, invaded Baetica, and captured Carteia and other cities. After the death of Caesar his hopes were revived by his defeat of C. Carrinas and C. Asinius Pollio, who had been placed in command of the Roman legions (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 84; Vell. Paterc., ii. 73). A reconciliation having been effected by M. Aemilius Lepidus, the triumvir, who was governor of Hither Spain and of Narbonese Gaul, Sextus Pompey received his patrimonial inheritance, and on the proposition of Cicero was appointed to the command of the naval forces of the Republic. Being, however, included amongst the murderers of Caesar, though innocent, he was declared an outlaw by virtue of the *Lex Pedia*; but taking refuge on his fleet he soon established his headquarters in Sicily, where he drew into his alliance Q. Cornuficius, the governor of Africa (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, *s.a.*, B.C. 44—42). The following year, B.C. 42, he defeated Q. Salvidienus Salvius Rufus (see COINAGE OF GAUL, *s.a.*, B.C. 40), the legate of Octavius, in an engagement in the Straits of Sicily, for which his soldiers honoured him with the title of "Son of Neptune" (see COINAGE OF SICILY, *s.a.*, B.C. 38—36). Pompey did not avail himself of the advantages of this success, nor of the struggle in the East between the triumvirs Antony and Octavius, and Brutus and Cassius, but contented himself with starving Italy by ravaging her coasts and seizing all the supplies of corn which came from Egypt and the eastern provinces. Through the mediation of L. Scribonius Libo, his father-in-law, a treaty was negotiated between the triumvirs and Pompey, which was concluded at Misenum, B.C. 39, and under which the latter received the provinces of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia, and a large sum of money for his private fortune. Hostilities again broke out between Pompey and Octavius in B.C. 38, and in spite of a serious defection in the ranks of his forces Pompey was at first successful; but Octavius having appointed M. Vipsanius Agrippa to the supreme command of his fleet a decisive battle was fought near Naulochus, 3rd September, B.C. 36, in

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
93	55·5	*AR* ·75	Similar; legend reading, SEX MAGN IMP SAL (*Imperator salutatus*).	Similar. **[Pl. ci. 11.]**
			Type II.	
94	51·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; head of Pompey the Great l., bare; around, SEX··MAGNVS SA_ IMP	Similar; legend, PIETAS (*Obverse and reverse of coarse work.*) **[Pl. ci. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			As[1]	
95	404·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus laureate; above, MGN	Prow r.; above, PIVS; below, IMP **[Pl. ci. 13.]**
96	322·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.

which Pompey lost the greater part of his fleet. With the few vessels which remained to him he fled to Greece, where he attempted to organize a new fleet, but being unable to cope with the superior forces under M. Titius, the legate of Antony, he determined to seek refuge in Armenia, was taken prisoner, and put to death at Miletus, B.C. 35.

It has been necessary to give some details of the history of Sextus Pompey, as we shall have to deal later with the extensive coinage which he struck in Sicily, and also with those of his ally, Q. Cornuficius, and his legate, Q. Nasidius.

The coins struck by Pompey in Spain are of two series—those which give his name only, and those which bear also that of his legate, Marcus Eppius. As Pompey did not assume the cognomen *Pius* till after the battle of Munda, when he vowed to avenge not only his brother's death but also that of his father, his coinage must have been issued subsequent to that event. It was therefore probably struck after he had left Corduba, and during his sojourn in the north of Spain. He may have established a mint at Carteia, which he held for some time before the defeat of C. Asinius Pollio. He issued both silver and bronze money. For the obverse of his denarii he followed the example of his brother, and placed on it his own name but the portrait of his father. His own portrait, which occurs on his gold coins struck at a later date in Sicily, depicts him with a large head and wearing a thick beard (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 353, no. 24), whilst that of his father is always beardless. The reverse type of Pietas is illustrative of his determination to avenge his father's and brother's deaths, and also of the cognomen *Pius* which he assumed.

There does not appear to be any record when Pompey assumed or received the title of *Imperator*. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 349) supposed it to have been after the defeat of C. Asinius Pollio, but it was more probably immediately after the death of his brother, when he took over the command of the remnant of the Pompeian army. Cnaeus Pompey took the title as soon as he arrived in Spain and before he had achieved any successes. In this also Sextus may have followed the example of his brother. The denarii of Pompey are all of somewhat coarse work, but those of Type II. are specially so. They show the peculiar high relief of the obverse type which is so characteristic of imperial denarii struck at a later period in Spain, more particularly those of Galba.

Varieties of Type I. read on the obverse, SEX . MAGNVS IMP . SA_ . and SEX . MAGN . PIVS IMP . SA_ . ; and of Type II., SEX . MAGN . SA_ . PIVS IMP . (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 50, 51).

The bronze money of Sextus Pompey is precisely similar to that of his brother. The only denomination is the as, which is of the uncial standard, and of the same type as that formerly used at the Roman mint. An analysis shows the same composition of metal as the coinage of Cnaeus Pompey. These coins are mostly of rude fabric, which distinctly proves them to be of provincial striking.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
97	298·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
98	263·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
99	259·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
100	223·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
101	341·0	Æ 1·2	Similar; above head of Janus, MAGN	Similar.
102	274·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
103	246·0	Æ 1·25	Similar; above head of Janus, MAGNVS	Similar. **[Pl. ci. 14.]**

MAGNVS PIVS: EPPIVS

([SEXTUS POMPEIUS] MAGNUS PIUS; [MARCUS] EPPIUS[1])

As

104	375·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; between the heads, top of altar; above, MAGNVS; below, PIVS IMP · F (*Imperator, filius*).	Prow r.; above, EPPIVS; below, LEG (*Legatus*). **[Pl. ci. 15.]**
105	270·5	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Marcus Eppius, a Roman senator, took an active part in favour of Pompey on the breaking out of the Civil war in B.C. 49. He was one of the legates of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in the African war, B.C. 47—46, by whom he was commissioned to issue silver coins which bear his name, EPPIVS LEG . F . C .—*Eppius legatus flandum curavit* (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, *s.a.*, B.C. 47—46). After the battle of Thapsus he is said to have been pardoned by Caesar (Hirt., *Bell. Afric.*, 89), but he shortly joined Sextus Pompey in Spain and acted as his legate, in which capacity he struck the above coins. From this date there is no further mention of him. The coins which he issued in Spain are of bronze only, and the only denomination is the *as*. It corresponds in type, weight, and fabric to those of Sextus Pompey. It must, therefore, have been issued at the same time and probably in the same district. The representation of an altar between the heads of Janus is unusual. It occurs in a previous instance in connection with the coins of L. Rubrius Dossenus (see vol. i., p. 312, nos. 2461-2).

Garrucci (*Sylloge*, p. 124, no. 384) gives the following description of a bronze coin bearing the name of Eppius as legate to Caesar:—C . CAESAR . DIC . TER . *Caput biceps; rev.* EPPIVS LEG . *Prora*. No specimen is now known. If a genuine piece and correctly described by Garrucci, it must have been issued in Spain in B.C. 45, and it would show that after being pardoned by Caesar Eppius acted as his legate for a time, but soon returned to the Pompeian party. As Caesar did not strike any bronze coins in Spain, the genuineness of this one or the accuracy of Garrucci's description is open to question. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 112) is also of this opinion.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
106	199·0	Æ 1·25	Similar; MAGNVS for MAG NVS; a complete altar is seen between the heads of Janus.	Similar.
107	190·5	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
108	207·5	Æ 1·25	Similar; no legend?	Similar.

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 39—37; A.U.C. 715—717[1]

DOM

([CNAEUS] DOMITIUS [CALVINUS])

Denarius

109	60·3	*R* ·75	Head of Hercules r., bearded; around neck, chain; behind head, OSCA	Emblems of the Pontificate; apex, securis (sacrificial axe), terminating in wolf's head, "aspergillum" (sprinkler) and simpulum; below and on r., DOM · COS · ITER · IMP (*Consul iterum, imperator*). **[Pl. cii. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The only coins assigned by Count de Salis to Spain from B.C. 44 to this date are the denarii bearing the name of Cn. Domitius M. f. M. n. Calvinus, who led an active public life, both political and military. His name first appears in B.C. 62 as legate to L. Valerius Flaccus in Asia (Cicero, *Flacc.*, 31, 68). He was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 59, praetor B.C. 56, and consul B.C. 53, mainly through the influence of Pompey. After the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49 he was engaged in the service of Caesar's party and served in Africa, Greece, and subsequently in Asia, but returned to Africa in B.C. 46, and was present at the battle of Thapsus (Hirt., *Bell. Afric.*, 86). He was in Rome at the time of Caesar's murder, was elected consul for the second time in B.C. 40, and in the following year was sent as proconsul to Spain to quell the insurrection of the Cerretani, which he did so effectively that his troops saluted him *Imperator* (Vell. Paterc., ii. 75). He remained in Spain for some time, and in B.C. 36 was rewarded with a triumph. The denarii which bear his name were struck by Calvinus during his campaign in Spain, B.C. 39—37, but not until after his defeat of the Cerretani, as they are inscribed with the title of *Imperator*. They were issued in the town of Osca, where Calvinus had his headquarters, and which was situated on the border of the country of the Cerretani. The head of Hercules on the obverse is copied from the contemporary Celtiberian coinage of that city. It is the type of the *argentum oscense* (Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Esp.*, pl. xiii., no. 2). The emblems on the reverse refer to Calvinus's election to the pontificate. The precise date of his election does not appear to be recorded. The title of pontifex also occurs in an inscription found on the Palatine, *Cn. Domitius Calvinus, Pontifex, Cos. iter., Imper.* (*C.I.L.*, vol. vi., no. 1301). This type is evidently copied from coins of Julius Caesar struck some years earlier in Gaul (see below, p. 390, no. 27). There were no specimens of the coinage of Calvinus in any of the finds of which analyses have been recorded.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 457) has not included the coins of Cn. Domitius Calvinus in his descriptions, as he considered them to be Spanish, on account of their bearing the mint-name of Osca. They are, however, of the Roman standard, and the reverse type is also Roman. They were no doubt struck for the use of the legions of Calvinus.

PERIOD V.

Circ. B.C. 24—22; A.U.C. 730—732[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Ꝑ . CARISIVS	
			(PUBLIUS CARISIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
110	59·7	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP · CAESAR AVGVSTVS	A circular shield ornamented with central boss, within a pentagon, and with studs, between a spear on l., and a sword with handle closed with bar (*copis*) on r.; below and on r., Ꝑ · CARISIVS · LEG · PRO · PR (*Legatus pro praetore*). [Pl. cii. 2.] (Nott)

[1] There do not appear to be any coins of Roman types and standard which can be attributed to provincial issue in Spain from the defeat of the Cerretani by Cnaeus Domitius Calvinus in B.C. 37 till nearly the close of the revolt of the Cantabri and Astures, B.C. 25—22.

After spending the summer and winter B.C. 27—26 in organizing the Gallic provinces, Augustus in the early part of the latter year proceeded to Spain in order to continue his peaceful reforms. In the spring of B.C. 25, however, he was forced to enter upon a campaign against the Cantabri and Astures, but he fell ill from fatigue and anxiety (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 81), and being obliged to return to Tarraco left the conduct of the war to Caius Antestius Vetus and Publius Carisius (Dion Cassius, liii. 25). In B.C. 24 the hardy mountaineers again rose, and the chief command appears to have been handed over to Carisius, who held the rank of *legatus pro praetore*. Little seems to be known of Carisius beyond what we learn from his coins. His greatest success was the capture of Lancia, the chief city of the Lanceati, a tribe of the Astures in Hispania Tarraconensis, in commemoration of which and of subsequent victories he struck denarii and quinarii of various reverse types representing Spanish arms and trophies. In B.C. 23 he completed the building of the city of Augusta Emerita in Lusitania, which had been founded by Augustus two years previously, and which was destined for the veterans of the Vth and VIIth legions, whose term of service had expired (*emeritus*) at the close of the Cantabrian war. It was on that occasion that he struck the silver and copper coins which bear a view of that city. The obverse type of all the coins of Carisius shows the head of Augustus bare, similar in treatment to that on contemporary pieces struck at Rome. The actual date of the coins commemorating the building of the city of Emerita may also be determined by the occurrence of the legend, TRIB. POTEST. (*Tribunitia potestate*), a power with which Augustus was invested by the Senate for life in B.C. 23. As the tribunitian years of Augustus were dated from the 27th June, B.C. 23, Count de Salis has assigned these coins to B.C. 23—22.

The arms shown on Types I. and II. were those used by the Celtiberians of that period. Diodorus Siculus (*Lib.* v. 33) in writing of the manners and customs of the Celtiberians, in which they copied their neighbours the Gauls, says, "Some of the Celtiberians are armed with the Gaulish light shields; others with round bucklers as long as shields, and they wear greaves about their legs made of rough hair, and bronze helmets upon their heads adorned with red plumes. They carry two-edged swords exactly tempered with steel, and have daggers besides of a span long, which they make use of in close fights." Previously (*Lib.* v. 30) in writing of the Celts the same author also mentions, "Upon their heads they wear bronze helmets with large pieces of wood raised upon them for ostentation sake; for they have either horns of the same metal joined to them, or the shapes of birds and beasts carved on them. . . . For swords they use a long and broad weapon called *spatha*, and for spears they cast these and

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
111	46·5	Æ ·8	Similar; legend reading, IMP · CAESAR AVGVST	Similar; spear with long shaft. **[Pl. cii. 3.]** (Nott)
112	46·5	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar; the shield and sword are larger, and the legend reads, P · CARISIVS LEG IRO (*sic*) PR **[Pl. cii. 4.]**
			Type II.	
113	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP CAESAR AVGVSTVS	A Celtiberian helmet facing, surmounted by two crests in the form of cornucopiae,[1] between a two-edged sword on l. and a bipennis on r.; around, P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR **[Pl. cii. 5.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
114	55·8	Æ ·8	Similar; legend, IMP CAE SAR AVGVST	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
115	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 7.]**
			Type III.	
116	57·0	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP CAESAR AVGVST	Trophy of Celtiberian arms erected on heap of shields, spears, swords, bipennis, &c.; around, P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR **[Pl. cii. 8.]** (Boyne Coll.)
117	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar.
118	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
119	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 9.]** (de Salis Coll.)

call them *lances*, whose iron shafts are a cubit or more in length, and almost two hands in breadth. Their swords are as big as the *saunia*, but the points are larger than those of their spears, some being straight, others curved."

The coins of P. Carisius were the latest struck in Spain which come within the scope of this work.

[1] The helmet appears to have covered the face, the form of which is rudely represented.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type IV.	
120	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Trophy of Celtiberian arms, which a captive, his hands tied behind him and kneeling r. on r. knee, supports on his head; around, Ꝑ CARISIVS LEG ꝐRO ꝐR **[Pl. cii. 10.]**
			Quinarius	
121	28·0	Æ ·6	Head of Augustus r., bare; behind, AVGVST	Victory standing r., and with both hands placing wreath on trophy of Celtiberian arms; against the base rest a two-edged dagger and a sword with handle closed with bar; around, Ꝑ CARISI LEG **[Pl. cii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
122	23·9	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
123	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 12.]** (Nott)
124	26·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 23—22; A.U.C. 731—732	
			Denarius	
125	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMꝐ CAESAR AVGVST	Bird's-eye view of the gateway, with two entrances, and walls of a city; above the gate is inscribed, EMERITA; around, Ꝑ CA RISIVS LEG ꝐRO ꝐR **[Pl. cii. 13.]**
126	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
127	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
128	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
129	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus r.; around, IMꝐ CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 15.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As[1]	
			Type I.[2]	
	166·2	Æ 1·1	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVST · TRIB ΡOTEST (*Tribunitia potestate*).	Bird's-eye view of the gateway, with two entrances, and walls of a city; above the gate is inscribed, EM ERITA (similar to no. 125); around, Ρ · CARISI VS LEG AVGVSTI

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 321, no. 26.]

Type II.

130	156·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVG TRIBVN ΡOTES	Ρ · CARISIVS LEG across the field. AVGVSTI
131	174·4	Æ 1·0	Similar; legend, CAESAR AVGVST TRIB ΡOTEST	Similar.
132	176·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend, CAESAR · AVG · TRIB · ΡOTEST	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 16.]**
133	137·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
134	253·4	Æ 1·1	Similar; head of Augustus l.; legend, CAESAR · AV GV · TRIBVN · ΡOTES ·	Similar. **[Pl. cii. 17.]**
			Type II. var.	
135	164·5	Æ 1·05	Similar; head of Augustus r.; legend, CAESAR AVG TRIB ΡOTEST	Ρ CARISIVS LEG across the field. **[Pl. cii. 18.]** (Pres. by W. C. Boyd)

[1] These copper coins were struck on the semuncial standard, which had been adopted at Rome in B.C. 88 (see vol. i., p. 241). They are half the weight of those issued by Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in B.C. 46—44 (see above, pp. 367, 371). The denomination is therefore the as. The obverse type was adopted for the coin of that denomination issued at Rome some years later.

[2] A variety of this type has the head of Augustus turned to the left (Babelon, vol. i., p. 322, no. 27). There are other copper coins struck at Emerita similar in type to the above, but as they do not bear the name of the legate, Carisius, they are classed with the Spanish local series.

COINAGE OF GAUL

The issues of coins which are assigned to Gaul begin *circ.* B.C. 82, and from the time of the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Lepidus and Octavius in B.C. 43 they are, with the exception of an interval from B.C. 35—30, continuous down to *circ.* B.C. 5—3, which is our limit of date in connection with the coins of the Roman mint. They therefore extend over a longer period than those of any other province of the Roman empire. These coinages of Gaul fall into the following six groups or periods:—

i. That of Caius Valerius Flaccus, which he struck as propraetor in Gaul, *circ.* B.C. 82.

ii. That of Julius Caesar, struck at the termination of his campaigns in Gaul, *circ.* B.C. 50—49.

iii. Those of Mark Antony, issued after the siege of Mutina, and during the first two years of the triumvirate, B.C. 43—42.

iv. Those of Octavius from the second arrangement respecting the government of the Roman provinces after the battles of Philippi to the defeat of Sextus Pompey in Sicily, *circ.* B.C. 41—36. In this Period are included the special coinages of Lucius Antonius struck by him in the name of his brother, Mark Antony, and of Publius Ventidius, and also those of Lucius Cornelius Balbus, Quintus Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, and Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, legates of Octavius.

v. Those of Octavius as *Imperator perpetuo*, *circ.* B.C. 29—27.

vi. Those of Octavius after he had received the title of Augustus, *circ.* B.C. 27—3.

Classification.—If this summary of the coinages assigned to Gaul is compared with that of the Spanish issues (see above, p. 348), it will be seen that the latter practically cease before the former are established on a regular basis. In the case of Spain there are only two issues which were struck after the death of Caesar, B.C. 44, while in Gaul the same number only occurs before that date. This difference in the periods of these coinages illustrates in a remarkable manner the respective conditions of these provinces during the second half of the first century B.C. The coinages of Spain were mostly confined to B.C. 49—44, when that province was used as the fighting ground between the rival partisans of Pompey and Caesar. These wars consisted of a struggle between Roman and Roman, so that we have money issued by both sides. In Gaul the positions were different, as the Romans were on one side and the native tribes on the other.

Though the result of Caesar's campaigns from B.C. 60—50 had been to bring Gaul into the Roman sphere of influence, the numerous tribes who dwelt within its limits were not as yet reduced to a state of subjection, and little had been effected towards the organization of the province. Caesar was debarred from doing anything of great moment in this respect on account of his wars in Spain, the East, and Africa, which occupied him till within a short period of his death.

When the triumvirate was formed in B.C. 43, and when the provinces of the West were partitioned, it was agreed that Antony should rule the Gauls on either side of the Alps, with the exception of Gallia Narbonensis, which together with Iberia was allotted to Lepidus. Octavius on his part took over the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and also the province of Africa. The government of Hither and Further Gaul thus fell under the proconsular rule of Antony, and he at once asserted his authority by striking a coinage in gold and silver. In fact he had already exercised that power on his arrival in Gaul after the siege of Mutina, and before the compact at Bononia. He did not, however, accomplish much in the administration of his provinces, as his presence was more urgently needed at Rome, and in the following year (B.C. 42) in the East to oppose Brutus and Cassius. When by agreement with Antony after the battles of Philippi Octavius took over the charge of the western provinces, he ruled Gaul almost as an independent governor, and it is from that time that he inaugurated a coinage in his own name, which lasted at least till the end of the century.

It is not necessary here to follow the course of Octavius's policy in Gaul during the triumvirate, in which he was so ably supported by his intimate friend, M. Vipsanius Agrippa. His work of organization, however, was interrupted by his disputes with Antony, but when in B.C. 27 he entered into an arrangement with the Senate to take under his special control certain provinces, which from their position and character seemed to require the vigour of military superintendence, he selected amongst them the Galliae beyond the Alps. From this time his visits to the province, whether for the suppression of the revolting tribes or for purposes of administration, were very frequent, and most of them appear to have been commemorated by the issue of coins. It is this personal control, which was exercised at first by Antony and later by Octavius, which gives to the coinages assigned to Gaul an element of imperialism which is not met with in those of Spain, both as regards their mode of issue as well as their types. When we come to consider the coins which are given to the East, it will be found that these show a combination in their characteristics of those of Spain and Gaul.

In order to avoid repetition we will not at present discuss in detail the succession of the issues. These particulars will be given under the dates to which the coins are assigned, as many minute points will then have to be dealt with. Our remarks, therefore, will be limited to a general survey of the coinage, and to an attempt to explain the principles on which Count de Salis based his classification.

The first coinage assigned to Gaul is that of C. Valerius Flaccus, B.C. 82. It relates directly to his successful campaigns in Spain and Gaul, in which provinces he had commanded first as proconsul and later as propraetor. His denarii, which are inscribed with the formula EX S.C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), show that, like the contemporary issues in Spain, they were struck under special senatorial authority. This is the only occurrence of this formula in this sense in the issues assigned to Gaul.

There is an interval after B.C. 82 of over thirty years before another coinage of this nature is met with. This was in B.C. 50, when Julius Caesar had completed his long and arduous campaigns in Gaul and was on his way with his

army to Rome, having already crossed the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul. He did not strike any money during the progress of his campaigns, and it was only when supplies appear to have ceased from Rome that he resorted to the then unusual method of providing his own money. At that time it was a power which perhaps legitimately he was not entitled to exercise. This coinage, as has already been noticed,[1] was of considerable importance in the history of the Roman monetary system, as it heralded the revival of military issues in the provinces, which before had been of a sporadic character, but which now became frequent in the East as well as in the West.

From B.C. 50—49 till after the death of Julius Caesar there is another interval during which no further military money is met with in Gaul. Its resumption does not occur till after the failure of Antony at Mutina, and his junction with Lepidus in Gaul, B.C. 43. When Antony arrived in that province he took up his head-quarters at Lugdunum, where he immediately established a mint, striking coins in his own name and in that of Lepidus. This renewal of the coinage was more lasting, and it extended at least to the close of the century. When the triumvirate was formed a few months later its foundation was commemorated by an extensive series of gold and silver pieces, on which Antony placed not only his own portrait, but also those of his colleagues. To these he added the portrait of Julius Caesar. This coinage of Antony lasted for less than two years, for after the battles of Philippi, when he assumed the direction of affairs in the East, his immediate connection with the western provinces ceased.

The government of the western provinces of the Roman empire now passed into the hands of Octavius, and it is from that time, B.C. 41, that the succession of issues stamped with his name and bearing his portrait commenced in Gaul. On some of his earlier pieces Octavius introduced the portraits of Antony and of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar, but there is an entire absence of reference both in name and portrait to Lepidus. This circumstance shows that even as early as B.C. 41 there already existed that want of confidence on the part of Antony and Octavius towards their colleague Lepidus which in later years became still more pronounced. The same circumstance is also noticeable in the case of the coinage struck by Antony in the East.

For a guide to the classification of the coins issued by Octavius between B.C. 41—36, i.e., till after the battle of Naulochus, which in their types do not record any special contemporary events, we have those which, besides bearing the portrait and name of Octavius, give also the names of L. Cornelius Balbus, who was propraetor in Gaul B.C. 40, of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, who was also commanding in Gaul in that year and at the same time was consul designate, and of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, who was sent by Octavius to the province in B.C. 39 to put down the revolt of the native chiefs.[2] The fact that we are able to supply the precise dates of these coinages enables us, by comparison of fabric and portraiture, by the succession of the reverse designs and by the legends, to classify other issues which from the general nature of their types are chronologically of a somewhat indeterminate character.

---

[1] See above, p. 342. [2] See below, pp. 406, 407, 410—412.

There are two remarkable exceptions to this general rule in the nature of the issues assigned to Gaul during B.C. 41—36. These are met with in the two series which bear the name and portrait of Mark Antony, one of which was struck by his brother, Lucius Antonius, the other by his legate, Publius Ventidius. These exceptional pieces were associated with the siege of Perusia, B.C. 41—40, and are an interesting record of that event.[1]

A break in the coinage again occurs from B.C. 35—30 inclusive. The absence of coins at this particular time in the Gaulish series is somewhat remarkable, as during a part of that period Octavius was carrying on a war against several of the Gaulish tribes and also in Dalmatia and Pannonia. We have therefore to wait till B.C. 29 for a revival of the coinage, and even then it is supplied in a somewhat meagre form. There were only two issues between that date and B.C. 27, when Octavius received the title of Augustus. One of these has for reverse type a shield, which is adopted from denarii struck at the Roman mint, the other is a memorial of the XVIth Legion, which supplies the portrait of Octavius but not his name.[2] It was in B.C. 29 that Octavius was proclaimed *Imperator perpetuo*, and on coins issued at Rome the only title given to him is "Imp. Caesar." On those attributed to Gaul he is styled "Imp. Caesar Divi f.," which is also found on earlier Gaulish pieces, but usually with the additional title of triumvir. Previous to that time the name of Octavius and his titles were varied, being "C. Caesar," "Caesar," "Divi f.," "Imp. Divi Juli f.," or "Imp. Caesar Divi Juli f."

Babelon in his classification of the early coins of Octavius (vol. ii., pp. 35, 36, nos. 59—63), appears to have laid too much stress for chronology on the evidence of titles given to Octavius and Antony, and he considers that the coins with *Imperator* only were struck before the formation of the triumvirate. Within a short time of the meeting at Bononia the relations between Octavius and Antony were most hostile, and though later there was the intention on both sides to come to terms, yet the result of the negotiations hung in the balance. It seems extremely improbable, therefore, that Octavius would at this time have struck coins bearing his name and that of Antony, especially those with the reverse type a caduceus,[3] which is one of a commercial significance. Nor can we accept the assignment to the same date of the denarii with the reverse type an equestrian statue, on which Octavius is styled IMP. only,[4] for they could not have been struck at Rome as the coinage from 43—37 was under the control of the appointed moneyers, who never failed, even when giving the names and portraits of the triumvirs, to add their own names also. It must therefore be concluded that the titles given to the triumvirs are not always to be considered as criteria for dating the coins.

In B.C. 27 Octavius received the title of Augustus and it is from that time, when Gallia became an imperial province, that a more regular issue of coins is maintained.[5] Though they are somewhat intermittent and dependent on special circumstances, most of the coinages mark the actual presence of the emperor in the province.

---

[1] See below, pp. 400 f.
[2] See below, pp. 416, 417.
[3] See below, p. 409, and pl. cv., nos. 1, 2.
[4] See pl. civ., no. 14.
[5] See above, p. 379.

The last series with which we have to deal, and which extends from *circ.* B.C. 27—3, may be divided into two groups, which correspond with the years B.C. 27—15 and 14—3. The order of the coinages from B.C. 27—15 is somewhat conjectural, but one of the chief guides is the portrait of Augustus, which at first approaches in style and form that on contemporary pieces struck at Rome [1] (B.C. 27—25). The head, however, soon assumes, as will be shown, a form which is special to this provincial money and is not met with elsewhere. The reverse types are only adaptations of those used for the coinages of the Roman mint, and as they record events which are not quite contemporary, they do not lend themselves to any certain chronological order. In classifying this group care has to be exercised in observing what was occurring at Rome; for it is much more probable that the provinces in selecting the types for their coins adopted those of the central mint than that Rome copied those of the provinces. The titles given to Augustus during this period are "Caesar Augustus" or "Augustus" only.

The sequence of the issues from B.C. 14 onwards is established either by the legends or by the types, more especially by the former. These record the Xth, XIIth, and XIVth imperatorships of Augustus and his XIIIth, XVIth, and XVIIth tribunitian years. For these dated pieces there is no difficulty in establishing a sequence, and those which are without dates can be brought into order either by their fabric or types, especially in connection with the portrait of Augustus. From B.C. 14—11 the head is always bare; from B.C. 11—9 it is laureate or bare; and after that date it is laureate only. Throughout this series, B.C. 14—3, the only title given to the emperor on his gold and silver money is "Augustus Divi f.," which does not occur previously on the coins of this province.

We possess in some degree other evidence which not only is of assistance in determining the sequence of the coinages, but serves also as a guide for separating them from those of the capital or of other coin-issuing districts. First of all there is fabric. Little need be said on this point in respect of the coins of C. Valerius Flaccus and Julius Caesar. These fall into order and place on historical grounds. During B.C. 43—36 the workmanship is of a very uniform character, much more so than in the case of the Roman coinage. It is particularly neat in style and of careful execution; the letters of the legends are small in comparison with those of other series, and carefully formed, and the reverse designs, when not consisting of portraits, are in low relief. During these years and later portraiture is a most important factor. The only portraits which we meet with in this series are those of Antony, Lepidus, Octavius and Julius Caesar. The heads are small and at first in high relief, and in this respect present a marked contrast to those shown on the coinages of Antony struck in the East, and also to those found on the money of the Roman mint.[2] A very careful attempt appears to have been made to give a portrait as true to life as possible. Subsequently, when the portraits of Antony and Lepidus are excluded, a somewhat lower relief is introduced. This change is so gradual that we are able to trace its variations almost year by year. A similar portrait of Octavius, but without

[1] Cf. pl. lx., nos. 12—14, and pl. cvi., nos. 3, 4. [2] See pl. ciii., nos. 11—21, and pl. civ.

a beard, was used for the coinage of B.C. 29—27, from which date for a short time it is like that on the urban coinage. As the issue of coins in Gaul had been practically in abeyance for some years, it is not improbable that when Augustus visited that province in B.C. 27 he took with him engravers from Rome, who would naturally follow their own designs. From B.C. 24—15 the portrait undergoes a very marked change. It is very characteristic of local workmanship, and very different from any met with previously. It has lost much of its original scheme, being in low relief, the features angular, the nose much arched, and the general appearance conventional, inartistic and unrealistic.[1] It is sometimes adorned with an oak-wreath. In B.C. 14 a further slight change takes place, when the imperatorships and the tribunitian years are first inscribed on the coins. The head is then in somewhat high relief and much better modelled, attempts being made to produce a more realistic representation.[2] As these coins are dated the precise time of this change is ascertainable. The laureate head, as already mentioned, was first introduced in B.C. 11; but the bare head was not entirely excluded till after B.C. 9.

It has been thought necessary to enter into some detail respecting portraiture in connection with these Gallic pieces, as their classification and separation from other series can often be based on this characteristic only.

Types.—The chief feature in the types which distinguishes the coinages of Gaul and the East from those assigned to Spain, and also from those of the other provinces, Sicily and Africa, is the portraying of living personages. True portraiture, as we have already seen, was not introduced on Roman money till the year of Caesar's death. It was an honour which was decreed to him by the Senate, and which later was extended to Mark Antony.[3] When the triumvirs assumed a quasi-regal power over the provinces which they had allotted to each other, they appear to have assumed as a matter of course the right of placing their portraits on their coins. Fr. Lenormant[4] says that Antony and Octavius, even before they had taken the title and absolute authority of triumvirs, placed their portraits on their military money, but the classification proposed by Count de Salis shows that this did not occur till after that event. Mark Antony was the first to put in force this sign of imperialism, and the earliest money issued by him in Gaul after the formation of the triumvirate gives not only his own portrait but also those of his colleagues, Lepidus and Octavius.[5] It would appear from this circumstance that Antony was anxious to show his colleagues that he was not disposed to assume a distinction which he was not willing they should share with him. It may, however, be noticed that the heads of Lepidus and Octavius do not occur on the same coin, but separately, and always in conjunction with that of Antony. In the following year Antony added the portrait of Julius Caesar, and when later he transferred his coinage to the East he included members of his family, his brother Lucius, his son Marcus, and his wife Octavia, and even that of a foreign queen, Cleopatra.[6] When Octavius took over

---

[1] See pl. cvi., nos. 5—17; pl. cvii., nos. 1—7.

[2] See pl. cvii., nos. 8—20; pl. cviii.

[3] See vol. i., pp. 500, 548.

[4] *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 330.

[5] See below, pp. 395, 396.

[6] The portrait of Fulvia, Antony's first wife, is supposed to occur on the early issues of Lugdunum (see below, p. 395).

the government of the West, at the end of B.C. 42, he followed the example of Antony, and from that time, with very few exceptions, the obverse type of his money always gives his portrait, the changes in which, as we have seen, are an important factor in the classification of his later issues. Octavius was, however, more conservative than Antony, for the only other portraits that we meet with on his coins are those of Antony and of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar.

The types of the coins of C. Valerius Flaccus, the first assigned to Gaul, are similar in character to those of contemporary issues in Spain and the East. They commemorate his recent victories in Spain and Gaul, specially emphasizing the devotion of his troops in those campaigns. Julius Caesar, whose money next follows, was more personal in the selection of the designs for his denarii, as he recorded on the reverse his election to the office of pontifex maximus, and on the obverse his recent campaigns in Gaul, the elephant being symbolical of the name of Caesar and the dragon representing the war-trumpet (*carnyx*) used by the Gauls.[1] The coinage of Antony, struck in B.C. 43, illustrates the course of events subsequent to the siege of Mutina—his meeting with Lepidus in Gaul, the establishment of his head-quarters at Lugdunum, and the formation of the triumvirate. The first event is recorded by coins with the names of Antony and Lepidus and emblems relating to the offices of augur and of the chief pontificate, held by them respectively; the second by a lion, which may be either the symbol of the city of Lugdunum, where these coins were struck, or the genethliac sign of Antony himself;[2] and the third by aurei giving the portraits of the three triumvirs. The remaining issues struck in the following year are of a similar nature, but the portrait of Lepidus is excluded for that of Julius Caesar; and there appears to be a reference in the temple of the Sun to the campaign in the East against Brutus and Cassius.

The coins of Octavius struck by him in Gaul during his triumvirate, B.C. 41—36, are lacking in interest. Their types refer to the honours paid to him by the Senate in the erection of public statues, his reconciliation with Antony in B.C. 40 (aurei with portraits), and the restoration of commerce by the treaty of Misenum with Sextus Pompey in the following year (*rev.* caduceus), his office as augur (*rev.* emblems of the augurship), &c. His generals, L. Cornelius Balbus and Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, whilst placing the head of Octavius on the obverse of their denarii, use types for the reverses which are personal to themselves (the club and the thunderbolt).[3] But the most remarkable group of coins of this period is that of Lucius Antonius and the legate P. Ventidius, which was produced during the siege of Perusia.[4] As in this war Octavius was opposed by the party favourable to Antony, the portrait of the latter is introduced into both issues, but on the reverse of the gold and silver coins of Lucius Antonius we meet with the figure of Pietas, in illustration of the name which Lucius had adopted in reference to his conduct towards his brother. The reverse type of the denarii of P. Ventidius (figure of Jupiter or a hero) still needs explanation, but it may also be personal to himself. From B.C. 29—15, that is during the period of the imperatorship of Octavius and the first twelve years of his rule as

[1] See below, pp. 390, 391.
[2] See below, pp. 394, 395.
[3] See below, pp. 406, 407.
[4] See below, pp. 400 f., and pl. civ., nos. 2—9.

Augustus, the types of his coins, both gold and silver, are merely copies or adaptations of such as had already appeared in the issues of the mint at Rome. These refer to his victories generally (a shield), to his birth (the sign of the capricorn), to the shield of valour awarded by the Senate, as also to the *corona civica* and the trees which were placed on either side of his house in Rome, to the comet which appeared after the death of Julius Caesar, and to the restoration of the standards by the Parthians. After B.C. 15 the battles of Naulochus and Actium find a frequent record, and the domination of Rome is illustrated by a butting bull, or Victory seated on a globe. The victories of Tiberius and Drusus over the Rhaeti B.C. 15, the submission of the Germanic tribes B.C. 8, and lastly the *deductio in forum* of Caius Caesar and his election as *Princeps Juventutis* complete the series. The only type of any interest on the bronze coins is that which commemorates the building of the altar, dedicated to Roma and Augustus at Lugdunum *circ.* B.C. 10.

Though historically this section of the provincial issues is of extreme importance as illustrating the position which Gaul as a province held during the last years of the republic and the early ones of the empire, the types are lacking in the variety which we meet with on those of other provinces, more especially of Spain and the East. In the case of Gaul contemporary events meet with but scanty record, in the others the coin-types serve as a table of events.

Denominations.—The coins struck in Gaul are of gold, silver, bronze and copper. The chief denomination in gold is the aureus; the half-aureus not being introduced till quite late in the series. The gold coinage dates from the time of the formation of the triumvirate, B.C. 43, and is continued with much profusion throughout the rest of the series. It shows a considerable uniformity of weight. The early pieces of Antony and Octavius give a maximum weight of 126 grs., and the later pieces of Augustus of 122 grs., or at the rate of $\frac{1}{40}$ and $\frac{1}{42}$ of the Roman pound respectively. These weights coincide with those of similar coins struck in Rome. With the exception of a few quinarii of Antony, which were struck when the mint was established at Lugdunum,[1] the silver money consists of the denarius only. This followed the standard in use at Rome, viz. $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound. The bronze and copper coins are limited to two series only, viz. *circ.* B.C. 38 and *circ.* B.C. 10. The earlier issue is of bronze (*orichalcum*) and consists of the sestertius only. The later one is of pure copper and comprises the dupondius, as, and quadrans.[2]

Finds of Coins.—With the exception of a few of the earlier finds, these do not throw much light on the sequence of the coinages. The date of issue ascribed to the denarii of C. Valerius Flaccus is confirmed by the evidence of the Monte Codruzzo hoard, and that of the coins of Julius Caesar by those of Cadriano and San Cesario (see vol. i., pp. 319, 414). Of finds of later date which have been unearthed in France, sufficient details have not been preserved, and there are only three of which complete analyses have been supplied. These are of Arbanats, Chantenay, and Beauvoisin. The denarii of L. Cornelius Balbus and Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, *circ.* B.C. 40, were the latest in the Peccioli hoard, which was

[1] See below, pp. 394, 396. [2] See below, pp. 412, 439, and *Num. Chron.*, 1904, pp. 223, 244.

buried *circ.* B.C. 38 (see vol. i., p. 561). Similarly those of Octavius and Antony, with the reverse type a caduceus, *circ.* B.C. 39, were the latest in the Garlasco and Arbanats finds (see vol. i., pp. 561, 562), concealed *circ.* B.C. 37. Though the Chantenay and Beauvoisin hoards contained denarii of Octavius struck at Rome after B.C. 36 and 29 respectively (see above, pp. 5, 6), they did not include any attributable to Gaul after B.C. 36. These were hoards discovered in the south of France, and their evidence seems to confirm Count de Salis's classification, as he has not assigned any Gaulish pieces to the years B.C. 35—30 inclusive. The hoard found at Palazzo Canavese, and buried about B.C. 14, contained a denarius with the reverse type of two laurel-trees, assigned to B.C. 16; and that of Terranova Pausania, concealed *circ.* B.C. 6, included others commemorating the Xth[1] imperatorship of Octavius (*rev.* butting bull), B.C. 14—12. Though the evidence of finds is very slight, yet they seem to support the order of the coinages in a general way.

MINT-PLACES.—The wealth of gold money assigned to Gaul is very remarkable, and is in marked contrast to that of Spain, where only one issue in that metal, and that of a very special nature, is met with. It is the almost unique piece of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.[2] This may perhaps have been due to the fact that whereas gold was scarce in Spain, it was abundant in Gaul.[3] Where most of the Gaulish coinage was struck is not a very difficult question to answer. In the case of the provincial coins given to Spain the location of the mints depended upon the districts in which military operations occurred. There is in consequence a marked absence of uniformity of style and fabric. It is otherwise with the Gaulish coinage. From the foundation of the triumvirate, when the series begins to show a continuity of issue, there exists not only a uniformity in the character of the types, but also a progressive uniformity of style and fabric. This is strong evidence that the coins emanated mainly from one particular centre or mint. This point seems to be practically settled by some of the early issues of Mark Antony, which from their inscriptions and types must have been struck at Lugdunum, where as recently as B.C. 43, the same year as Antony took up his residence after the siege of Mutina, a Roman colony had been founded by L. Munatius Plancus.[4] This city, which was situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, soon rose to importance, and became the chief military and commercial centre of Southern Gaul. The inhabitants at the outset being composed of Italians were in possession of the Roman franchise, and the city stood forth unique in its kind among the communities of the Tres Galliae, of which it became the capital, and to it converged a network of roads.[5] Here was established the first Gaulish mint,[6] the only one for imperial money which can be pointed at with certainty for the West during the earlier period of the empire. It was here also that Augustus resided on the occasions of his frequent visits to the province, over which he exercised an imperial jurisdiction. It is therefore to Lugdunum that we may assign most of the coinages from B.C. 43.

The fabric of the coins of a few issues during the triumvirate shows that

---

[1] See above, pp. 47, 48. [2] See above, p. 360. [3] Diodorus Siculus, v. 27.
[4] See below, pp. 394, 395. [5] Mommsen, *Prov. of the Roman Empire*, vol. i., p. 88.
[6] Strabo, iv. 3, 2, and below, p. 396.

there are exceptions to this general rule. They are, however, limited in number, and it is only necessary to call attention to a few instances. The coinages of Lucius Antonius and P. Ventidius, which are ascribed to the period of the Perusine war, B.C. 41—40, are striking examples. Both issues have for obverse type the portrait and name of Mark Antony, and certain of the coins show considerable similarity in fabric and in the legends.[1] The coins of Lucius Antonius are of gold and silver, and in each metal they are of two distinct styles. The style of one series is similar to that of the coins of Mark Antony struck at Lugdunum,[2] and it is to this place that we would assign their mintage. The style of the other series is very rude. As it is evident that these pieces belong to a different locality, they may have been struck at Perusia or in the neighbourhood. The coins of Ventidius resemble this second series and may therefore be given to the same district.[3] There are also aurei with the portraits of Antony, Julius Caesar and Octavius of somewhat rude fabric. Though they were probably issued in Gaul, their attribution to Lugdunum is a little uncertain.[4] With these exceptions it would appear that most of the coins of gold and silver, and also those of bronze and copper issued after the formation of the triumvirate and assigned to Gaul, were struck at Lugdunum.

It would be somewhat speculative to attempt to assign to any particular places the two issues which occurred before the formation of the triumvirate. As that of C. Valerius Flaccus was struck after his campaign in Gaul, we may select the town of Narbo as a likely place for its mintage. That city was situated in a convenient position on the road connecting Gaul with Spain, and from the earliest time of its existence it was a commercial centre. There is also some uncertainty respecting the mint-place of the denarii of Julius Caesar. As Count de Salis was of opinion that they were not issued till after the Gaulish campaign, and when Caesar was watching in Cisalpine Gaul the course of events at Rome, they may have been struck at Mediolanum, even at that time the chief city of the province; or at Ravenna, where Caesar during the winter of B.C. 50—49 had established his head-quarters, and where he waited for the answer of the Senate to his demands, which he hoped would bring to a peaceful termination the action of his enemies in the capital.[5]

---

[1] See below, pp. 400—403. [2] See pl. civ., nos. 2—5. [3] See pl. civ., nos. 6—9.
[4] See below, pp. 397, 398, nos. 52, 59, and pl. ciii. 15, 19. [5] Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, i. 5.

PERIOD I.

Circ. B.C. 82; A.U.C. 672

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . VAL . FLA	
			(CAIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS[1])	
			Denarius[2]	
			With symbol on obverse	
1	56·9	*AR* ·75	Bust of Victory r., draped, wearing earring of single drop and necklace of pendants; her hair is braided and collected into a knot behind; two locks are drawn from the side to the top of the head; before bust, symbol, caduceus.	C·VAL·FLA IMPERAT (*Imperator*) in the field. A legionary eagle (*aquila*) between two standards (*signa*); the one on l. is inscribed H (*Hastati*); the other on r., P (*Principes*); between the standards, EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*). (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The earliest coinage of Roman types assigned to Gaul is that of C. Valerius Flaccus. It consists of denarii, and was contemporary with the issues of C. Annius Luscus and his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius in Spain (see above, pp. 352—356), and with those of Sulla and his proquaestor L. Manlius and his quaestor A. Manlius in the East (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 406; vol. ii., pp. 177—179).

Caius Valerius Flaccus was propraetor in Gaul during the consulship of L. Cornelius Scipio and C. Norbanus, B.C. 83. Previous to that date he had received the title of *Imperator* (Cicero, *pro Quinct.*, vii. 28). It was this Flaccus who accorded the right of citizenship to the Gaulish chief, C. Valerius Caburus (Caesar, *Bell. Gall.*, i. 47). He had been praetor urbanus B.C. 98, consul B.C. 93, and later succeeded T. Didius as proconsul in Spain. For his victories there and also in Gaul Flaccus received the honour of a triumph B.C. 81 (Licinianus, ed. Bonn, p. 39—*ex Celtiberia et Gallia*). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 512) thought that these denarii bearing the name of Flaccus were issued in Spain; but the evidence of finds tends to prove that they were struck in Gaul, for though comparatively common at the present time only two specimens (in very fine condition) occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, which was buried *circ.* B.C. 82, and none in those of Fiesole and Cingoli, the concealment of which happened a few years earlier, *circ.* B.C. 87, 86 (see vol. i., pp. 242, 243, 319). They were also fairly numerous in hoards buried subsequent to B.C. 82, amongst which were those of Carrara, San Miniato, Roncofreddo, and Frascorolo (see Tables of Finds). The coins were therefore struck by Flaccus towards the end of his Gaulish campaign, and possibly at the city of Narbo (see above, p. 387).

[2] The obverse type, bust of Victory, was adopted from the denarii of L. Valerius Flaccus, issued in Italy *circ.* B.C. 90 (see above, p. 300), and the reverse, which was afterwards copied by Cn. Nerius, the quaestor urbanus at Rome, B.C. 49 (see vol. i., p. 504), records the services of the cohorts which accompanied Flaccus to Spain and Gaul, and which earned for him his victories. The legend EX S . C. (*Ex senatus consulto*) shows that Flaccus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, crescent.	Similar.
3	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ear of corn.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 1.]**
5	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, spear.	Similar.*
6	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tripod.	Similar.
7	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, symbol, cornucopiae.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 2.]**
8	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)
9	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, rudder.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 3.]**
10	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
11	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, tripod.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
12	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wreath with fillet.	Similar.
			With letter on obverse [1]	
13	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, letter B	Similar.
14	70·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter C	Similar.

received the special sanction of the Senate to strike this issue. It is the only instance of the occurrence of the legend in this sense on coins attributed to Gaul.

The variety of mint-marks consisting of symbols and letters shows that this issue was of considerable extent.

There are restorations by Trajan.

[1] The letters include the whole alphabet.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
15	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
16	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar.
17	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
18	55·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter G	Similar.
19	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar. [Pl. ciii. 4.] (Sambon)
20	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter N	Similar.
21	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
22	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
23	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ꝑ	Similar.
24	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
25	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
26	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar.

PERIOD II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 50—49; A.U.C. 704—705

CAESAR

(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)

Denarius

27	63·0	Æ ·75	Elephant r., trampling on a dragon; in the exergue, CAESAR	Emblems of the pontificate: apex, securis (sacrificial axe) terminating in a wolf's head, "aspergillum" (sprinkler), and simpulum. [Pl. ciii. 5.]

[1] Between the coinage of L. Valerius Flaccus and that of Julius Caesar, the only one assigned to this period, there is an interval of over thirty years.

From the evidence of finds it is possible to ascertain almost the precise date of this

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
28	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
29	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
30	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

issue. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 10) has remarked, "Cette monnaie n'est pas antérieure à 696 (58 av. J.C.), mais c'est sans raisons sérieuses qu'on a voulu en fixer la fabrication à l'an 704 (50 av. J.C.)." Among the very few notes left by Count de Salis the following one may be quoted, "Cette pièce extrêmement commune ne s'est pas trouvée à Grésigny (*Rev. arch.*, 1866, vol. xiv., pp. 1—7), mais elle faisait partie du dépôt de Cadriano près de Bologna, qui ne contenait aucune des monnaies de 705 (B.C. 49) et des années suivantes, et doit avoir été enfoui au moment du passage du Rubicon. Si elle n'a pas été frappée en 702 (B.C. 52) il n'est pas probable qu'elle l'ait été pour la campagne bien moins importante de l'année suivante. Je l'assigne donc à l'année 704 (B.C. 50), et au commencement de 705 (B.C. 49), époque à laquelle Jules Caesar en rupture ouverte avec le sénat doit avoir commencé ses préparatifs de guerre." The evidence of the Cadriano hoard cited by Count de Salis is confirmed by that of San Cesario, which was buried about the same time, and also by those of San Gregorio di Sassola and Compito, which did not contain any of these coins of Caesar, yet included pieces which must be assigned to B.C. 52, 51 (see vol. i., pp. 413, 414, and Tables of Finds). These finds therefore confirm the date given to this issue by Count de Salis.

Special interest and importance are attached to these denarii, as they mark the revival of the military coinages outside Italy. Under the existing position of affairs they quickly spread into every province of the State (see above, p. 342). Previous to this date the only province which issued coins in any number and over a period of some duration was Spain; those of Gaul and the East being limited to a few years only.

The obverse type of the elephant trampling on a dragon refers to Caesar's recent campaigns in Gaul, and more especially to his victories over Ariovistus and the Germans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11; *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 7). The etymology and origin of the name "Caesar" greatly exercised ancient writers. It is somewhat uncertain which member of the Julia gens originally obtained it, but the first who occurs in history is Sextus Julius Caesar, praetor in B.C. 208. Spartian (*ad Ael. Ver.*, ii.) mentions four different opinions respecting its origin: (i.) that the word signified an elephant in the language of the Mauri (see Clermont-Ganneau, *Rec. d'Arch. orient.*, 1888, vol. i. 8°, p. 233), and was given as a surname to one of the Julii, who had killed an elephant; (ii.) that one of the Julii received it because he had been cut (*caesus*) out of his mother's womb after her death; (iii.) because he was born with a quantity of hair (*caesaries*) on his head; and (iv.) because he had azure-coloured (*caesii*) eyes of an almost supernatural kind. Of these opinions the second was the most popular one with ancient writers (Servius, *Virg. Aen.*, i. 290; Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, vii. 7), but the first was generally accepted by learned men, though so little appears to have been known of the language of the Mauri. The elephant may therefore be only a punning allusion to the name of Caesar, whilst the dragon which it tramples under foot is a representation of the Gaulish war-trumpet (*carnyx*) as shown on coins of contemporary date struck at the Roman mint by D. Postumius Albinus Brutus (see vol. i., p. 507, pl. xlix. 17). The pontifical emblems on the reverse are an allusion to the office of pontifex maximus, with which Caesar was invested in B.C. 63.

As Caesar crossed over into Cisalpine Gaul in the spring of B.C. 50, these coins may have been struck at Mediolanum or at Ravenna, where he spent the winter of that year (see above, p. 387).

The small bronze coins bearing the name of Aulus Hirtius, and of the same types as the above denarii, have already been noticed (see vol. i., p. 526).

PERIOD III.

Circ. B.C. 43—42; A.U.C. 711—712

Coinages of Mark Antony[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 43; A.U.C. 711	
			M . ANTON : M . LEPID (MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS [AEMILIUS] LEPIDUS[2])	
			Denarius	
31	54·7	Æ ·75	Lituus, one-handled jug (*capis*) and raven l.; above, M ANTON IMP (*Imperator*).	Emblems of the pontificate; apex, securis (sacrificial axe), terminating in a wolf's head, "aspergillum" (sprinkler), and simpulum; on l. and above, M LEPID . IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. ciii. 6.]** (Nott)

[1] Though the coins given to this period bear the names of Antony, Lepidus and Octavius (as Caesar), they appear to have been issued under the direction of Antony only. Some (nos. 31—45) evidently preceded the formation of the triumvirate, in November, B.C. 43 (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 31). By this compact it was arranged that Antony should have control of the government over the Gauls on either side of the Alps with the exception of Gallia Narbonensis, which together with Iberia was allotted to Lepidus, who had already been appointed to those districts by Julius Caesar in the previous year. Octavius received as his share the islands of Sicily and Sardinia together with the province of Africa. Italy proper was declared to be neutral ground. This arrangement remained in force till after the battles of Philippi, October and November, B.C. 42, when a fresh one was entered upon between Antony and Octavius, the former taking over the superintendence of the Eastern provinces, whilst Octavius received those of the West. Lepidus, who had been suspected by his colleagues of holding treasonable intercourse with Sextus Pompey, was deprived of his provinces; but it was agreed that should he be proved innocent of the charge, Antony would hand over Africa to him. As Lepidus had been appointed consul for B.C. 42, he remained in Italy during that year, and as Octavius was engaged with Antony in carrying on the war against Brutus and Cassius in Greece, Sicily, his principal province, being then occupied by Sextus Pompey, Antony alone of the triumvirs appears to have issued coins at this time. After B.C. 42, when the new arrangement of the State came into force, Antony transferred his coinages to the East and Octavius assumed his in the West, *i.e.*, in Gaul. As Lepidus was not allowed to take possession of Africa till B.C. 40, there exist in consequence no coins struck by him before that date (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, *s.a.* B.C. 40—36).

During B.C. 43 Antony issued coins in his own name and also in those of his colleagues. On the gold he placed the portraits of Lepidus and Octavius as well as his own, which, however, always formed the obverse type. In the following year the name and portrait of Lepidus are omitted, and Antony represents only himself and Octavius, if we except the memorial pieces of Julius Caesar (see above, p. 380). The coins attributed to Gaul during B.C. 43, 42, especially those bearing portraits, are well executed, though in their style there is a lack of force. The heads are small but the features are modelled with considerable care, attempts being made to portray a truthful likeness. For iconography they are therefore of the first importance. The mode of wearing the hair, which is delineated by fine lines, is characteristically shown in each case. There is in this respect a marked difference in style between the coins struck by Antony in Gaul and those issued by him after B.C. 42 in the East, where we meet with quite another portrait, bolder and larger. The same characteristics are noticeable in the case of Octavius, the coins first issued by him in Gaul from B.C. 41 resembling in style and fabric those of the previous years of Antony.

[2] As these coins with the name of Antony and Lepidus make no reference to the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
32	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, above and below type, M·ANTON·COS IMP (*Consul, imperator*).	Similar; legend on l., M·[LEPID·COS] IMP (*Consul, imperator*). **[Pl. ciii. 7.]** (Nott)
		Æ ·75	Similar; legend, above, M ANTON·IMP	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 131, no. 32.]

triumvirate it would appear that they were struck before its constitution, that is at some time between April, B.C. 43, when the siege of Mutina was abandoned, and November of that year, when Antony, Lepidus and Octavius met at Bononia and formed their famous compact. After the failure at Mutina Antony crossed the Alps, and in a short time united his forces with those of Lepidus, who was then in Gallia Narbonensis watching the outcome of events in Italy. From the evidence of the coins (see below, p. 394, no. 40) it would appear that Antony made Lugdunum his head-quarters, where L. Munatius Plancus very recently had founded a colony, the settlers being the people of the neighbouring city of Vienna, whence they had been driven by the Allobroges (E. Jullien, *Le Fondateur de Lyon, Ann. de l'Univ. de Lyon*, 1892, pp. 93 f.). Here Antony established a mint, at which most of the coins assigned by Count de Salis to Gaul were struck (see above, p. 386). This mint continued intermittently in operation throughout imperial times and onwards down to almost the present day.

The types of the denarii and quinarii relate to the offices of augur and pontifex maximus, which were held by Antony and Lepidus respectively. It was by the influence of Julius Caesar that Antony was elected to the college of Augurs in B.C. 50 (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, viii. 50). Lepidus, after the murder of Julius Caesar, was appointed pontifex maximus, an office which he retained till his death in B.C. 13. On the denarius bearing the portrait of Antony, struck at the Roman mint by P. Sepullius Macer in B.C. 44 (see vol. i., p. 550), he is represented with the attributes of the augurship, and as they are frequently shown in his subsequent issues it is evident that he held that office in great repute. Throughout his coins struck in the East the title "Augur" occurs frequently. The introduction of the raven into the group and its position on the right may have been intended to point to a favourable omen (see above, p. 284). The reference to the consulships of Antony and Lepidus on some of the denarii is somewhat enigmatical, as neither held that office in the year that these coins were struck. Antony was declared *Imperator* for the first time by his troops at the siege of Mutina (Calland, *de Num. M. Ant.*, p. 10; Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, vol. i., p. 156), and Lepidus had assumed that title in B.C. 47 during his campaign in Spain against the proconsul Q. Cassius Longinus, for which he claimed a triumph though he did not strike a blow (Drumann, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 9). But at no time did Antony and Lepidus hold the consulship together, as the former obtained it for the first time in B.C. 44, and for the second in B.C. 34; and the latter in B.C. 46 and B.C. 42. Calland (*op. cit.*, pp. 28 f.) has therefore suggested that the legend COS might be attributed to the ignorance or negligence of the engraver of the dies, and that in each case PROCOS should be read. It is, however, more probable that the engraver only intended that this title should be commemorative like that of *Imperator*. The absence of the legend COS on the denarius figured above from Babelon (vol. i., p. 131, no. 32) is in that case either an omission of the engraver or it may be due to an interchange of obverse dies, some of the coins of this issue being without that title. This particular piece cannot possibly be assigned to the next year, when Lepidus was actually consul.

A variety of no. 31 reads LEP. for LEPID. and another of the denarius figured above, M. AN. IMP. and M. LEP. COS. IMP. (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 130, 131).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius[1]	
33	28·9	Æ ·55	Similar; legend, M AT· IMP above type.	Similar; legend on l., and above type, M · LEP IMP **[Pl. ciii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
34	27·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
35	25·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			M . AT (MARCUS ANTONIUS) **Quinarius**	
36	27·4	Æ ·5	Lituus, one-handled jug (*capis*) and raven l. (same as no. 31); above, M · AT · IMP.	Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy.[2] **[Pl. ciii. 9.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
37	27·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
38	26·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
39	25·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Without the name of Antony **Quinarius**[3]	
40	28·0	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r., hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind, from which one long plait is brought and arranged in a loop along the top of the head.	Lion walking r.; below, LVGV; above, DVNI (*Luguduni*); on l. and r. of lion, A XL (*Anno* XL). **[Pl. ciii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Varieties read M. ANTON (or AN. IMP.) and LEP. IMP. (or LEPID. IMP.) (Babelon, vol. i., p. 130, no. 30).

[2] The victories to which this type refers do not appear to have actually been won. Though successful for the moment in some of his assaults at the siege of Mutina, Antony was defeated in each of the principal engagements with the consuls Pansa and Hirtius. His troops, however, found in these temporary successes an occasion to acclaim Antony *Imperator*. The type may have been intended to foreshadow victories which Antony hoped would fall to his lot when he united his forces with those of Lepidus. Babelon (vol. i., p. 162) thinks that these coins were struck by Antony during the siege of Mutina for the payment of his legions; but if they are to be assigned to Lugdunum they could not have been issued till after his arrival in Gallia Narbonensis.

[3] These quinarii, as the legend on the reverse shows, were struck at Lugdunum, and their date is ascertainable by the inscription A XL (*Anno* XL), which, as Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 498) has conclusively proved, represents the age of Antony at the time of their issue (see also others with A XLI below, p. 396). This would be in B.C. 43, and

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
41	26·5	*R* ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
42	24·5	*R* ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
43	24·7	*R* ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
44	24·0	*R* ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
45	22·0	*R* ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Morel Coll.)

M. ANTONIVS: M. LEPIDVS

(MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS [AEMILIUS] LEPIDUS)

Aureus[1]

46	125·5	*N* ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, lituus; around, M· ANTONIVS · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Head of Lepidus r., bare; behind, simpulum and "aspergillum"; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C (as obverse). **[Pl. ciii. 11.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)

they therefore correspond in date with Antony's presence in Lugdunum. When the colony was established there by L. Munatius Plancus in or about June, B.C. 43, it would appear, from a bronze coin bearing the legend COPIA FELIX MVNATIA, that this was the name given to the city by its founder (H. de la Tour, *Comptes rendus, Acad. des Inscr.*, 1901, vol. i., pp. 82 f.). On later coins struck there by Octavius the city was called Copia only (Muret et Chabouillet, *Cat. Mon. gaul.*, pp. 105, 106), and in inscriptions its title was C.C.C.AVG.LVG. (*Colonia Claudia Copia Augusta Lugdunensis*). Antony, however, seems to have adhered to the original name of Lugdunum, the precise derivation of which is uncertain. The lion on the reverse may be the symbol of the city, as it had been formerly of Massilia, or more probably, as Dr. Willers (*Num. Zeit.*, 1902, p. 83) suggests, the genethliac sign of Antony, as the capricorn was of Octavius. Babelon (vol. i., p. 169) has connected it with the passage in Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii. 21), who relates that Antony tamed lions which he trained to drag his car, and that after the battle of Pharsalus he took pleasure in appearing in public in a biga drawn by lions (see vol. i., p. 553). These coins may have been issued for distribution amongst his legions on his 40th birthday (Hirschfeld, *C.I.L.*, xiii., p. 251). In the features of Victory on the obverse there has been recognized a portrait of Fulvia, the first wife of Antony, and this identification seems to receive some confirmation from a coin of the town of Fulvia in Phrygia, named after Antony's wife, which bears a similar portrait with the hair arranged in precisely the same manner (Waddington, *Voy. num. en Asie Min.*, p. 149, pl. xi., no. 5). Duchalais (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, p. 53) identified the portrait as that of Octavia; but when these coins were struck Fulvia was still living. She did not die till B.C. 40, and it was in that year that Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavius.

[1] This aureus with the portraits of Antony and Lepidus, and the following one with the portrait of Antony and that of Octavius, commemorate the establishment of the triumvirate. If correctly assigned to B.C. 43 they must have been issued between November and the end of that year. As each one bears the portrait of Antony it is presumed that they were struck by his orders. They are therefore not only a record of one of the greatest events in Roman history, but also remarkable as being the first gold pieces issued from Lugdunum, where a mint had only been recently established. Their fabric leaves no doubt

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ANTONIVS : C . CAESAR (MARCUS ANTONIUS; CAIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus [1]	
47	122·5	*N* ·85	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, lituus; around, M · ANTONIVS · III · VIR · R · Ƥ · C (same as no. 46).	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R · Ƥ · C · (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. ciii. 12.]**
			Circ. B.C. 42; A.U.C. 712 [2]	
			ANTONI (MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			Quinarius [3]	
48	29·6	*R* ·55	Bust of Victory r., hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind, from which one long plait is brought and arranged in a loop along the top of the head (similar to no. 40); around, III · VIR · R · Ƥ · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Lion walking r.; above, AN TONI; below, IMƤ (*Imperator*); on l. and r. of lion, A XLI (*Anno* XLI). **[Pl. ciii. 13.]** (Nott)

that they emanated from that place. Strabo (iv. 3, 2) states that there existed in his time a mint at Lugdunum for the issue of gold and silver coins—καὶ τὸ νόμισμα χαράττουσιν ἐνταῦθα τό τε ἀργυροῦν καὶ τὸ χρυσοῦν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμόνες. The lituus behind the head of Antony relates to his membership of the college of Augurs, and the simpulum and "aspergillum" behind that of Lepidus to the office of pontifex maximus, to which he had been raised after the death of Julius Caesar.

[1] This coin is a companion to the preceding one with the portraits of Antony and Lepidus. Octavius is also only given his official title of triumvir. It will be noticed that the title of *Imperator*, which all three triumvirs were at this time entitled to use, is in each case omitted. Octavius was acclaimed *Imperator* for the first time at the siege of Mutina, 15 April, B.C. 43 (see Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 11). He is not styled consul, because on the formation of the triumvirate he resigned that office, and his colleague Pedius having died suddenly at Rome, C. Carrinas and P. Ventidius received the consulate for the remainder of the year.

[2] The coins attributed to Gaul during this year were struck by Mark Antony; some bear his name only, others also those of Julius Caesar and Octavius. If it be accepted that Victory on the quinarii is a representation of Fulvia, the wife of Mark Antony, we have a portrait or portraits in each issue. The proposed order of these issues is somewhat conjectural. The style and fabric of the gold and silver coins are very similar to those assigned to the same district in the previous year. It will be noticed that the portrait of Lepidus is not here met with (see above, p. 392).

[3] These quinarii have been placed first in the issues assigned to the above date, as they are only a repetition in type of those of the previous year; the only differences being the omission of the mint-name, Lugdunum, and the substitution of that of Antony; and the alteration of the numerals representing his age from XL to XLI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
49	27·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 14 rev.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
50	27·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
51	25·5	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Morel Coll.)

M . ANTON: CAESAR

(MARCUS ANTONIUS; CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)

Aureus [1]

52	122·6	Æ ·85	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, lituus; before, M ANTO IMP (*Imperator*).	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*); before, CAESAR DIC (*Dictator*). **[Pl. ciii. 15.]** (Wigan Coll.)

Denarius

53	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; head with slight beard; legend, M ANTON IMP	Similar; legend, CAESAR . DIC
54	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
55	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; the head of Antony is narrower and longer, and has an attenuated appearance; before and below, M ANTON IMP R P C (*Imperator reipublicae constituendae*).	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] These coins were intended as memorials of Julius Caesar. Antony may have issued them with the object of instilling into the mind of the Roman people, and more especially of the army, that he was about to avenge the murder of Caesar in declaring war against Brutus and Cassius. Though the title DIVVS is absent it was in B.C. 42 that Caesar was decreed divine honours. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 36), who has assigned all the coins on which Antony is represented wearing a beard to B.C. 43, 42, has given these to the earlier date. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 161, 162) considers that they were struck soon after the death of Caesar, at the time of the siege of Mutina, for the payment of the army; and that the legend *imperator reipublicae constituendae* foreshadowed the title which was to be adopted a few months later when the triumvirate was constituted. The date B.C. 42 seems the more probable one, as the portrait of Antony differs slightly from that on the coins assigned to the previous year. The absence of the legend III . VIR may have been an omission on the part of the die-engraver. These coins are of somewhat coarse work, and may have been struck at some local mint other than Lugdunum, where less care was used in making the dies. The one-handled jug (*capis*) is, as we have seen on earlier coins of Antony, the symbol of his augurship.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
56	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, M ANT ON IMP · R · P · C	Similar.
57	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, M ANTO IMP R P C	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
58	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, M · ANTO · IMP · R · P · C	Similar. (Nott)

M . ANTONIVS: C . CAESAR

(MARCUS ANTONIUS; CAIUS CAESAR)

Aureus [1]

59	124·0	Æ ·75	Head of Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M · ANTONIVS · IMP · III · VIR · R · P · C · AVG · (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae, augur*).	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · IMP · III · VIR · R · P · C · PONT · AV (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae, pontifex, augur*). **[Pl. ciii. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

M . ANTONI

(MARCUS ANTONIUS)

Denarius [2]

60	62·6	Æ ·8	Head of Antony r., with beard; around, reading downwards and inwards, M · ANTONI IMP (*Imperator*).	Façade of distyle temple, within which is a medallion bearing the radiate head of Sol, facing and draped; at sides, and below, III VIR R · P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. ciii. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] It is somewhat difficult to fix the precise date of issue of this aureus. If it was struck in Gaul by Antony, or under his direction, it must have appeared not later than B.C. 42. Octavius wore a beard as a sign of mourning from the time of Caesar's murder till after the war with Sextus Pompey, B.C. 36 (see vol. i., p. 574). In this he appears to have been more consistent than Antony, who is represented either with or without a beard. Though the fabric of this aureus is somewhat different from that of others assigned to Gaul at this period, especially in the coarse rendering of the head of Antony, yet the style approaches more that of the Gaulish than the Eastern pieces. The type was repeated by Antony on more than one occasion on his coinage struck in the East during B.C. 41—39; but on those coins his portrait is quite different, and therefore they cannot be separated by style from others assigned to that district. On this aureus the triumvirs are given their full titles. Both were acclaimed *Imperator* at the siege of Mutina. Antony as we have already shown was elected to the college of Augurs in B.C. 50; and Octavius was made a member of the college of Pontiffs by Julius Caesar in B.C. 48, after the battle of Pharsalus. The date of his augurship is uncertain; but it could not have been later than B.C. 41, as his portrait accompanied by a lituus is seen on coins bearing his name and those of Antony and L. Gellius, which must have been issued in that year (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 177, nos. 53, 54; and COINAGE OF THE EAST, *s.a.* B.C. 41).

[2] These denarii are placed the latest in the year B.C. 42, as the reverse type seems to refer

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
61	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
62	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; legend reading, IMP for IMP; countermark, circle above head.	Similar. **[Pl. ciii. 21.]** (Nott)

PERIOD IV.[1]

Circ. B.C. 41—36; A.U.C. 713—718

Coinages of Octavius as Triumvir

Circ. B.C. 41; A.U.C. 713

C. CAESAR

(CAIUS CAESAR)

Denarius[2]

63	64·2	Æ ·65	Head of Octavius r., bare, slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Equestrian statue of Octavius r., his r. hand extended; in the exergue, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). (Bank of England Coll.)

---

to the campaign of Antony in Greece against Brutus and Cassius. Sol was the emblem of the East, and Antony about this time placed the radiate head of that divinity on coins struck by him in those districts (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 168, nos. 28—31; COINAGE OF THE EAST, *s.a.* B.C. 42). Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. i., p. 109) has suggested that this type might relate to Antony's assumption at a later date of the attributes of Osiris, Cleopatra having taken those of Isis; and Havercamp would connect it with the Parthian war and the victories of Publius Ventidius. As Eckhel has assigned the coins of Antony on which he is shown wearing a beard to B.C. 43, 42, he does not accept either suggestion (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 36). The date here ascribed to these coins seems the most probable one if they are considered from the standpoint of fabric.

[1] After the battles of Philippi, when by mutual consent Antony took over the direction of affairs in the East, and those in the West were entrusted to Octavius, the coinages of the former in Gaul ceased and those of Octavius began. This was at the end of B.C. 42, or at the beginning of the following year. From this time the issues of Octavius, first as Caesar and later as Augustus, were continuous, and with one interval, B.C. 35—30, they can be traced year by year down to *circ.* B.C. 5—3. As already stated (see above, p. 378) the money of Octavius assigned to Gaul is divisible into three periods or groups:—(i.) that which was struck during the triumvirate, B.C. 41—36; (ii.) that issued as *Imperator perpetuo*, B.C. 29—27; (iii.) that after he had received the name of Augustus, from B.C. 27.

Besides the coins of Octavius which are given to B.C. 41 there are two other issues of a quite exceptional nature. They are of Lucius Antonius, with the portrait and name of his brother, Mark Antony, and of Publius Ventidius, the legate of Antony, with a similar obverse type. The coins of Octavius were probably struck before the Perusine war, those of Lucius Antonius and Publius Ventidius during its progress (see below, pp. 400 f.).

[2] The attribution by Count de Salis of these denarii to Gaul at this particular time is

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
64	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, C · CAESAR III VIR R Ꝑ C	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 1.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

M . ANTONIVS

(MARCUS ANTONIUS)

Aureus [1]

65	124·5	Ꝛ ·8	Head of Antony r., bare, without beard; behind, lituus; around, M · ANTONIVS · IMꝐ · III · VIR · R · Ꝑ · C · (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Pietas draped standing towards l., holding in her r. hand a lighted censer (*turibulum*); and in her l. a cornucopiae, on which stand two storks; across the field, ꝐIETAS COS (*Pietas consul*). **[Pl. civ. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
66	122·6	Ꝛ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, ꝐIETAS COS **[Pl. civ. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)

somewhat conjectural. Finds do not afford any evidence. During B.C. 41 Octavius was in Italy, and Gaul was mainly held by the legates of Antony. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 12), however, relates that when the soldiers of Octavius in Rome rose in open revolt and demanded that the convention made between Antony and Octavius relating to the allotment of lands should be carried out, they collected money in all parts, even from the temples and also from the people of Gallia Togata, who supplied troops as well as money. It was also in B.C. 41 that Octavius sent some legions to Spain under the command of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus. These crossed the Alps into Gaul unhindered; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Octavius and Lucius Antonius they were recalled, and took part in the siege of Perusia. It is possible that these coins, if correctly assigned to B.C. 41, were struck on one of those occasions. The head of Octavius, which shows a slight beard, is very similar to that on the aureus of Mark Antony of the previous year and also to those on coins given to the following one. The reverse type may represent one of the equestrian statues which by order of the Senate were erected to Octavius in B.C. 43, previous to his departure to oppose Antony at Mutina (Vell. Paterc., ii. 61). The legend S . C . (*Senatus consulto*) does not in this case imply that these coins were issued in compliance with a special mandate of the Senate, but it relates to the order given for the erection of the statue here displayed. The type was repeated on the coinage of the following year with some variations, the equestrian figure being turned to the left instead of to the right, and the name and title of Octavius being also varied.

[1] The circumstances, in which these coins bearing the name of Mark Antony and the next one of P. Ventidius were struck, were as follows. When Octavius returned to Rome after the battles of Philippi he commenced at once the task of the allotment of lands to the veterans, as agreed upon by him and Mark Antony. Lucius Antonius, who was consul in that year, having failed to get himself associated in this work, and being encouraged by his brother's

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
67	60·7	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, PIETAS COS **[Pl. civ. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
68	61·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, PIETAS COS **[Pl. civ. 5.]** (Nott)

ambitious wife, Fulvia, set himself up as the patron of those who had been evicted or were threatened with eviction from their lands. A civil war was soon inevitable, but the actual outbreak of hostilities was delayed till Octavius advanced to Rome, when Lucius quitted the city, pursuing a northerly course. Octavius followed with his army and overtook Lucius at Perusia, where he was compelled to seek refuge. The city was at once besieged, and the blockade lasted throughout the winter till March of the following year, when Lucius was compelled by hunger to surrender, receiving from his successful opponent more favourable terms than he had anticipated (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 42-48).

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 42) appears to have been the first to recognize in the legend PIETAS the cognomen which Lucius Antonius, the brother of Mark Antony, assumed at the time of the Perusine war in order to signalise his fraternal zeal (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 5). This cognomen is also met with in various versions of the Fasti (Mommsen, *Fast. cons.*, *C.I.L.*, vol. i., 2nd ed., p. 542). Eckhel has therefore assigned these coins to B.C. 41, in which year Lucius was consul. In consequence of this identification they are supposed to have been struck at the time of the siege of Perusia (Babelon, vol. i., p. 175). Though this attribution may appear conjectural on account of its exceptional nature, the legend "Pietas Cos," if interpreted as *Pietas Consulis*, in the same sense as we meet with "Clementia Aug.," "Pietas Aug.," &c., on coins of Imperial times, could scarcely be applicable to Mark Antony, as he was not consul at any period within which these coins could have been issued. He was consul for the first time in B.C. 44, and not again till B.C. 34. As this precludes our connecting the reverse type and legend with Mark Antony, the solution proposed by Eckhel must for the present be accepted. There is a difficulty, however, associated with these coins which does not seem to have been commented on, but which is apparent in the case of a classification based on fabric and style. It is that there are two series which vary not only in the legends and the types, but more particularly in fabric. In one series the head of Antony is small and in high relief; in the other on the gold coins it is still in high relief but much larger, but on the silver the relief is very low. The name of Antony shows even more marked differences, and there is a considerable variation in the representation of the figure of Pietas on the reverse. It is therefore very evident that the two series cannot have been struck at the same mint, or even in the same locality. As the coins of the first series resemble in their fabric and in the obverse legend those given to Lugdunum, these may also be assigned to that district, whilst the others, which are of ruder fabric, were probably struck in Cisalpine Gaul for the use of the troops which had been collected there for the relief of Perusia. It is also to be noticed that there is a certain resemblance between these rude coins and those of P. Ventidius issued at the same time (see below, p. 403).

Pietas is here not the personification of piety generally, but is expressive of true and self-sacrificing attachment of kinsman to kinsman, more especially of parents and children (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., p. 262). In the present instance it exemplifies the piety shown by Lucius Antonius towards his elder brother, whose portrait and name are given on the obverse. Other instances of this nature have already been met with (see coins of M. Herennius, vol. i., p. 195, with the representation of one of the Catanaean brothers; of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, with the head of Pietas, see above, p. 357; and of Sextus Pompey, with the figure of Pietas, see above, p. 370). The object which Pietas holds in her right hand is probably a censer (*turibulum*). It is usually called an altar, as that object is often found placed before her. The stork, of which two are seen standing on the cornucopiae, was the special emblem of Pietas (*P. Syrus* ap. *Petron. Satyr.*, 55—*Ciconia etiam grata, peregrina, hospita, pietatique cultrix, gracilipes, crotalistria*, Preller, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 263, note 5).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			AV	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			Aureus[1]	
69	124·3	AV ·9	Head of Antony r., in high relief, bare, without beard; around, ANTONIVS AVG · IMP III · VIR · R · P · C (*Antonius augur, imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Pietas standing l., holding rudder with r. hand and cornucopiae with l.; before her, at her feet, stork; below, PIETAS COS (*Pietas Consul*). **[Pl. civ. 6.]** (Bank of England Coll.)
			Denarius	
70	63·2	AR ·85	Similar; head of Antony in low relief.	Similar; legend, PIETAS · COS **[Pl. civ. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
71	61·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 8.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
72	58·0	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The date and locality of issue of these coins have been discussed in connection with those immediately preceding. Their very peculiar fabric (*pièces de mauvaise fabrique*, Ct. de Salis, note) shows that they were struck under special conditions; probably for the troops of the Antonian party in Cisalpine Gaul, which were to relieve Lucius Antonius at Perusia. These were commanded by C. Asinius Pollio, L. Munatius Plancus, Publius Ventidius, and others (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 35 f.). Ventidius struck special denarii for his legions (see below). The portrait of Antony on the aureus is quite unlike those on other coins of this series, being much larger and probably more true to life. It, however, resembles somewhat closely that on similar coins which Octavius struck two years later in his own name and in that of Mark Antony (see below, p. 408, nos. 90, 91, pl. civ. 18, 19). What, however, should be specially noticed is the form in which Antony's name and titles are given. His praenomen is omitted, his nomen is in monogram only, and his title of triumvir is abbreviated from III · VIR to III · V. This last peculiarity is only met with on the following denarius of P. Ventidius, which is assigned to the same date and district. On the silver coins the head of Antony is in very low relief, and unusually spread. The reverse type gives a somewhat different representation of Pietas. She is shown as uniting with other attributes that of Fortuna, and her symbol, the stork, is placed prominently before her, and not standing on the cornucopiae. On the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius above referred to the stork is placed before the head of Pietas on the obverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ANT: P . VENTIDI (MARCUS ANTONIUS; PUBLIUS VENTIDIUS[1]) Denarius	
73	56·7	AR ·8	Head of Antony r., bare, with thick beard; behind, lituus; around, M · ANT IIIV · R · P · C · (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Male figure, Jupiter, bearded, naked but for chlamys over l. shoulder, standing front, head r., leaning with r. hand on long sceptre and holding olive-branch in l.; around, P · VENTIDI PONT · IMP (*Pontifex, imperator*). [P]. CIV. 9.]

[1] Publius Ventidius Bassus, a native of Picenum and of low origin, was taken prisoner during the Social war by Cn. Pompeius Strabo, and figured in his triumph, B.C. 89. Dion Cassius (xliii. 51) says "in chains," but Aulus Gellius (xv. 4) states "that he lay in his mother's lap." When he grew up to manhood he maintained himself by providing mules for magistrates when journeying to their provinces. This early occupation was not forgotten when he became consul, and the Romans reminded him of it in the following verse, which is recorded by Gellius (*loc. cit.*):—

Concurrite omnes augures, haruspices!
Portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens:
Nam mulas qui fricabat, consul factus est.

Having attracted the notice of Julius Caesar he was taken to Gaul and obtained the rank of tribune, a seat in the Roman senate, and was nominated for the praetorship in B.C. 43. After the death of Caesar he sided with Antony and was present at the siege of Mutina. For his conduct on this occasion and subsequently he received the thanks of Antony, through whose influence he was appointed *consul suffectus* with C. Carrinas, though he was filling at that time the office of praetor. In the following year Antony made him one of his legates in Gaul, assigning to him the district of Gallia Narbonensis. When Lucius Antonius was besieged by Octavius in Perusia Ventidius made no great effort to relieve him, either because he could not safely move from his position, or as Appian (*Bell. civ.*, v. 32) says, "because he and his colleagues did not know what Mark Antony thought about the war, or in consequence of mutual rivalry they were unwilling to yield to each other the chief command." Having collected his forces and those of Plancus after the fall of Perusia, Ventidius joined Antony in the East, and in B.C. 39 was sent to oppose the Parthians under Quintus Labienus, whom he defeated, and who shortly afterwards met his death in Cilicia. In the following year Ventidius renewed the war with the Parthians, who were commanded by Pacorus, the son of Orodes I., and a battle taking place at Gindarus, in Cyrrhestica, he was again successful, Pacorus falling in the engagement. For his services in the two campaigns Ventidius did not receive at the time any reward from the Senate, as he had not the chief command, but was only the legate of Antony. The honours were, therefore, decreed to Antony on account of his superior position and in conformity to law, as it was to him that the chief command was entrusted (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 41; xlix. 21). Ventidius next attacked Antiochus, king of Commagene, and besieged him in the city of Samosata; but Antony, who had become jealous of his successes, took over the siege, but making no progress was glad to come to terms with Antiochus. In spite of his failure the Senate decreed Antony a *supplicatio* and a triumph, and Ventidius himself on his return to Rome in the following November was also accorded a triumph, being the only Roman general who up to that time had fought with success against the Parthians (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 34). From this time, B.C. 38, nothing more appears to be recorded of Ventidius; he probably died before the battle of Actium.

We have gone somewhat in detail into the career of Ventidius, as it is necessary to decide at what period he struck the denarii bearing his own name and that of Antony. Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 351), Babelon (vol. ii., p. 527), and others, including Cavedoni (*Ann dell' Inst. arch.*, 1850, p. 164), were of opinion that these coins were struck by Ventidius after the victory at Gindarus, and when "doubtless he was acclaimed *Imperator* by his legions." Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 63) has put their issue after July, B.C. 38, when Antony took over the command in Syria, that is some time during the autumn of that year. Ventidius's victory at Gindarus would seem to have been the most important event in his life, and at the same time the most probable occasion on which these coins would have been struck. If, however, the coins of the second series issued by Lucius Antonius are to be given to the time of the siege of Perusia, then from similarity of fabric and style those of Ventidius must also

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 40; A.U.C. 714[1]	
			C . CAESAR : C . CAESAR	
			(CAIUS CAESAR; CAIUS [JULIUS] CAESAR)	
			Aureus[2]	
74	124·5	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · COS · ΡΟΝ· ΑVG · (*Consul, pontifex, augur*).	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, C · CAESAR · DICT · ΡΕRΡ · ΡΟΝ· ΜΑΧ · (*Dictator perpetuo, pontifex maximus*). **[Pl. civ. 10.]** (Wigan Coll.)

be assigned to that date. There are other points of similarity between the two issues. In each case the name of Antony is given in monogram, and the title of triumvir (III · V for III · VIR) is abbreviated in the same unusual form. Also the portrait of Antony, though bearded, is very similar and in low relief. The style of these denarii is very unlike that of the coins assigned to the East, B.C. 38; at which date Antony had entered on his second if not his third imperatorship. It is therefore evident that the denarii of Lucius Antonius of flat fabric and those of Ventidius are contemporary, and are of the same locality. He must therefore have received the title of *Imperator* either during or before the siege of Perusia in B.C. 41, 40, and not in B.C. 38 for his victory at Gindarus. As he is the only general of Antony who on that occasion struck coins in his own name, it is possible, though we do not possess any other record, that the chief command of the troops to relieve Perusia, about which there had been such contention, did actually pass to him, and that it was then that he was saluted *Imperator*. He may, however, have received the title just after the siege of Mutina, when by his skilful manoeuvring he kept the road clear for the retreat of Antony, who was in consequence spared the indignity of appearing before Lepidus as a fugitive (Gardthausen, *Augustus*, vol. i., p. 229). In either case it would not affect the date to which his coins are here assigned. Ventidius was elected to the college of Pontiffs at the same time that he was appointed *consul suffectus* (Aulus Gellius, *loc. cit.*).

Borghesi (*op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 64) has identified the figure on the reverse as representing Antony as a hero, holding in his hand the olive-branch of peace, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 527) as commemorative of a military success. The figure appears rather to be that of Jupiter Victor. He is laureate, his mantle hangs down from his left shoulder, and his right hand leans on a sceptre and not on a spear. The type may relate to some successes of Ventidius during the siege of Perusia or shortly before.

[1] After the surrender of Perusia in March, B.C. 40, Octavius returned to Rome for a short period to celebrate his victory and to receive the congratulations of the Senate. Italy being pacified by the departure of the generals of Antony, some to the East and others to join Sextus Pompey in Sicily, Octavius turned his attention to the reorganization and administration of the Gallic provinces, which had been so long in the hands of his enemies (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 20). He did not, however, remain long in Gaul, for he was back again in Rome before the autumn, as he feared a coalition between Antony and Sextus Pompey, the former being urged on by his wife Fulvia, who had gone to Athens after the fall of Perusia. Her sudden death, however, removed a formidable obstacle, and the triumvirs meeting at Brundusium a third division of the empire was agreed upon, by which Octavius received Spain and Gaul together with Sardinia and Dalmatia, Antony took over the whole of the East, including Macedonia and Achaia, whilst Lepidus, who does not appear to have been consulted by his colleagues, had to content himself with Africa (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, B.C. 40—36; Dion Cassius, xlviii. 28). As a pledge of the renewed friendship Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavius. This last division of the empire is evidenced by coins struck in Gaul and the East.

The coins attributed to Gaul during B.C. 40 comprise three series:—(i.) those which Octavius struck as a memorial of Julius Caesar; (ii.) those which record the honours paid to him by the Senate in the erection of statues; and (iii.) those which were issued in his name by the propraetor, L. Cornelius Balbus, and the legate, Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus. Count de Salis appears to have arranged the issues in the above order on the basis of slight changes in the portrait of Octavius. That on the gold coins of himself and Julius Caesar is very similar to the portrait on the coins of the previous year; that on the silver of this issue, and of the next with his name only, is like the portrait on the coins of Balbus and Salvidienus, which in turn resembles that on the coins assigned to B.C. 39.

[2] These aurei and the following denarii were struck by Octavius in honour of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar. Octavius was always anxious to bring before the eyes of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
75	123·5	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, C·CAESAR· COS·ΡONT·AVG·	Similar. [Pl. civ. 11.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius[1]	
76	60·5	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR·III·VIR·R·Ρ·C	Curule chair surmounted by a wreath and inscribed, CÆSAR·DIC·ΡER (Blacas Coll.)
77	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. civ. 12.]
78	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			C. CAESAR (CAIUS CAESAR) **Denarius** Type I.	
79	62·8	Æ ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C·CAESAR·III·VIR·R·Ρ·C	Equestrian statue of Octavius l., horse galloping; Octavius extends his r. hand;[2] below, ΡOΡVL·IVSSV (Blacas Coll.)

the Roman people, more especially of the army, the fact that his claims to take part in public affairs and high command were based on his being acknowledged as the adopted son and heir to the great imperator. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 36) has fixed the issue of these aurei to between August, B.C. 43, when Octavius was elected consul for the first time, and the November following, as no mention is made of the triumvirate. If, however, they are rightly attributed by Count de Salis to Gaul they could not have been struck earlier than B.C. 41, so their attribution to B.C. 40 seems quite admissible. The title of consul given to Octavius does not therefore signify that these coins were actually struck during the year of his consulship, B.C. 43, but that, as in the case of Antony and Lepidus (see above, p. 393, no. 32), it is only commemorative of his having held that office.

A variety of the aureus reading ΡON (no. 74) in the Montagu collection showed the heads of Octavius and Julius Caesar larger, but the coin is of the same style of work (see *Sale Catalogue*, pl. ii., no. 37). De Saulcy (*Syst. monét. de la Rép. rom. à l'ép. de Jules César*, p. 17, no. xxxvii.) mentions after Riccio a denarius of the type of the aureus, but no such piece appears to exist (Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 161, note).

[1] These denarii are also memorials of Julius Caesar. The reverse type shows the gilded sella and the jewelled wreath which the Senate decreed to him on the occasion of his triumph in B.C. 45, and which Octavius in the following year claimed should be exhibited in their proper place at the celebration of the festival in honour of the "Victoria Caesaris" (Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, vol. iii., p. 596; Dion Cassius, xliv. 6; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 28). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 45) has attributed these denarii to a somewhat earlier date, B.C. 43—42, as Caesar is not given the title of *Divus* which was decreed to him in B.C. 42; but, as we have mentioned (see above, p. 381), the inscriptions of this nature on coins are not always criteria for fixing the precise date of their issue. It has already been observed that in the portrait of Octavius and also in fabric these coins and those which follow and bear only the name of Octavius, are very similar to the denarii of L. Cornelius Balbus and Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, which must be attributed to B.C. 40.

Varieties of these denarii in the Vienna collection read on the reverse CÆSAR and CΛESAR (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 152). This coin was restored by Trajan.

[2] This appears to represent one of the equestrian statues which were erected to Octavius on his return to Rome in the previous year after the war with Brutus and Cassius. It is

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
80	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 13.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
81	62·8	Æ ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · IMP (*Imperator*).	Equestrian statue of Octavius l., his r. hand extended; in the exergue, S · C (*Senatus consulto*). (Blacas Coll.)
82	58·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			C . CAESAR : BALBVS (CAIUS CAESAR; [LUCIUS CORNELIUS] BALBUS[2]) Aureus	
	123·5	*N* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R · P [· C] (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Club l.; above, BALBVS; below, PRO · PR (*Propraetor*).

[Paris Coll.]

similar to one represented on aurei struck at Rome at a somewhat later date (see above, p. 9, no. 4325). On account of an inscription published by Orelli (*Inscr.*, no. 586; *C.I.L.*, vol. i., no. 626), which is on a plinth in the Vatican Museum, and which reads, DIVO IVLIO IVSSV POPVLI ROMANI STATVTVM EST LEGE RVFRENA, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 47) has identified the equestrian statue on this coin as that of Julius Caesar, which was erected in his honour on the occasion of his apotheosis in B.C. 42, but as all the public statues were erected by command of the Roman people, the inscription on the coins would apply equally to one in honour of Octavius. Dion Cassius (xliii. 14) relates that after the battle of Pharsalus amongst the honours decreed to Julius Caesar was a statue of himself in bronze standing on a terrestial globe, with an inscription giving him the title of *demi-god*. The inscription in the Vatican Museum may relate to this particular statue.

[1] This type is practically a repetition of that on denarii assigned to the previous year, with the exception that the statue on the reverse is turned to the left instead of to the right (see above, p. 399, no. 63). The same statue is probably intended to be shown in both issues. Count de Salis has separated them on account of a slight difference in the portrait of Octavius, which on these coins is very similar not only to that on the previous denarii assigned to this year, but also to that on the coins of L. Cornelius Balbus, which follow. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 36) has assigned them to a date before the formation of the triumvirate, as Octavius is only given the title of *Imperator*.

[2] Lucius Cornelius Balbus was a native of Gades. He served in the war against Sertorius, distinguishing himself so much that Pompey conferred on him the Roman citizenship. After the war he came to Rome and cultivated the friendship of Pompey, but later paid court to Caesar, who appointed him *praefectus fabrum* during the war in Spain, B.C. 61, and again in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
83	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
84	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
85	51·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 15.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			C . CAESAR : Q . SALVIVS (CAIUS CAESAR; QUINTUS SALVIUS [SALVIDIENUS RUFUS][1])	
			Denarius	
86	63·5	Æ ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R . P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Winged thunderbolt; around, Q · SALVIVS IMP · COS · DESG (*Imperator, consul designatus*). **[Pl. civ. 16.]**
87	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, G DES
88	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, IMP · COS · DESIG
89	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

his campaign in Gaul, B.C. 58. Balbus appears to have remained neutral during the Civil war, but on the death of Caesar he joined Octavius, who made him *praetor urbanus*. In B.C. 40 Octavius promoted him to a propraetorship in Gaul, and towards the end of the same year he was further advanced to the rank of *consul suffectus* (Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, vol. ii., pp. 511 f.). This was the first instance in which this honour was conferred upon one who was not born a Roman citizen (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, vii. 136). After this date nothing appears to be known of Balbus, nor has the year of his death been recorded. The above coins were evidently struck by him as propraetor early in B.C. 40, before he was *consul suffectus*. The club on the reverse is intended to refer to Gades, the birthplace of Balbus, where was situated the celebrated and wealthy temple of Hercules Gaditanus, which was rifled by M. Terentius Varro during the first Pompeian war in Spain, in B.C. 49 (see above, p. 363). The portrait of Octavius is very similar to that on previous denarii assigned to this year.

The illustration of the aureus given above is of the specimen in the Paris collection. Bahrfeldt thinks that it is not genuine, but a cast in gold of the denarius. Babelon, however, does not share this opinion, and is convinced of its authenticity.

[1] Quintus Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, with whom this moneyer is identified, was of humble origin, and owed his elevation to the favour of Octavius, which he repaid with base ingratitude. He was with Octavius at Apollonia at the time of Caesar's death, and is mentioned along with Agrippa as one of his confidential advisers on the assassination of the dictator (Vell. Paterc., ii. 59). In B.C. 42 he commanded the fleet of Octavius against Sextus Pompey, and although not with success he received the title of *Imperator*. In B.C. 41 he was sent by Octavius into Spain with several legions, but as soon as he had crossed the Alps he was summoned back to take part in the Perusine war (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 20). On the fall of Perusia he was appointed governor of Gallia Narbonensis, and Octavius promised him the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 39; A.U.C. 715[1]	
			CAESAR : ANTONIVS	
			(CAIUS CAESAR; MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			Aureus[2]	
90	128·3	*N* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with beard; around, CAE SAR IMP (*Imperator*).	Head of Antony r., bare, not bearded; around, ANTONIVS IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. civ. 18.]**
91	124·5	*N* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. civ. 19.]** (Wigan Coll.)

consulship. Salvidienus, however, abused this confidence by encouraging the troops in his province to desert to Antony. His treachery being revealed by Antony to Octavius he was summoned to Rome, and on his arrival was condemned to death. Livy (*Epit.*, 127) relates that he put an end to his own life. Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 73), who has placed the consulship designate of Salvidienus during B.C. 41—40, has assigned these coins to the earlier date, but as Salvidienus did not go to Gaul till after the siege of Perusia, B.C. 40 is the more probable year of their issue. Their fabric seems also to favour their having been struck in B.C. 40, as the head of Octavius on some (nos. 86, 87) approaches in style that on the previous denarii described of this year, and on nos. 88, 89 it is very similar to those on coins which are assigned to B.C. 39. The earliest find in which these coins were met with was that unearthed at Peccioli, the burial of which took place in B.C. 38 or early in B.C. 37 (see vol. i., p. 561, and Tables of Finds). They are the latest in date of the provincial denarii which occurred in that find. The coins of Lucius Cornelius Balbus were also met with for the first time in that find.

The reverse type of the thunderbolt may refer to the successes of Salvidienus in the Perusine war. Leaden sling-bolts inscribed Q . SAL . IM on one side and with a winged thunderbolt on the other are in the Munich, Reggio, and Catanzaro Museums. These furnish us with a solution of the reverse type of the coins (*Ephem. Epig.*, vi., p. 50; *C.I.L.*, vol. i., no. 689). They were probably made for use at the siege of Perusia as they have been found in the neighbourhood of that place, and previously in the war against Sextus Pompey, since they have been met with at Leucopetra (Pellaro) in South Italy, which was occupied by Salvidienus in B.C. 42. There exists a legend of Salvidienus that whilst tending his flocks in his youth flames foretelling his future successes appeared above his head.

There is a hybrid in the collection of M. R. Mowat consisting of the reverse of the above denarius, and of the obverse of that of Q. Sicinius with the head of Apollo (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 415).

[1] The only coins assigned to Gaul during this year are those which were struck by Octavius in his own name and in that of Antony, and those which bear his name only. On the gold pieces of the first series the heads of Octavius and Antony occur as obverse and reverse types, but on the denarii the portrait of Octavius or Antony is placed on the obverse only. The portrait of Octavius on both series is very similar to that on coins of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus (see above, nos. 88, 89), especially in the arrangement of the hair and in the indication of the beard; but that of Antony is larger and of bolder style than those previously seen on the Gaulish pieces. It approaches more closely the one which is found on his coins struck at this time in the East. It is, however, the style of the head of Octavius which fixes this issue to *circ.* B.C. 39. As Octavius and Antony are only given the title of *Imperator*, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 35) has assigned this issue to a date previous to the formation of the triumvirate. We are, however, unable, for reasons already given, to accept this classification (see above, p. 381). These coins were the latest in date of those issued in Gaul which were met with in the Garlasco and Arbanats finds (see vol. i., pp. 561, 562, and Tables of Finds).

[2] These aurei and also the following denarii with the reverse type a caduceus were probably intended to commemorate the reconciliation of Octavius and Antony at the end of the previous year, which brought about a temporary renewal of their former friendship, and which was confirmed by the marriage of Antony with Octavia. This reconciliation was also commemorated by similar gold and silver coins struck in the East by Antony (see COINAGE OF THE EAST, *s.a.* B.C.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
92	62·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Caduceus with wings; around, ANTONIVS IMP (upwards). **[Pl. cv. 1.]** (Nott)
93	59·7	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, downwards.[1] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.	
94	60·5	*AR* ·75	Head of Antony r., bare, not bearded; around, ANTONIVS IMP	Caduceus with wings; around, CAESAR IMP (downwards). **[Pl. cv. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			CAESAR (CAIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus	
95	122·4	*AV* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, very slight beard; around, CAESAR·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Equestrian statue of Octavius l.;[2] he holds lituus in r. hand; the horse is without bridle, but around its neck is a strap with phalerae attached; in the exergue, rostrum l., dividing S C (*Senatus consulto*). **[Pl. cv. 3.]** (Wigan Coll.)

40—39). The caduceus in this instance may be the symbol of peace, or it may relate to the agreement which had been entered into early in B.C. 39 between Antony, Octavius, and Sextus Pompey, by which the last was allowed a share in the government of the State; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnesus being allotted to him, on his undertaking to cease his ravages on the coasts of Italy and the intercepting of the corn-ships from Africa. It was hoped that this compact would also restore the commerce between Italy and the East.

[1] A variety reads ANTON IMP (Babelon, vol. ii. p. 35, no. 61).

[2] This equestrian statue is another of those which were erected by order of the Senate to Octavius. It is an interesting monument as it shows Octavius in his capacity as an augur, and also on account of the phalerae which decorate the horse. The opinion expressed by Prosper Dupré (*Recherches sur quelques types de médailles latines*, Paris, 1836, pp. 38 f.) that the statue represents Eutyches and his ass Nicon, who were met by Octavius just before the battle of Actium, and to whom bronze statues were subsequently erected by Octavius (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 96) cannot be accepted, as the head of Octavius is represented with a beard, a sign of mourning, which he abandoned after the battle of Naulochus in B.C. 36. Also for some time before the battle of Actium Octavius had given up the title of *Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*, which does not appear on any of his coins struck after B.C. 36 (see above, p. 2). Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 358) has therefore suggested that the type may relate either to the ovation granted to Octavius after the battles of Philippi, or to his reconciliation

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius[1]	
96	60·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mars r., draped, wearing crested helmet ornamented with feather or aigrette; behind, spear; around, CAESAR III VIR · R · P · C	A legionary *aquila*, surmounted by a trophy; on either side, a *signum*; in the field, S C (*Senatus consulto*). (Blacas Coll.)
97	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, CAESAR for CAESAR	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
98	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, CAESAR for CAESAR	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
99	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 5.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 38; A.U.C. 716[2]	
			DIVOS IVLIVS: DIVI F: M.AGRIPPA (DIVOS JULIUS; DIVI FILIUS; MARCUS [VIPSANIUS] AGRIPPA)	
			Denarius	
100	61·6	Æ ·8	Heads of Julius Caesar and Octavius face to face; Julius Caesar is laureate; Octavius is without beard; behind Julius Caesar, DIVOS · IVLIVS; behind Octavius, DIVI · F	M · AGRIPPA · COS DESIG (*Consul designatus*) across the field. (Campana Coll.)
101	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 6.]**

with Antony in A.U.C. 714 (B.C. 40), or to the subsequent agreement with Antony in B.C. 37, when the latter handed over to Octavius a fleet of over one hundred and twenty vessels to be used in the naval war which he was prosecuting against Sextus Pompey. A further suggestion made by Cavedoni is that the statue may be that which was erected by order of the Senate to Octavius after the fall of Mutina in B.C. 43, and which was placed in the Rostra in the *Forum romanum* (Vell. Paterc., ii. 61—*statua equestris in rostris posita*). Though this occurred before the formation of the triumvirate, this identification of Cavedoni seems to be right on account of the rostrum on the reverse. In assigning this aureus to B.C. 39 it may be noticed that the portrait of Octavius is very similar to that on the preceding aurei with his own head and that of Antony, and also to that on the coins of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus which are classed to the previous year.

[1] It is still more difficult to give a precise date to these denarii. The trophy may refer to the victories of Philippi, or if the shields of the trophy are Gaulish to some successes of Salvidienus or Agrippa in Gaul. It was in B.C. 39 that Agrippa was sent by Octavius to Gaul, and in the following year crossed the Rhine and penetrated into Germany, and afterwards brought the Aquitani to obedience (see below). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 38) is of opinion that these denarii were struck shortly after the formation of the triumvirate.

[2] The gold and silver coins assigned to this year are of considerable importance from two

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			IMP. DIVI IVLI F: M. AGRIPPA	
			(IMPERATOR DIVI JULI FILIUS; MARCUS [VIPSANIUS] AGRIPPA)	
			Aureus[1]	
102	126·8	Æ ·8	Deified head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, with slight beard; before forehead, star; around, IMP · DIVI · IVLI · F · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Imperator, Divi Juli filius, tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	M · AGRIPPA · COS DESIG (similar to no. 100). [Pl. cv. 8.] (Trattle Coll.)

points of view; first, because their date of issue is certain, and secondly, because they are in fabric and style a criterion for fixing the locality of striking of the preceding and following issues. It was in B.C. 38 that M. Vipsanius Agrippa was consul designate. In the previous year he had been sent by Octavius to Gaul to quell the revolt of the native chiefs. His victories, especially those in Aquitania, earned him the gratitude of Octavius, who offered him a triumph, which he refused, but accepted the consulship, to which he was advanced in B.C. 37, having L. Caninius Gallus as his colleague. This not only fixes the date of these coins but also their locality of issue. In style and fabric, and in their types and legends, they form a connecting link between the coinages of this particular epoch which are assigned to Gaul. The portraits of Octavius and Julius Caesar are precisely similar to those on previous issues, the former more especially in connection with the coinage of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus; the latter, though given a somewhat younger face, with the portrait on aurei assigned to B.C. 40. The reverses with legends only, unaccompanied by any device, may be compared with the obverses of denarii of Octavius assigned to the following year (see nos. 113, 114).

The ancient form of DIVOS for DIVVS is not unusual at this time in inscriptions, and is found on other coins of Octavius struck at Achulla and Leptis Minor (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. ii., pp. 43, 49). Its occurrence in this particular instance on coins with the names of Julius Caesar and Octavius helps us to assign a date to the issue of the following bronze money (see below, pp. 412, 413). They are the only instances on these provincial coins of Octavius. A very important circumstance in connection with the gold and silver money of this year is the changes in the name of Octavius. Hitherto on his Gaulish coins he has been styled "C. Caesar," or "Caesar." The names now substituted are "Divi f.," "Imp. Divi Juli f." and "Imp. Caesar Divi Juli f.," which show a gradual development. The last title, in the form of "Imp. Caesar Divi f." was that adopted on subsequent coinages down to the time of his being created "Augustus," B.C. 27. These are also the first instances of the title "Imperator" being used as a praenomen.

Morelli (*Fam. rom. num., Vipsania*, no. 1) quotes an aureus with the heads of Julius Caesar and Augustus, but no specimen is known.

[1] The obverse type of this aureus is somewhat anomalous, as it furnishes a portrait of Julius Caesar, but the legend relates to Octavius. Some difference of opinion has existed as to the correct reading of the obverse legend, whether it should be IMP. DIVI IVLI F. TER. IIIVIR. R. P. C., or TER (*iterum*) . IIIVIR . R . P . C . Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 105 f.) and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 56) have interpreted it as TER . IIIVIR (*iterum triumvir*), and as referring to the renewal of the triumvirate in B.C. 38, but Mommsen (*Staatsrecht*, 3rd ed., 1887, vol. ii., p. 708, note i.) as TER . IIIVIR (*tertio triumvir*), i.e., *imperator tertio*, thus connecting TER with the imperatorship and not with the triumvirate. On a specimen in the Vienna cabinet figured by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. vii., no. 147) the legend reads distinctly TER, but on another one in the same collection, which appears to be a duplicate of that in the National Collection, the letters of the legend are ill-formed, and this has been the cause of the reading TER, there being a slight defect in the die, the word being given as TER. Mommsen's reading has been confirmed by Von Sallet (*Comment. phil. in honor. Th. Mommseni*, 1877, *Die Münzen Caesars*, &c., p. 94; *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 140; 1878, p. 245), who cites in confirmation a specimen in the Paris cabinet. As the triumvirate was never renewed for a third time TER must therefore be connected with IMP. Mommsen (*Res gestae*, p. 11) says that Octavius received his third imperatorship before B.C. 37. It may have been accorded to him for the victories of Agrippa in B.C. 38, and of this the present coin would be a record. It should be mentioned that Babelon (*loc. cit.*) gives two reasons for not accepting Mommsen's interpretation; first,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			IMP . CAESAR DIVI IVLI F : M . AGRIPPA	
			(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI JULI FILIUS; MARCUS [VIPSANIUS] AGRIPPA)	
			Denarius[1]	
103	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare and with beard; around, IMP · CAESAR DIVI · IVLI · F	M · AGRIPPA · COS DESIG (similar to no. 100). [Pl. cv. 7.] (Nott)
104	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			CAESAR DIVI F : DIVOS IVLIVS	
			(CAESAR DIVI FILIUS; DIVOS JULIUS)	
			Sestertius[2]	
			Type I.	
105	551·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·4	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; before, CAESAR; behind, DIVI · F	Deified head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; before, DI VOS; behind, IVLIVS [Pl. cv. 9.] (Blacas Coll.)
			(*Trial-piece, struck on a large flan.*)	

that the number denoting the imperatorial salutation is never separated in this manner from the title *Imperator*; and secondly, that on coins of Octavius the number of the imperatorial salutation is never given when the title *Imperator* is placed as a praenomen before the name of Caesar. He also draws attention to a very important point connected with the chronology of the coins of Octavius, which is, that hitherto the title IMP has followed the name of Caesar, but that from this time it is used as a praenomen and precedes it.

In a private communication General-Major Bahrfeldt states that he has examined seven specimens of this aureus, all struck from the same dies. Of these only the examples above mentioned in the Paris and Vienna cabinets have the legend TER distinct. All the others show that the dies were more or less injured by use.

For the date of the deification of Julius Caesar and the appearance of the comet which heralded his apotheosis see above p. 78. It is there also noticed that deification is accompanied by rejuvenation. On the above aureus the features of Julius Caesar have a much younger appearance than on the previously struck pieces showing his portrait but not giving him the title *Divus*.

[1] The portrait of Octavius is very similar to that on silver coins assigned to the previous year, but it shows more beard. The obverse types of this denarius and of the previous aureus were evidently adopted for the following bronze pieces.

[2] These are the earliest bronze coins of the Roman standard struck in Gaul during the triumvirate. Their date of issue is ascertainable with some degree of certainty from the portrait of Octavius, which shows a slight beard, and from the inscription DIVOS for DIVVS which occurs elsewhere only on silver coins assigned to this year. Their locality of issue is also ascertainable from their fabric, which corresponds with that of the silver and gold coins attributed to Gaul. They were probably issued at Lugdunum or Vienna (Vienne), as they are usually found in the south of France. Their denomination can be determined by their weight and by the analysis of the metal in which they were struck. It is composed of 81·2 per cent. of copper, 3·9 of tin, and 14·5 of lead (see *Num. Chron.* 1904, p. 244). This composition is known as *orichalcum*, and is practically the same as that used for the bronze money issued in the East a little later by

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
106	360·4	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
107	282·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Pres. by Mrs. Annesley)
			Type II.	
108	373·5	Æ 1·2	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; before, star; behind, DIVI · F	DIVOS IVLIVS within Laurel-wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
109	352·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
110	301·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
111	253·5	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
112	209·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend effaced?	Similar; legend blundered, CAESER IVLIVS

the *praefecti classis* in the name of Mark Antony (see COINAGE OF THE EAST, *s.a.* B.C. 36). These last coins have the advantage of bearing their values marked in Greek numerals A, B, Γ, Δ, representing 1—4 asses. The piece of 4 asses, the sestertius, averages in weight 400 grs.; that of three asses, the tripondius or tressis, 330 grs.; that of 2 asses, the dupondius, 250 grs.; and the *as*, 130 grs. Though there is some divergence of weight in the above pieces, which would naturally occur in introducing a new coinage in a provincial district, it may be presumed as fairly certain that they were intended to represent the sestertius. This denomination was included at a later period in the bronze money struck in Rome (see above, p. 45), where it is suggested that in currency orichalcum was rated at double the value of copper. This would give us a copper semuncial standard also for these Gaulish pieces.

No. 105 is quite an exceptional piece. Though nearly double the weight of that of the other coins of this issue and of a larger flan, the dies used for striking it were the same as those employed for the smaller pieces. We are, therefore, disposed to consider it a "trial-piece" or pattern. Pieces of this description occur occasionally in the Roman imperial series.

The star on the obverse before the head of Octavius may be the *Sidus Julium*, and therefore connected with the inscription DIVI F, or it may be the star of Venus, the foundress of the Julia gens. The laurel-wreath on the reverse is that which was accorded by the Senate to Julius Caesar, and which he was empowered to wear on all public occasions (see vol. i., p. 543). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 152, 153) figures two coins in the Capitoline Museum from the Borghesi and Bignami collections which show an interchange of the obverse and reverse types of nos. 106, 108. From their fabric they appear to be local hybrids. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 48, no. 102) describes a variety of no. 108 with the legend on the obverse CAESAR DIVI F. The "middle brass" with obverse, laureate head of Julius Caesar and the legend D. IVLIVS, and with reverse, prow of vessel (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 47, 48, no. 100), seems also to be a barbarous production. It is probably not ancient. Cavedoni (*Num. bibl.*, p. 126) says, "non avendo io mai veduto quello (*sesterzo*) col D. IVLIVS di conio Romano colla sua testa laureata e colla prora nel rovescio messo in fronte dal Vaillant alle sue *Numism. praestantiora* (t. i., p. 1)."

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 37; A.U.C. 717	
			IMP . CAESAR DIVI F	
			(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI FILIUS)	
			Denarius[1]	
			Type I.	
113	59·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*), around field without type.	Emblems of the pontificate and augurship; simpulum, "aspergillum" (sprinkler), one-handled jug (*capis*) and lituus. (Devonshire Coll.)
114	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cv. 12.]

[1] In assigning these denarii to B.C. 37 Count de Salis appears to have been guided by the sequence of the types and by the legends. On all the name of Octavius is the same, "Imp. Caesar Divi f.," and in Type III. the obverse legend records the renewal of the triumvirate in B.C. 37 (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 31). Type I. is connected with the previous denarii of M. Agrippa and with those classed to B.C. 36 (see nos. 116-118), in having on one side the legend without any device, and on the other the emblems of the pontificate and augurship. On Types II. and III., which are practically only varieties of each other, the obverse and reverse types being transposed, we have the same reverse legend as on the coins given to B.C. 36 which bear the head of Octavius. This legend records the second and third consular designations of Octavius and not his second consulship and third designation, which did not occur till B.C. 32, as he was *consul iterum* B.C. 33 and *consul tertio* B.C. 31 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 60, no. 140, note). These coins cannot be given to so late a date even as B.C. 33, as Octavius is shown with a beard, which he did not wear after the battle of Naulochus, B.C. 36. Also after that battle Octavius announced his intention of abandoning the title of triumvir, and in consequence it disappears from all coins bearing his name or portrait issued subsequently at the Roman mint. In assigning these coins to a date before B.C. 36 there is also the confirmatory evidence of Appian (*Bell. civ.*, v. 73), who relates that on the day following the banquet at which Sextus Pompey entertained Antony and Octavius to celebrate the treaty of Misenum, B.C. 39, "the consuls were designated for the next four years, viz. for the first year Antony and Libo, Antony being privileged to substitute whomsoever he liked in his own place; next Octavius and Pompey; next Ahenobarbus and Sosius; and finally Antony and Octavius again." Thus both Antony and Octavius received from that time their second and third consular designations. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 35) also says that in consequence of the preparations for the Parthian war which were being made by Antony in B.C. 39, the consuls were designated for *eight* years. The attribution of these coins to a date earlier than B.C. 33 is therefore confirmed by both these authors. Antony himself in B.C. 39 struck cistophori in the East, which record his second and third consular designations—COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT (Babelon, vol. i., p. 179, nos. 60, 61).

The emblems of the pontificate and of the augurship relate to the election of Octavius to these offices, and the tripod and wreath on Types II. and III. to the renewal of the triumvirate which had been created for five years and expired on the last day of December B.C. 38. It was, however, not renewed till the summer of B.C. 37, when Antony and Octavius met between Tarentum and Metapontum (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 54).

An interesting discussion arose at the time of the publication of Cohen's *Mon. de la Rép. rom.* in 1857, as to the genuineness of the denarius similar to no. 113, figured by him on pl. 21, no. 33, it being then in his possession (see Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 156). Cavedoni (*Bull. orch. nap*, vol. v., p. 122, and *Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 136) pronounced the coin to be false and to be a fabrication by Goltzius (Morelli, *Aug. Num. Goltz.*, pl. 49, no. 3); but M. de Witte (*Rev. Num.*, *loc. cit.*) defended its genuineness, as it had in the meantime passed into the French cabinet. Subsequently Cavedoni (*Messagere di Modena*, 31 Agósto, 1857) withdrew his condemnation, much to the satisfaction of M. de Witte (*Rev. Num.*, 1860, p. 187). The specimen in the National Collection is perfectly genuine, but its fabric shows that it belongs to a provincial issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
115	61·7	Æ ·8	IMP · CAESAR DIVI · F Laurel-wreath. within	Tripod; around which, COS · ITER · ET · TER · DESI[1] (*Consul iterum et tertio designatus*). **[Pl. cv. 13.]**
			Type III.	
	45·0	Æ ·85	Tripod; the caldron is inscribed R·[P]·C (*Reipublicae constituendae*); around, IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F · III · VIR · ITER (*Triumvir iterum*). See no. 116.	COS · ITER · ET TERT · DESIG Laurel-wreath. within

[Berlin Coll.]

Circ. B.C. 36; A.U.C. 718

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F
(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI FILIUS)

Denarius[2]

116	60·5	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with beard; around, IMP · CAESAR DIVI · F · III · VIR · ITER · R · P · C (*Triumvir iterum reipublicae constituendae*).	Emblems of the pontificate and augurship; simpulum, "aspergillum" (sprinkler), one-handled jug (*capis*) and lituus; above and on r., COS · ITER · ET · TER · DESIG · See no. 115. **[Pl. cv. 14.]**
117	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; head with slight beard.	Similar.
118	43·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Babelon (vol. ii. p. 58, no. 136) gives the legend as III . VIR . ITER . COS . ITER . &c., but there is not sufficient space for III . VIR . ITER.

[2] The attribution of these coins to this particular year is somewhat conjectural, as they might with equal reason be assigned to the previous one. The portrait of Octavius is slightly older than that on the coins of M. Agrippa struck two years earlier (see above, no. 103), and on no. 116 his beard is certainly longer. The fact of his wearing a beard, however, shows that these denarii were struck before the battle of Naulochus, 3 September, B.C. 36. The reverse type is only a copy of that of the coins of the previous year, and the legend on the obverse refers to the renewal of the triumvirate.

PERIOD V.

Circ. B.C. 29—27; A.U.C. 725—727[1]

Coinages of Octavius as Imperator Perpetuo

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			IMP . CAESAR DIVI F	
			(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI FILIUS)	
			Denarius[2]	
119	61·6	Æ ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare.	A circular shield with boss in the centre and ornamented with three concentric circles of studs; above, at sides and below, IMP CAE SAR DIVI · F **[Pl. cvi. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Count de Salis has not assigned any coins of the Roman Republican series to Gaul between B.C. 36—29, though Octavius was occupied during B.C. 35—33 in successful campaigns against the Salassi in the Alps, the Liburni and Iapydes in Dalmatia, and the Pannonians. From B.C. 33 to B.C. 29 he was engaged in the final struggle with Antony and in carrying out the organization of the Eastern provinces. It is possible that in his classification Count de Salis may have been guided by the evidence of the Chantenay and Beauvoisin hoards, which contained coins of the Roman and Eastern mints issued during that period (see above, pp. 5, 6), but none which could be assigned to a Gaulish mint. It would appear that the only provincial coins struck during B.C. 35—31 were those issued by Antony in the East; if we except those of L. Pinarius Scarpus, which are attributed to the Cyrenaïca, B.C. 31—30.

[2] These denarii, like those of the Roman mint of the same period, must have been issued after Octavius had received from the Senate the title of *Imperator perpetuo* in B.C. 29 (see above, p. 13). They resemble the contemporary coins of the Roman mint, but are of somewhat different fabric, the portrait of Octavius showing the head smaller and with the features of a somewhat attenuated appearance. The reverse type of the shield is similar to that on denarii struck in the Capitol (see above, p. 17, no. 4368). In the present case it may be intended to refer specially to the recent campaigns of Octavius in Dalmatia and Pannonia.

We would mention here a denarius of barbarous fabric which may have been struck at this time or a little earlier, *circ.* B.C. 30, in Gaul. It has on the obverse the laureate head of Octavius to left, and around, CAESAR DIVI F; and on the reverse, Cupid, or a winged Genius, riding on a dolphin to right; before, a star; under dolphin, S . P . Q . R . This coin has been described by Eckhel (*Doct. Num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 81), Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 115, no. 106), Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 165, note 2; *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 100, no. 269), and by Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, p. 14). Eckhel remarks that the laureate head is exceptional at this time (*circ.* B.C. 35—28), and he is uncertain whether to identify the figure on the dolphin as Cupid, or the Genius of Neptune. Riccio describes these denarii as having on the obverse the head of Octavius to right or left, and (*op. cit.*, pl. lix., no. 29) he figures a specimen with the laureate head of Octavius to right, and with the obverse legend reading upwards instead of downwards, and that on the reverse in the exergue. Cohen (*Méd. imp., loc. cit.*) has read the obverse legend as AVGVSTVS DIVI F, which Comm. Fr. Gnecchi has corrected to CAESAR DIVI F, from a specimen in his own collection in somewhat better condition. The coin is in fact a barbarous production, but it may have been issued in Gaul about B.C. 30. The reverse type is copied from the denarius of L. Lucretius Trio, struck at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 76 (see vol. i., p. 396, no. 3247). In the present instance it may have been intended

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
120	60·0	*R* ·85	Similar.	Similar.
121	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
122	58·6	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
123	61·0	*R* ·75	Similar; head of Octavius l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 2.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

Without the name of Octavius

Denarius[1]

	51·0	*R* ·7	Head of Octavius l., bare.	Lion galloping r.; above, LEG · XVI (*Legio XVI.*)

[*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 117.]

to refer to the battle of Actium. There are other barbarous denarii of this nature, which Count de Salis has not included in his classification, as they were not issued officially. Amongst them is one with the reverse type a crescent moon and stars, which is also a copy of another denarius of L. Lucretius Trio (see below, p. 430, note).

[1] This denarius was formerly assigned to Mark Antony (Beger, *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus*, vol. ii., p. 538; Morelli, *Fam. rom. num., Antonia*, p. 30, pl. xi., no. 4; Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 51). This identification was probably due to the fact that the reverse type, a lion, is met with on earlier quinarii struck at Lugdunum by Antony (see above, pp. 394, 396). Sestini (*Lettere*, viii., p. 146) thought he saw on the obverse behind the head the letters NT (i.e., IMP. ANT). The specimen, of which an illustration is here given, is in the Berlin collection, and was described by Dr. J. Friedländer in the *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 117 f., who rightly assigned it, on account of the portrait, to Augustus (Octavius). From the resemblance of the reverse type to that of coins of Juba II. of Mauretania (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, vol. iii., p. 103, no. 21), Dr. Friedländer came to the conclusion that the coin was struck in Africa, and he has therefore given it to the period between the death of Bocchus III., B.C. 33, and the restoration of the kingdom by Augustus to Juba II., B.C. 25. He also suggested that the lion was either the sign of the XVIth Legion, or that it was symbolical of Africa. As, however, Count de Salis has not attributed any provincial coins to Africa after the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus, B.C. 36, and as this denarius in the fabric of the obverse type as well as in the portrait of Octavius is so precisely similar in these respects to other denarii given to this year with the reverse type, a shield, there seem good grounds for supposing that it belongs to a Gaulish issue. The lion may therefore be either the symbol of Lugdunum or else the badge of the XVIth Legion. This legion was stationed in Germania Superior under Augustus, and had its head-quarters at Mogontiacum (Mainz). It may, however, have taken part in the Gaulish or Pannonian wars of an earlier date. Count de Salis had not noticed this coin, and its attribution to Gaul was arrived at independently of the same opinion expressed by Dr. Willers (*Num. Zeit.*, 1902, p. 83). The absence of the name of Octavius renders its attribution to B.C. 29—27 somewhat conjectural. Dr. Willers describes it as a quinarius, but its weight shows that it is a denarius.

There is another example of this coin in the Vatican collection. It weighs 52 grains.

PERIOD VI.[1]

Circ. B.C. 27—3; A.U.C. 727—751

Coinages of Octavius as Augustus

SERIES I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 27—25; A.U.C. 727—729	
			AVGVSTVS	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
	54·0	Æ ·8	Augustus wearing crested helmet, his mantle floating behind, on horseback, charging r.; with r. hand he hurls spear; in the exergue, IMP (*Imperator*).	Capricorn r., holding globe; on its back, cornucopiae; below, AVGVSTVS

[Paris Coll.]

---

[1] On the sixteenth of January, B.C. 27, the Senate, by unanimous consent, conferred on Octavius the illustrious title of Augustus, and thenceforth he is so styled on his coins, in public documents, and in inscriptions. The coinages included in this period, the last to be described in connection with the province of Gaul, may be grouped into four series, which follow each other in chronological order.

Series I., B.C. 27—25.—These coins were contemporary with the visit of Augustus to Gaul, when he undertook the task of reorganizing that province.

Series II., B.C. 24—16.—The coins assigned to these years do not seem to mark any particular epoch in the history of Gaul. Augustus at the time was either in Italy or visiting the Eastern portion of the Roman dominions, Asia Minor and Greece (see COINAGE OF THE EAST).

Series III., B.C. 16—15.—These issues were again contemporary with the sojourn of Augustus in Gaul, where he went to resist the inroads of the German tribes and to complete the arrangements connected with a further organization of the province.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
124	59·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief.	Capricorn r., holding globe and rudder; on its back, cornucopiae;[1] below AV ϚVSTVS **[Pl. cvi. 3.]**
125	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
126	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
127	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Series IV., B.C. 14—3. — These coins date from the time when Augustus received his tenth imperatorship, to which he was acclaimed after the defeat of the Rhaeti by Tiberius in August of the previous year. As most of the pieces of this series are inscribed with the successive imperatorships, or with the tribunitian years of Augustus, their chronological classification presents no serious difficulties.

Each series has some special characteristics, either in the titles of the emperor, or in the types, or in the style of workmanship. Also a distinct portrait seems to characterize each one. From B.C. 27—25 the emperor is styled "Augustus" only; from B.C. 24—15 "Augustus," or "Caesar Augustus"; and from B.C. 14—3 "Augustus Divi f." only. These titles follow somewhat closely those found on contemporary issues of the Roman mint. The reverse types from B.C. 27—15 are in the main copies of those of the central mint, but from that date they are original in character, though rarely relating to contemporary events. They show a great deal of repetition.

In connection with the coins of the first series the portrait of Augustus is in high relief as compared with that on previous issues attributed to Gaul. It approaches more in style that on the contemporary coins of Rome. There are, however, slight differences in the arrangement of the hair, in the shape of the head, and more especially in the form of the neck, which is in lower relief and is somewhat indented at the base, as on the Gaulish pieces of B.C. 29—27. As already mentioned the only title given to the emperor is "Augustus," and the reverse types are copies of those used at the Roman mint.

The equestrian figure on the obverse of the denarius of Type I. probably represents one of the numerous statues erected to Augustus during the time of his imperatorship as would indicate the legend IMP. It is of somewhat unusual form, Augustus being shown wearing a helmet. It may therefore be a reproduction of a local statue, not improbably raised to him at Lugdunum. The coin is, however, so barbarous that it is doubtful whether it was actually struck at Lugdunum. The capricorn, the genethliac symbol of Augustus, has already been noticed in connection with contemporary issues at Rome (see above, p. 19).

[1] This reverse type of the capricorn is so similar to that on the coins of Rome assigned to the same date that it would almost seem as if Roman engravers executed the dies for this issue. It is not at all improbable that, as the mint at Lugdunum had been in abeyance for some years, engravers were summoned from Rome, who would take as their models the coins issued in the Capitol. The denarii assigned to the next period are certainly of provincial work, and the dies were executed by quite a different set of engravers. They were probably local artists.

SERIES II.

Circ. B.C. 24—16; A.U.C. 730—738[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			Circ. B.C. 24—19; A.U.C. 730—735	
			Type I.[2]	
			Denarius	
128	57·0	Æ ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare, in low relief; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	A circular shield inscribed S·P·Q·R CL·V (*Senatus populusque romanus: clypeus virtutis*). (de Salis Coll.)
129	56·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type I. var. *a*	
130	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar; head of Augustus l.; countermark on neck, O, and before, I	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 6.]**

[1] The coins of the different issues assigned to these years are remarkable for similarity of style, portraiture, and legends. The reverse types are all adaptations of those found on contemporary pieces struck at Rome. The order assigned to these issues is based mostly on the portrait of Augustus, which differs materially from that on contemporary coins struck at Rome, the latter showing rather a large head in high relief and of realistic appearance. The head of Augustus on these provincial pieces reveals quite a different appearance. It is in low relief and of flat fabric; the features, though somewhat regular, are angular, which impart a stiff and conventional aspect, and the nose is much arched. Considerable care was bestowed on the graceful and delicate rendering of the hair. These remarks apply more specially to coins of Type I and its varieties. The portrait on the other Types of this series preserves the same form, but the head is adorned with an oak-wreath, which necessitated it being in slightly higher relief. This slight change anticipates the portrait on coins of Series III. Besides this uniformity in the portrait there is a similar uniformity in the name of Augustus, which is always "Caesar Augustus." When placed on the obverse it occupies the same position, "Caesar" being on the left of the flan and "Augustus" on the right, whether the head is to right or left. On coins of Types V.—VII. the name of Augustus is transferred to the reverse, in which case its position varies to suit the design. These variations from the coins of the Roman mint, and also the fabric in general, show very clearly that the issues were of provincial striking.

[2] This reverse type is a representation of "the golden shield of valour" (*clypeus virtutis*), which was decreed to Augustus in B.C. 27, and which he deposited in the Curia Julia (see above, p. 20). It occurs on contemporary coins of Rome (see above, p. 24), but accompanied by the civic crown, or as below (see Type V.), placed between two laurel-trees.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type I. var. *b*	
131	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r.	Similar; shield inscribed CL·V; above, S·P; below, Q·R [Pl. cvi. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)
132	53·8	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, countermark, ⊦	Similar.
			Type I. var. *c*	
133	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar.
134	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; but R Q for Q·R [Pl. cvi. 8.]
			Circ. B.C. 18—17; A.U.C. 736—737	
			Type II.[1]	
			Denarius	
135	59·4	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Comet of eight rays and tail; across the field and between the rays, DIVVS IVLIVS [Pl. cvi. 9.] (de Salis Coll.)
136	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
137	55·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The obverse and reverse types are only repetitions of those found on denarii struck at Rome *circ.* B.C. 18 (see above, p. 29). The oak-wreath worn by Augustus is that which was presented to him by the Senate in B.C. 27, and the comet is that which appeared in the heavens shortly after the death of Caesar. Julius Obsequens (*De Prodigiis*, c. 131) relates that in B.C. 17 (A.U.C. 737) *Fax coelestis a meridiano ad septentrionem extenta luci diurnae similem in nocte fecit.* Dion Cassius (liv. 19) mentions also the appearance of a celestial torch (λαμπάς), but he puts it to the following year, B.C. 16, and states that it was visible all one night (διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτὸς ἠνέχθη). If it appeared for one night only it could not be a comet, but most probably an aurora. Gardthausen (*Augustus*, p. 1010) is, however, inclined to accept the statement of Julius Obsequens and considers the *fax coelestis* to have been a reappearance of the *Sidus Julium*, and that these coins, as also those attributed to the Roman mint, were struck to commemorate this second appearance. As it occurred in the year when the Saecular games were celebrated he calls it the "Saecularkomet."

There is a barbarous imitation, probably Gaulish, of this type with the head of Augustus laureate to right, but smaller and in higher relief. On the reverse the flames of the tail of the comet are downwards instead of upwards. A specimen of this denarius is in the National Collection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var. *a*	
138	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 10.]** (de Salis Coll.)
139	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II. var. *b*	
140	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; above comet, DI VVS; below, IVLIVS **[Pl. cvi. 11.]**
			Circ. B.C. 16; A.U.C. 738	
			Type III.[1]	
			Denarius	
141	56·5	Æ ·85	Head of Augustus l., wearing oak-wreath; around, CAESAR AVGVSTVS	Victory flying r., holding wreath with both hands; below, shield, which rests against column [and is inscribed CL · V (*Clypeus virtutis*)]; above column, S·P·Q·R (*Senatus populusque romanus*). **[Pl. cvi. 12.]**
			Type IV.[2]	
			Denarius	
142	61·4 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Victory flying r., bearing shield, inscribed CL · V, in l. hand, and laurel-branch in r.; behind her, S·P·Q·R **[Pl. cvi. 13.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] This type, which commemorates the presentation to Augustus of both the civic crown and the "shield of valour," differs somewhat from similar representations on coins of the Roman mint. The head of Augustus wears an oak-wreath, and the legend S . P . Q . R . on the reverse is placed above the column (see above, pp. 21, 22, and pl. lx. 18).

[2] This type also shows similar differences from the original design, the legend S.P.Q.R being in this case behind the figure of Victory (see above, pp. 22, 23, and pl. lxi. 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type V.[1]	
			Denarius	
143	54·4	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus l., wearing oak-wreath.	CAESAR AVGVSTVS S P Q R arranged above and below shield inscribed CL · V (*Clypeus virtutis*), and placed between two laurel-trees. **[Pl. cvi. 14.]**
			Type VI.[2]	
			Denarius	
144	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Two laurel-trees; above, CAESAR; below, AVGVS TVS (Cracherode Coll.)
145	57·4	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 15.]**
146	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VII.[3]	
			Aureus	
	121·2	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath.	CAESAR AVGVSTVS between two Laurel-trees.

[Paris Coll.]

[1] This type also occurred on aurei and denarii of the Roman mint, but with the head of Augustus to right (see above, p. 35). The aureus of this type described by Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 70, no. 52) probably belongs to this issue, and not to that of the Roman mint, as the head of Augustus is to left.

[2] The laurel-trees are those which were planted by order of the Senate on either side of the portico of the house of Augustus (see above, pp. 30, 35, 103). A variety in the Paris collection has the head of Augustus to right (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 70, no. 47).

[3] This type appears to be known only of Gaul. It forms the connecting link between the coinages assigned to B.C. 24—16 and those which follow. Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 70, no. 46) mentions a variety with the head of Augustus to left. It was formerly in the Paris cabinet. The specimen of which an illustration is given is in the Paris collection. There do not appear to be any silver coins of this type.

SERIES III.

Circ. B.C. 16—15; A.U.C. 738—739 [1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CAESAR AVGVSTVS OR AVGVSTVS	
			Type I.[2]	
			Aureus	
147	120·7	*N* ·85	CAESAR AVGVSTVS between two Laurel-trees.	Oak-wreath, within which OB CIVIS SERVATOS **[Pl. cvi. 16.]** (Wigan Coll.)
			Type II.[3]	
			Aureus	
148	120·3	*N* ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	Similar. **[Pl. cvi. 17.]** (Campana Coll.)

[1] The issues assigned to these years are contemporary with the presence of Augustus in Gaul. North and east of the Alps in the early part of B.C. 16 there was open insurrection. The barbarous tribes of the Dentheletae and Scordisci made inroads into Macedonia, and the Sauromatae invaded Thrace; but a more serious danger was caused by some warlike tribes—the Sicambri, Usipetes, and Tencteri, who crossed the Rhine, invaded Gallia Belgica and defeated the governor, Lollius. The situation seemed critical to Augustus, especially as Gaul was an imperial province, and he therefore hurriedly crossed the Alps to take command of the legions (Dion Cassius, liv. 20). The Germans, however, had no wish to face a regular imperial army, so they retired beyond the Rhine, made terms and gave hostages. Augustus remained in the province in order to complete its reorganization, and he appears to have made Lugdunum his head-quarters as it was there that he inquired into the extortions of which the procurator Licinius was accused. His visit lasted till the end of B.C. 14 or to the beginning of B.C. 13, when he returned to Rome with Tiberius, who had recently won two brilliant victories over the Rhaeti near the Lacus Benacus (Lago di Garda) and in Gallia Helvetica.

The arrival of Augustus at Lugdunum appears to have been heralded by an increased output of coins, especially of gold. Their types, however, do not record any contemporary events, but like those previously described they relate to such as had occurred a few years before, and which had already been illustrated on the Roman coinage. The designs are, therefore, simple adaptations, and they relate to the laurel-trees which were planted on either side of the house of Augustus, the civic wreath, and the *clypeus virtutis*, all specially decreed to him by the Senate and the Roman people, and to the restoration of the standards by the Parthians and their dedication in the temple of Mars Ultor. There is much uniformity in the obverse types of these issues. On the aurei, when the portrait occurs, Augustus is styled simply AVGVSTVS, but on the denarii, CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Also on the aurei the name is placed below the head, which is the case with some struck at Rome with the reverse type of Victory and shield (see above, pp. 22, 23). The portrait is an intermediate one between that which is seen on coins of B.C. 24—16, and that which occurs on pieces issued after B.C. 15. It is in somewhat higher relief than on the earlier pieces, yet not so high as on those which follow. Throughout in all the issues there is so much uniformity of fabric and style that their attribution to one particular locality becomes practically a certainty.

[2] This aureus is the connecting link between Series II. and III., the obverse type being the same as that of the reverse of the preceding piece, and the reverse type as that of no. 148. Denarii of this type do not appear to be known.

[3] This precise type does not seem to occur in silver. The reverse connects it with Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var. *a*[1]	
			Denarius	
149	59·0	*AR* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Oak-wreath tied with fillet; above, OB CIVIS; below, SERVATOS **[Pl. cvii. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II. var. *b*	
150	55·6	*AR* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 2.]** (Bank of England Coll.)
			Type III.[2]	
			Aureus	
151	120·8	*AV* ·85	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	Victory flying r., holding wreath with both hands; below, shield, which rests against a column and is inscribed CL · V (*Clypeus virtutis*); above, on l. and r., S · P · Q · R. (*Senatus populusque romanus*). **[Pl. cvii. 3.]** (Strozzi Coll.)
			Denarius[3]	
152	44·5	*AR* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, CAESAR AVGVS TVS	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This variation in type has not been met with in gold. It is adopted from the denarius of the Roman mint issued a few years earlier (see above, p. 24, no. 4391).

[2] An aureus of this type, but with a different portrait of Augustus, was struck at Rome (see above, p. 22).

[3] This denarius was also issued from the Roman mint (see above, p. 22, no. 4382), but with a different portrait.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				Type IV.
				Denarius[1]
153	59·4	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Victory alighting r., bearing shield, inscribed CL · V, in l. hand, and laurel-branch in r.; behind her, S · C · Q · R **[Pl. cvii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
				Type V.
				Denarius[2]
154	59·5	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Mars helmeted, his chlamys fastened at the neck and falling down over his shoulders, standing towards l., head to r.; he holds an *aquila* in r. hand and a *signum cohortis* directed over his shoulder in l.; at the sides, SIGNIS RECEPTIS **[Pl. cvii. 6.]**
				Type VI.[3]
				Aureus
155	122·0	*AV* ·9	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	Circular domed temple showing four columns; within it a figure of Mars standing towards l., holding an *aquila* in r. hand and a *signum cohortis* in l.; at the sides, MARTIS VL TORIS **[Pl. cvii. 7.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The type of this denarius varies somewhat from any issued at Rome. Victory is seen rather alighting than flying, her figure being more upright, and the legend is placed behind her on the left and not below the shield (see above, p. 23, no. 4386).

[2] The reverse of this denarius, which commemorates the restoration in B.C. 20 of the standards captured by the Parthians, is very similar to that of one struck at the Roman mint. It differs slightly in showing the chlamys of Mars fastened at the neck instead of being tied around the waist (see above, p. 26, no. 4405, pl. lxi., no. 14). There is, as on all other pieces assigned to Gaul, a difference in the portrait.

[3] There is no corresponding aureus of this type which can be classed to the Roman mint. There is, however, a denarius with the same reverse (see above, p. 27, Type III.). We have also not seen a denarius which can be assigned to the provincial issue to which the above aureus belongs.

The temple is that of Mars Ultor, where some of the standards restored by the Parthians were deposited (see above, pp. 25, 27).

SERIES IV.[1]

Circ. B.C. 14—3; A.U.C. 740—751

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			AVGVSTVS DIVI F	
			(AUGUSTUS DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			Circ. B.C. 14—12; A.U.C. 740—742	
			Imperator X	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
156	121·0	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI F	Two Roman soldiers, wearing military cloaks and armed with short swords standing r.; each presents a laurel-branch to Augustus, who is seated on a *sella castrensis* placed on a platform (*suggestum*), and extends his r. hand to receive the laurel-branches; in the exergue, IMP · X (*Imperator decimum*). **[Pl. cvii. 8.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series are of considerable importance as a guide to the chronological classification of the later money of Augustus assigned to Gaul. Previous issues from B.C. 27, when Octavius received the name of Augustus, do not furnish any precise data which enable us to establish their actual sequence, and their types are only records of events, which are not contemporary, though they happened but a few years before. The order assigned to those issues is somewhat conjectural, but the portrait of Augustus has served as an important guide. Those of Series IV. have the advantage of bearing upon them inscriptions which record the Xth, XIth, XIIth and XIVth imperatorships of Augustus, and also his XIIIth, XVIth and XVIIth tribunitian years. These inscriptions furnish data which enable us to fix the actual year of issue of the coins, or to place them within certain limited periods. Some contemporary events are also recorded, viz., the victories of Tiberius and Drusus over the Rhaeti, B.C. 15, for which Augustus was acclaimed *Imperator* X; the surrender of the Sicambri and other Celtic tribes, B.C. 8, when Augustus was proclaimed *Imperator* XIIII; and the election of Caius Caesar, the son of Agrippa and Julia, as consul designate, and his elevation to the rank of *Princeps Juventutis*, B.C. 6. The chief non-contemporary events recorded are the battles of Naulochus, B.C. 36, and of Actium, B.C. 31. The types relating to these last two events begin in B.C. 14, and are repeated in several successive issues marked by a different imperatorship. This shows that at Lugdunum, where we gather that these coins were struck, the reverse types were repeated, as was the case with the money issued at Rome. During the whole period from B.C. 14 onwards to B.C. 3 the only title given to Augustus on his gold and silver coins is AVGVSTVS DIVI F. The variations which occur are to be met with on a few bronze pieces which are assigned to Gaul, and which were struck *circ.* B.C. 10 (see below, p. 439). On contemporary coins struck at the Roman mint there is no definite rule, Augustus being styled AVGVSTVS, AVGVSTVS DIVI F, CAESAR AVGVSTVS, IMP. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, &c. There is also great uniformity in the portrait of Augustus on the Gaulish coins. During B.C. 14—11 (IMP. X—XI) it is always bare and in high relief. The same

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
157	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; countermarked on neck, S	Similar. (Bank of England Coll.)
158	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; countermarked on neck, X	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 9.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type I. var.	
			Aureus	
159	122·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 10.]** (Strozzi Coll.)
			Denarius	
160	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 11.]**

portrait occurs on the issues attributed to B.C. 11—9 (IMP. XII), but during that period it gives way to the laureate head, which only is retained on the later coinage.

The copper coins which are assigned to B.C. 10 and later are somewhat exceptional pieces. The principal issue, that representing the altar of Lyons, was first struck to commemorate a great occasion; the other issues do not mark any special epoch. These coinages, as we shall see, appear to have been based on the semuncial standard.

In assigning the coins of Series IV. to Gaul it is important to bear in mind one or two points apart from the question of fabric and style. The first and principal point is that Gaul was an imperial province, i.e., its administration and organization were under the immediate control of Augustus, and so was separate from any senatorial jurisdiction; that from B.C. 16—8 this province was visited on several occasions by the Emperor, each of which was marked by some special event; that during those years it was the scene of the chief military operations in the Roman empire, and that it was on account of the victories gained in this and more northern districts that Augustus was frequently acclaimed *Imperator*; and lastly, from B.C. 16—3, there was a change in the administration if not in the organization of the Roman mint, and the moneyers were permitted to resume the former custom of placing their names on the coins. When this custom was revived it may be presumed that all coins issued from the mint in the capital bore these marks of authority. It is not necessary to discuss at length these various points, but we only draw attention to them, as no doubt Count de Salis took them into account when separating these issues from those of the central mint.

Augustus was acclaimed *Imperator* X for the victories of Tiberius and Drusus over the Rhaeti in Italy and Gaul, B.C. 15. The first victory was gained by Drusus in the valleys of the Tridentine Alps, near the Lacus Benacus (Lago di Garda); the second by Tiberius, near Lake Constance (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 13). It may therefore be possible that the two figures presenting laurel-branches to Augustus are intended to represent Tiberius and Drusus. Dr. E. Gabrici (*La Numis. di Aug.; Studi e Mat. di Arch. e Num.*, ed. Milani, vol. iii., pp. 182 f.), who has specially discussed the assignment of these coins to Gaul, has identified this type as illustrating generally the passage in Suetonius (*Augustus*, 60), referring to the honours paid to Augustus by other kings:—[*Reges*] *saepe regnis relictis, non Romae modo, sed provincias peragranti quotidiana officia togati, ac sine regio insigni, more clientium praestiterunt.* As these coins commemorate the 10th acclamation of Augustus as *Imperator*, this type seems capable of a more definite explanation. In his study of the coins of this series Dr. Gabrici has attributed those with the bare head of Augustus to Lugdunum, and those with similar reverse types, but with the laureate head, to the Roman mint. Reasons for assigning all these coins to the mint at Lugdunum and not to that at Rome have been given above. Dr. Gabrici in his classification of these coins of Augustus appears to have partly adopted that of Dr. Head in his "Coins of the Ancients," who in turn followed the classification proposed by Count de Salis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.[1]	
			Denarius	
161	48·0	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Similar to no. 156; but only one soldier is represented, who presents a laurel-branch to Augustus, seated on a *sella castrensis* placed on a platform; in the exergue, IMP X **[Pl. cvii. 12.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Aureus[2]	
162	123·0	Æ ·8	Similar; AVGVSTVS for AVGVSTVS	Bull butting r.; in the exergue, IMP · X **[Pl. cvii. 13.]** (Wigan Coll.)
			Denarius	
163	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 14.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
164	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; countermarked with crescent on neck.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
165	48·8	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar.

[1] This type evidently refers to the same events as the preceding. As only one soldier is shown, it may be intended as a general representation of the victories of Tiberius and Drusus without any special allusion to them individually.

A variety consisting of the aureus and the denarius shows the head of Augustus to left. Both denominations are in the Paris collection (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 83, nos. 130, 131).

[2] Dr. Gabrici (*op. cit.*, vol. iii., p. 191) thought that Augustus adopted the type of the butting bull on account of its having been the principal one used on the bronze coins of Massilia, which had a wide circulation in southern and western Gaul, and to which the inhabitants of those districts had been long accustomed. It was, he adds, the policy of Augustus in his reorganization of the province of Gaul to interfere as little as possible with the customs of the subjected people, and to act at all times with due consideration for their feelings. Pascal (*Il Culto di Apollo in Roma nel secolo di Aug.*; *Studi di Ant. e Mitolog.*, 1896, p. 64) suggests that the bull is an allusion to the special cult of Apollo, and that it denotes the victim offered to that divinity, *pro valetudine Augusti*; and Morelli (*Imp. rom. num.*, t. i., p. 206) to the games "when Thessalian horsemen drove mad bulls round the circus" (Suetonius, *Claudius*, 21). The explanation given by Dr. Gabrici may be plausible, but it seems much more probable that the type refers to the recent defeat of the Rhaeti, and to the submission of the Germans and the other tribes, and is symbolical of the dominating power of Rome, especially in Gaul. This interpretation would be much more in keeping with the purport of the following types, which commemorate the victories of Naulochus and Actium.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
166	120·2	*AV* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l., and AVGVSTVS for AV GVSTVS	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 15.]** (Strozzi Coll.)
			Denarius	
167	58·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 16.]**
168	59·2	*AR* ·75	Similar; AVGVSTVS for AVGVSTVS	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type III. var. *b*[1]	
			Aureus	
169	121·0	*AV* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus r., and AVGVSTVS for AVGVSTVS	Similar; bull butting l. **[Pl. cvii. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius	
170	57·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 18.]**

[1] The British Museum possesses all the published varieties of this type.

A denarius of barbarous work dated the 10th imperatorship of Augustus is described and figured by Cohen (*Méd. imp. rom.*, vol. i., p. 84, no. 142). It has for obverse type the head of Augustus r., laureate, and around, [CAESAR] AVG . DIVI F; and on the reverse, IMP . X above a crescent moon, around which are seven stars; below the moon, AVG . DIVI. This coin, which may have been struck in Gaul, is similar to the denarius described above, p. 416, note 2. The head of Augustus is of the same form and style. It belongs to a series of barbarous pieces, which extend over a considerable period, when the Republican and early imperial coins were issued. The reverse type, like that of the coin previously mentioned, is copied from a denarius of L. Lucretius Trio (see vol. i., p. 396, no. 3245).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.[1]	
			Aureus	
	121·2	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Diana Venatrix, wearing short chiton which hangs over r. arm, standing towards l.; head to r.; she leans with r. hand on spear and holds strung bow in l.; at her side, dog l.; in the field, IMP · X; in the exergue, SICIL · (*Sicilia*).

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 84, no. 145.]

			Denarius	
171	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 19.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The reverse type is unquestionably a record of the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus in B.C. 36 by Augustus and Agrippa. Naulochus was situated on the north coast of Sicily, near to Mylae. It was at Mylae that Sextus Pompey had massed his land forces, but just before the last battle he changed his position to Pelorus, abandoning the defiles in the neighbourhood, which were immediately occupied by Augustus. In their account of this campaign Appian (*Bell. civ.*, v. 116) and Dion Cassius (xlix. 8) mention a very small town named Artemisium, which was occupied by Augustus at the same time as Mylae, and which must therefore have been situated near. It is not mentioned by any of the geographers. It is obviously the same place alluded to by Silius Italicus (xiv. 260) as the *sedes Phacelina Dianae*, and called by Lucilius in a fragment of his satires (*Sat.*, iii. 13), *Facelitis templa Dianae*. There was also a river called Phacelinus, which Vibius Sequester (*de Flumen*) describes as *juxta Peloridem, confinis templo Dianae*. From Appian's account, however, it is evident that the temple was not situated near Pelorus, but at a short distance from Mylae, though the precise spot is not now identifiable. Appian (*loc. cit.*) adds, "they say it is the spot where the sacred cattle of the sun were kept, and where Ulysses fell asleep." The Romans therefore associated Diana with the battle of Naulochus, as they did Apollo with that of Actium (see below). Dr. Gabrici (*op. cit.*, vol. iii., p. 193) has made a similar suggestion regarding these types of Diana and Apollo, as in the case of the butting bull, and supposes that they were adopted by Augustus on account of the special cult of these divinities at Massilia, which had been illustrated on the early coins of that city. They would therefore be pleasing to the Gauls as acknowledging the cult of these divinities, and to the veterans of his army who had settled in Gaul as memorials of the two great victories which probably most of them had taken a part in gaining. The repetitions of these types in a more or less modified form in subsequent issues show that they were at least acceptable to the Roman section of the population.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var.	
			Denarius	
172	54·7	Æ ·7	Similar; head of Augustus l.	Similar. **[Pl. cvii. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type V.[1]	
			Aureus	
173	121·5	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI·F (same die as no. 169).	Apollo in citharoedic dress, standing towards l., head in profile; he holds plectrum in r. hand and lyre in l.; in the field, IMP·X; in the exergue, ACT (*Actium*). **[Pl. cviii. 1.]** (Wigan Coll.)
174	120·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius[2]	
175	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 2.]**
176	56·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; the plectrum is pointed downwards, not towards Apollo. **[Pl. cviii. 3.]** (Bank of England Coll.)

[1] This type commemorates the battle of Actium, 23 September, B.C. 31, the greatest and most important of all the victories of Augustus, as by the subsequent death of Mark Antony he became the supreme and practical head of the Roman state. These coins were issued under precisely the same circumstances as those with the type of Diana Venatrix. The type of Apollo was also continued in a similar manner and with like modifications. There appear to be varieties with the head of Augustus to left, as in the case of the Diana types.

[2] These denarii were countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 369). Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 84) has supplied the following important note on the occurrence of the imperatorships on the coins with the reverses of Diana and Apollo: "Dans la première édition j'ai décrit d'après Morell et Vaillant le revers IMP. IX. SICIL. Diane marchant, en or et en argent, et j'ai dit dans la note que ces auteurs ont donné encore la même médaille, avec la legende IMP. VIII, et qu' Eckhel la rapportait d'après leur autorité. Le fait est premièrement, que Morell les donne d'après Goltzius, et que Vaillant avec sa légèreté habituelle décrit le revers de Diane marchant, tout à la fois avec IMP. VIII, IX, X et XII; et secondement, que je n'ai jamais rencontré que IMP. X, XI et XII, soit avec le type de Diane, soit avec celui d'Apollon. Quant à celui du taureau, je ne l'ai jamais vu avec IMP. XI. Riccio, cependant, dans le catalogue de sa collection, a cité cette médaille sans la décrire; mais elle ne s'est pas trouvée à la vente qui en fut faite à Paris en 1868." The occurrence of IMP. XI on any of these coins seems, however, very doubtful (see next page).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 12—11; A.U.C. 742—743 [1]	
			Imperator XI [2]	
			Denarius [3]	
177	60·7	*AR* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Capricorn r., holding globe; below, IMP · XI (*Imperator undecimum*). **[Pl. cviii. 4.]**
			Circ. B.C. 11—10; A.U.C. 743—744 [4]	
			Tribunitia Potestas XIII	
			Half-Aureus	
178	59·6	*AV* ·6	Head of Augustus r., bare; in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Victory seated r., on globe; she holds her dress with both hands; below and on r., TR · POT · XIII (*Tribunitia potestate decimum tertium*). **[Pl. cviii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The denarius assigned to B.C. 12—11 commemorates the XIth imperatorship of Augustus. This acclamation is only found on coins (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 13). It was accorded to Augustus in consequence of the victories of Tiberius over the Pannonians in B.C. 12, when with the help of the Scordisci he laid waste their country, deprived them of their arms, and sold or deported all their youth. The Senate decreed Tiberius a triumph, but Augustus refused his permission and only accorded Tiberius the *ornamenta triumphalia*. He also forbade Tiberius to assume the title of *Imperator*, to which he had been acclaimed by his legions, but he did not hesitate to add another to his own imperatorships (Dion Cassius, liv. 31). It was of short duration, as in the following year Augustus was acclaimed IMP . XII.

[2] The only type which can with certainty be attributed to the XIth imperatorship is that with the capricorn. Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 85, nos. 148—150) describes aurei of the Apollo and Diana types with the laureate head of Augustus, and also a denarius of the former; but Dr. Gabrici (*Studi di Arch. e Num.*, &c., 1905, vol. iii., p. 184) says that the laureate head does not occur with IMP XI, and that Cohen's descriptions are incorrect, a portion of the legend being "off the field." The specimen of the denarius of the Apollo type in the Santangelo collection cited by Dr. Gabrici (*loc. cit.*) may also, for the same reason, be of the XIIth imperatorship. On this coin the head of Augustus is not laureate.

[3] The reverse type differs from previous representations of the capricorn, which does not bear a cornucopiae on its back (see above, pp. 418, 419).

[4] The *tribunitia potestas* was accorded in perpetuity to Augustus in November, B.C. 23, and was renewed each year to the end of his reign. TR . POT . XIII therefore extended from November, B.C. 11, to the same month in the following year, so that this half-aureus must have been struck during that interval. The reverse type of Victory seated on a globe may be complimentary to Augustus in a general way for his victories, which had extended over all parts of the Empire, in the East, Africa, Gaul and Spain, but as this coin was issued in B.C. 11—10 it may have special reference to the successes of Tiberius in Pannonia, where the inhabitants still continued in a state of revolt, and to the victories of Drusus in Germania (Dion Cassius, liv. 31, 33). This type is repeated on half-aurei of subsequent issues, but it is limited to that denomination.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 11—9; A.U.C. 743—745[1]	
			Imperator XII	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
179	122·4	*AV* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare; in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Bull butting r.; in the exergue, IMP · XII (*Imperator duodecimum*). **[Pl. cviii. 6.]**
			Denarius	
180	55·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 7.]**
181	53·7 (*chipped*)	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
182	122·0	*AV* ·8	Similar.	Similar; bull butting l. **[Pl. cviii. 8.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)

[1] The coins which bear the legend IMP . XII were issued between the summer of B.C. 11 and that of B.C. 9. The XIIth imperatorship was accorded to Augustus for the victories of Drusus in Germany in B.C. 11 and the preceding year. On his return to Rome in B.C. 11 Drusus received as his reward a vote of the Senate granting him an ovation with the insignia of a triumph, and decreeing that at the end of his praetorship he should have proconsular authority. He was also acclaimed *Imperator* by his legions, but Augustus, as in the previous instance of Tiberius, would not confirm the title, yet did not hesitate to augment the number of his own acclamations (Dion Cassius, liv. 33). As Augustus was proclaimed IMP . XIII on the occasion of the triumph of Tiberius for his victories over the Dalmatians and Pannonians 14 September, B.C. 9, we have a limit of date to which the coins commemorating his XIIth imperatorship can be assigned.

The coins struck in Gaul during the XIIth imperatorship of Augustus have similar subjects for the reverse types to those struck during his Xth, viz. the butting bull, Diana Venatrix, and Apollo Citharoedus. Of these issues there are two series, one with the head of Augustus bare, precisely similar in style to that on coins previously assigned to Gaul, the other with the head laureate, which approaches somewhat in character the portrait on contemporary coins of the Roman mint. The representations of Diana and Apollo are also varied. The former is shown rushing forward, her bow in her left hand, and drawing an arrow from her quiver with her right; the latter stands in profile holding a patera and a lyre. The laureate head occurs with both reverse types; but the bare head with the earlier type only. It is owing to this change in the obverse type that Dr. Gabrici (*op. cit.*, p. 195) has separated the two series, assigning that with the bare head to Lugdunum, and that with the laureate head to Rome. From general similarity of style and fabric, and also from the circumstance that the moneyers were at this particular time placing their names on coins struck at the Roman mint, Count de Salis has assigned both series to Gaul. No change is met with in the reverse type of the butting bull, that animal being similarly represented on coins with the head of Augustus bare or laureate. It is, however, turned to the left as well as to the right. This variation of the type occurred, as we have seen, on the issues of B.C. 14—12. The half-aureus preserves its reverse type of Victory seated on a globe. The head of Augustus is not laureate.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
183	57·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 9.]**
			Type I. var. *b*[1]	
			Aureus	
184	122·0	*AV* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus r., laureate.	Similar; bull butting r. **[Pl. cviii. 10.]** (Montagu Coll.)
			Denarius	
185	59·4	*AR* ·75	Similar	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
186	58·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)
187	58·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 11.]**
			Type I. var. *c*[2]	
			Aureus	
188	120·5	*AV* ·8	Similar.	Similar; bull butting l. **[Pl. cviii. 12.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
			Type II.	
			Half-Aureus[3]	
	60·7	*AV* ·6	Head of Augustus r., bare; in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Victory seated r. on globe; she holds her dress with both hands; before her, IMP · XII

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 85, no. 151.]

[1] Varieties of the aureus and denarius of Type I. var. *b* have the head of Augustus to left (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 86, nos. 156, 157).

[2] There is also a denarius of this type, and varieties of both the aureus and the denarius show the head of Augustus to left (Cohen, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 86, nos. 159—161).

[3] The weight given of this coin is that of the specimen in the Paris cabinet.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Denarius [1]	
189	57·0	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Diana Venatrix wearing short chiton, which hangs over r. arm, standing towards l., head to r.; she leans with r. hand on spear and holds strung bow in l.; at her side, dog l. (similar to no. 171); in the field, IMP XII; in the exergue, SICILI (*Sicilia*). **[Pl. cviii. 13.]**
			Type III. var. *a*	
			Aureus [2]	
190	122·0	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Augustus, laureate.	Similar; in the exergue, SICIL for SICILI **[Pl. cviii. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
191	122·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Diana Venatrix, wearing long chiton, running r.; she holds strung bow in l. hand and with r. draws an arrow from her quiver, which is slung to her shoulders; in the field, IMP · XII; in the exergue, SICIL **[Pl. cviii. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius [3]	
192	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
193	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The aureus of this type is in the collection at Florence (Gabrici, *op. cit.*, p. 185).

[2] There exists a denarius of this type (Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 87, no. 170), and a variety of the aureus with head of Augustus to left (Gabrici, *op. cit.*, p. 196, fig. 38).

[3] Cohen (*op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 87, no. 173) describes a denarius in the Paris cabinet having

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
			Aureus	
	120·2	*AV* ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; around, AVGVSTVS DIVI · F	Apollo in citharoedic dress standing towards l., head in profile; he holds plectrum in r. hand and lyre in l. (similar to no. 173); in the field, IMP XII; in the exergue, ACT (*Actium*).

[Paris Coll.]

			Denarius	
194	60·1	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 17.]**
195	56·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Bank of England Coll.)
			Type IV. var. *a*[1]	
			Aureus	
	121·0	*AV* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r., laureate.	Similar.

[Paris Coll.]

---

on the obverse the radiate head of Augustus to right, and the legend . . . . . AVG . DIVI . F . P . P . (*Pater Patriae*), and on the reverse Diana running to right and bearing a bow; in the field, IMP . XII (probably with SICIL in the exergue). This is another of those barbarous imitations of which other examples have been noticed (see above, pp. 416, 430). The coin purports to have been issued in the XIIth imperatorship, B.C. 11—9, yet gives to Augustus the title of *Pater Patriae*, which he did not receive till B.C. 2.

[1] The denarius of this variety does not appear to be known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
	122·5	*AV* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus l., laureate.	Similar.
				[Paris Coll.]
			Denarius	
196	54·6	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 18.]**
			Type IV. var. *c*	
			Aureus	
197	121·4	*AV* ·8	Similar; head of Augustus r., laureate, and AVGVS TVS for AVGVSTVS	Apollo in citharoedic dress standing r., holding patera in r. hand and lyre in l.; in the field, IMP · XII; below, ACT **[Pl. cviii. 19.]** (Wigan Coll.)
198	121·0	*AV* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Wigan Coll.)
199	120·0	*AV* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)
			Denarius	
200	60·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cviii. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type IV. var. *d*	
			Aureus	
201	121·8	*AV* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus l., laureate.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 1.]** (Bank of England Coll.)
			Denarius	
202	43·2	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 2.]** (Bank of England Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 10; A.U.C. 744[1] *and later*	
			Dupondius	
203	403·5	Æ 1·45	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, CAESAR ΡONT · MAX (*Pontifex Maximus*).	The "Ara Augusti" at Lugdunum;[2] the façade is ornamented with a wreath between two laurel-trees, with figures beyond; the altar is surmounted by ornaments or statuettes; at each end, a column with Victory holding wreath; below, ROM · ET · AVG (*Romae et Augusto*). [Pl. cix. 3.] (Pres. by Dr. Arthur Evans)

[1] The date of issue of these copper coins is determinable by their types and legends, and their place of mintage by their fabric. The laureate head of Augustus does not occur on coins assigned to Gaul before B.C. 11.

[2] The reverse type furnishes a representation of the "Ara Romae et Augusti," commonly called the "Altar of Lyons," which was erected near that city on the promontory at the confluence of the Arar and the Rhone, and which was dedicated to Rome and Augustus. The time when this altar was founded is fixed by the Epitome of Livy (*Epit.*, 137) in the year when Drusus had subdued the Germans on either side of the Rhine, and had suppressed a rising caused by the census in Gaul. This was in B.C. 12. It was also in that year that Drusus called together the chief of the Gallic princes at Lugdunum, the main subject for consideration being the cult of Rome and Augustus, and the erection of the altar. Suetonius (*Claudius*, 2) has put the consecration of the altar during the consulship of C. Julius Antonius and Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus, B.C. 10, and on August 1, which was the natal day of Claudius, the son of Drusus, who was born at Lugdunum. It is therefore possible that the erection of the altar occupied two years to complete, and that it was not consecrated till August, B.C. 10, when Augustus was in Lugdunum, and so was able to take part in the ceremony.

The altar was of marble, and its representation on the coins shows that the façade was ornamented with bas-reliefs, consisting of a wreath between two laurel-trees or branches, each flanked by a human figure. The wreath and laurel-trees were no doubt intended to illustrate those which were placed above and at the sides of the portico of the palace of Augustus at Rome (see above, p. 103, no. 4676, pl. lxxii. 4). On the altar are placed ornaments or statuettes. At each end is a column surmounted by a figure of Victory. These columns were of grey Egyptian granite, and the figures of Victory were of bronze gilt. Strabo (Lib. iv., cap. 3, 2) states that the altar bore an inscription giving the names of the sixty Gallic *civitates* which participated in its erection, each one being represented by an emblem or statue. As the passage in Strabo appears to be corrupt it has been suggested that these statues were placed round the altar or near it. The representation on the coins seems, however, to bear out his statement.

The most important circumstance in connection with the erection of this altar was the establishment of the *concilium* of the Tres Galliae, sometimes called the *conventus arensis*. It consisted originally of representatives of sixty, and later of sixty-four *civitates*, who met annually on August 1 on the promontory, where the altar was placed, for political and religious purposes, the latter specially in connection with the cult of the Roman people and the Emperor (Tacitus, *Ann.*, iii. 44; Servius, *Aen.*, i. 285). It was the first *concilium* of its kind in the West, and in many respects was similar to the Κοινὸν Ἀσίας in the East. One of its first duties was the election of a chief priest, whose full title was *sacerdos Romae et Augusti ad Aram ad confluentes Araris et Rhodani*. The office was the highest one to which a native Gaul could aspire, and was much sought after by members of the chief families. The functions of the chief priest consisted in offering up sacrifices to the Roman people and the Emperor, the general regulation of the festival, and the superintendance of the public games which were held in the neighbouring amphitheatre (Gardthausen, *Augustus*, p. 672; Pauly-Wissowa,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
204	170·5	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 4.]**
205	170·5	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
206	170·0	Æ 1·05	Similar; countermark on neck, Ⱥ	Similar.
207	168·5	Æ ·95	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; countermarks above altar ⱤⰀ and TIb
208	166·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; no countermarks.
209	159·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 5.]**
210	148·5	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
211	145·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
			Type I.	
212	48·5	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP · CAESAR	Bull butting l.; above, AV GVSTVS; in the exergue, DIVI F **[Pl. cix. 6.]**

vol. iv., p. 806). This annual festival was still held in the time of Dion Cassius (liv. 32). Livy (*loc. cit.*) has preserved for us the name of the first chief priest, who was C. Julius Vercundarius Dubius, an Aeduan.

Dr. Willers (*Num. Zeit.*, 1902, pp. 101—112) has questioned the identification of the object shown on the coins as an altar, and prefers to see in it a representation of the *ovarium*, which usually stood in the circus, and on which an egg was placed on the completion of each lap of a race around the circus. The Victories, he suggests, were those which were erected on the *spina*, which separated the track. This interpretation has been challenged by MM. Poncet and Morel (*Rev. num.*, 1904, pp. 46 f.), and also by Strack (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, 112, p. 442). The fact that the type was repeated on later coins of Augustus, and also on those of Tiberius, shows that more importance must be attached to it than suggested by Dr. Willers. Also as these coins are mostly found in the neighbourhood of Lyons, a connection between the type and that city appears to be established. This issue must have extended over several years, as specimens are quite common even at the present time. The metal from which these coins were struck appears to be practically pure copper (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, pp. 223, 244). The smaller denomination would therefore represent the *as* of the semuncial standard, and the larger one the dupondius. It was the copper *as* which at this time was being issued at the Roman mint, and which was the only coin of the baser metals showing the head of Augustus.

The specimen of the dupondius described above was in the collection of Sir John Evans. It was recently presented to the British Museum by his son, Dr. Arthur Evans, in order to complete the series of these coins.

[1] It is somewhat difficult to assign a definite date to the issue of these small pieces, which from their weight appear to be quadrantes, a denomination at this time met with at the mint at Rome (see above, pp. 75 f.).

The reverse type of the butting bull first occurs on coins assigned to Gaul, B.C. 14—12 (see above, p. 429). The quadrans of this type may well have been struck before B.C. 10, but probably not later than B.C. 8, when the bare head of Augustus appears to have fallen out of use on the Gaulish pieces. Their attribution to Gaul seems to be confirmed by the circumstance that they are chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Lyons (Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 189; Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 68, no. 36).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.[1]	
213	43·0	Æ ·6	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, IMP CAE SAR	Eagle with spread wings, standing front; head l.; above, AVGVSTVS **[Pl. cix. 7.]**
214	36·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 8.]**
			Circ. B.C. 8—5; A.U.C. 746—749[2]	
			Imperator XIIII	
			Aureus	
215	119·9	N ·85	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, AVGVS TVS DIVI · F	A Gaul or German, wearing cloak of skin, standing r., and presenting an infant child to Augustus seated on a *sella castrensis* placed on a suggestum; Augustus extends his r. hand towards the child; in the exergue, IMP · XIIII (*Imperator decimum quartum*). **[Pl. cix. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Though these coins do not resemble in type any of the gold and silver money struck in Gaul, their fabric seems to connect them with the same district as the preceding pieces. Cohen (*op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 66, no. 29) considered them to have been issued outside Rome. They must therefore belong to the provincial series, and in consequence to Gaul, as this was the only province which at this time was issuing such money. The reverse type was adopted from the aureus struck at the Roman mint a few years before (see above, p. 18, and pl. lx., no. 10).

[2] In B.C. 8 Augustus commenced the third decennial term of his imperium, and for the fourth time he went to Gaul to carry on a campaign against the Germanic Celts. He, however, took up his residence at Lugdunum, and sent Tiberius, who had accompanied him from Rome, across the Rhine. All the tribes on the frontier at once tendered their submission, with the exception of the Sicambri, who after a while were induced to join in the deputation to Augustus, sending their leading chiefs to negotiate. These Augustus seized and confined them in various towns as hostages (Dion Cassius, lv. 6). For the successes of this bloodless and treacherous campaign he assumed his XIVth imperatorship, but declined for himself a triumph. He, however, permitted Tiberius to enjoy that honour in his stead, and allowed him to assume the title of Imperator for the second time (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, p. 15). Tiberius was also invested with the consulship for the following year. At the same time Augustus gratified his soldiers with an extraordinary largess, not for the victories of Tiberius, but on the pretext that Caius Caesar, his grandson and adopted heir, then thirteen years of age, had served his first campaign among them (Dion Cassius, *loc. cit.*). It was to commemorate these events, more especially the surrender of the German tribes, and to provide for the largess to the soldiers, that these gold and silver coins recording Augustus's XIVth imperatorship were struck. Count de Salis has extended their issue from B.C. 8—5. It is, however, probable that they were struck at the earlier date only.

There do not appear to be any coins attributable to Gaul which commemorate the XIIIth imperatorship of Augustus. This he was acclaimed or assumed on the occasion of the triumph of Tiberius for his victories over the Dalmatians and Pannonians, September 14, B.C. 9 (Dion Cassius, lv. 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
216	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
217	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 10.]** (de Salis Coll.)
218	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 8—7; A.U.C. 746—747	
			Tribunitia Potestas XVI	
			Half-Aureus[1]	
219	59·5	Æ ·5	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, AVGVS TVS DIVI · F	Victory seated r. on globe; she holds her dress with both hands (similar to no. 178); below and on r., TR · POT XVI (*Tribunitia potestate decimum sextum*). **[Pl. cix. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 7—6; A.U.C. 747—748	
			Tribunitia Potestas XVII	
			Half-Aureus	
220	60·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; legend, TR · POT XVII (*Tribunitia potestate decimum septum*). **[Pl. cix. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The dates of issue of this and the following half-aureus are fixed by the tribunitian years. The *tribunitia potestas* was renewed for the sixteenth time in November, B.C. 8, and for the seventeenth in the same month of the following year. These half-aurei may both commemorate the recent victories of Tiberius and his second triumph, which he did not celebrate till B.C. 7, when he was consul.

Mionnet (*Méd. rom.*, vol. i., p. 106) describes a half-aureus of the Victory type with the legend TR . POT . XV (B.C. 9—8), but no specimen appears to be now known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 5—3; A.U.C. 749—751	
			AVGVSTVS DIVI F: C . CAES . AVGVS . F	
			(AUGUSTUS DIVI FILIUS; CAIUS CAESAR AUGUSTI FILIUS[1])	
			Aureus	
221	121·4	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus r., laureate; around, AVGVS TVS DIVI · F	Caius Caesar on horseback, galloping r.; he holds sword in r. hand and shield in l.; in the background on l. are three military standards, an *aquila* between two *signa cohortis*; above, C · CAES; in the exergue, AVGVS · F
222	121·3	*N* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Caius Caesar, in whose honour gold and silver coins had been struck at the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 17 (see above, p. 42), was the son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the daughter of Augustus, by whom in B.C. 17 he was adopted as his son and heir, together with his brother Lucius. Augustus carefully superintended the education of both these youths, and in B.C. 8 Caius, in order to become acquainted with military exercises, accompanied Tiberius in his campaign against the Sicambri (see above, p. 441). Three years later, B.C. 5, he assumed the *toga virilis*, was proclaimed *princeps juventutis* and nominated to the consulship, but by arrangement he was not to enter upon that office till five years later. Of these events we possess not only the record of ancient writers but also of Augustus himself. In the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (chap. xiv.) Augustus says: *Gaium et Lucium Caesares honoris mei caussa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et decimum agentis consules designavit, ut eum magistratum inirent post quinquennium. Et ex eo die, quo deducti sunt in forum, ut interessent consiliis publicis decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani universi principem iuventutis utrumque eorum parmis et hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt.* Tacitus (*Ann.*, i. 3) also refers to the circumstance: *Nam genitos Agrippa Gaium et Lucium in familiam Caesarum induxerat necdum posita puerili praetexta principes juventutis appellari, destinari consules specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat.* From the evidence of Dion Cassius (lv. 9) it would appear that the populace went so far in B.C. 6 (A.U.C. 748) as to elect Caius to the consulship, but the proposal met with the stern opposition of Augustus, who was indignant at the idea that any one should hold that office before he had attained the age of twenty. Being anxious, however, that his adopted sons should receive their legitimate honours he voluntarily stood for his twelfth consulship (B.C. 5), and three years later for his thirteenth (B.C. 2), so that he might whilst invested with that high office introduce, according to custom, Caius and Lucius into the forum (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 26). The *deductio in forum* of Caius occurred on January 1, B.C. 5, but that of Lucius did not take place till three years later (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, pp. 52 f.). Caius became consul in A.D. 1, but Lucius died before he arrived at the legitimate age.

Count de Salis has assigned the above aurei and denarii to B.C. 5—3, being of opinion that they commemorate the proclamation of Caius Caesar as *princeps juventutis*. It seems, however, quite possible that they may have been struck in B.C. 8, when Augustus specially celebrated Caius's first campaign by distributing large sums of money amongst the soldiers who had taken part in it (Dion Cassius, lv. 6). The portrait on these aurei and denarii is precisely similar to that on those assigned to B.C. 8—5, and they could so far as fabric and style are concerned be attributed to the same period. On the other hand the reverse type is appropriate to the title of *princeps juventutis*.

Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 69, no. 41) mentions a variety of the aureus with the laureate head of Augustus to left.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
223	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
224	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
225	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cix. 14.]**

COINAGE OF THE EAST

THE provincial coinages of Roman standard and types which Count de Salis has assigned to the East under the general heading, "Coinage of the East," include those which were struck in Greece and in the province of Asia. In dealing with the Western coinages it was quite possible to separate those which belong to Spain from those which are given to Gaul, especially as they are mostly of different epochs. A similar division of the Eastern coinages is, however, not practicable; first, because of the difficulty and frequent impossibility of ascertaining from which district, Greece or Asia Minor, the coins emanated; and secondly, because any such division would sometimes entail the separation of issues which together form a complete series. To prove our case we need only mention a few instances. The coins of Sulla and those issued in his name by Lucius and Aulus Manlius assigned to B.C. 82—81 vary considerably in fabric, so much so that some of them, especially those of L. Manlius, may have been struck in Greece, whilst the others may be classed to Asia Minor.[1] Of the coins of the consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus,[2] some are of Apollonia, in Illyricum, others of Ephesus, and those of the praetor, C. Coponius,[3] which are of the same period and connected with the same circumstance, the retreat of the Pompeian party to Greece and Asia, may also be given to Ephesus. But the most notable instance of a somewhat early period is that connected with the coinages of Brutus and Cassius, which are of B.C. 43—42.[4] There is strong historical as well as numismatic evidence that all the coins of Cassius were struck in Asia, and probably at Sardes. With these must be classed those of Brutus, which bear the names of the legates, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius, who also struck money for Cassius. On the other hand, most of the coinage of Brutus and his legates must be assigned to Greece. To separate these issues into different districts, which would be quite possible, would certainly destroy their connection and continuity. Instances could also be given in the extensive coinages of Antony, which begin in B.C. 42 and continue down to the battle of Actium, and which form the bulk of the money attributed to the East; but those cited above clearly show that the coinages, whether struck in Greece or Asia Minor, must be considered as one series.

Proceeding on the same lines as in the case of the coinages of Spain and Gaul, that of the East may be divided into the following chronological groups or periods:—

i. The coinages of Sulla, his proquaestor, Lucius Manlius, and his quaestor, Aulus Manlius, &c., struck at the end of the first and possibly during the second Mithradatic war, *circ.* B.C. 82—80.

---

[1] See below, pp. 459 f.
[2] See below, pp. 466, 467.
[3] See below, p. 468.
[4] See below, pp. 471 f.

ii. The gold coinage of Pompey the Great, which commemorates his triumph after the war against the Pirates and the third Mithradatic war, *circ.* B.C. 61.

iii. The coinages of the Pompeian party, struck before the battle of Pharsalus, and those of Julius Caesar after that event and on his proclamation as *Dictator iterum*, *circ.* B.C. 49—47.

iv. The coinages of Caius Antonius as proconsul of Macedonia, and those of Brutus and Cassius and their legates in Greece and Asia after the death of Caesar and before the battles of Philippi, B.C. 44—42.

v. Those of Mark Antony as triumvir, which date from the battles of Philippi to that of Actium, B.C. 42—31. This period includes the exceptional issues of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Q. Labienus, C. Sosius, P. Canidius Crassus and C. Proculeius.

vi. The issues of Octavius as *Imperator perpetuo*, *circ.* B.C. 29—27.

vii. Those of Octavius as *Augustus*, *circ.* B.C. 27 and B.C. 19—18.

It will be seen from this epitome that the Eastern coinages ran parallel with those of Gaul, and that they were continuous from about the formation of the triumvirate in B.C. 43 till Octavius received the title of Augustus. Soon after that event they come to a rather abrupt termination, and unlike those of Gaul they do not extend far into the reign of Augustus. With this exception the coinages of the East and Gaul are contemporaneous.

Classification.—The rise of the coinage in the East was simultaneous with those of the West, and the first is to be assigned to the close of the first Mithradatic war and to Sulla's comparatively short campaign in Asia. For the future destiny of the Roman domination in the East these campaigns were of great moment, as they brought about the restoration of a single and settled government in Greece and Macedonia, and the establishment of Roman rule in Asia on a firm and fixed basis. These events are connected with perhaps one of the most important innovations in the Roman republican coinage. This is the introduction of a gold currency. This new money differed materially from that instituted shortly after the adoption of a silver currency in Rome, inasmuch as it was based on a silver standard and not on one of bronze.

The precise date of the gold and silver coins without a moneyer's name and having for types the head of Venus and the double cornucopiae is somewhat uncertain, but the weight of the gold pieces clearly shows them to be contemporary with those of Sulla. Count de Salis was of opinion that they are of a slightly later date, and they may therefore be of the time of the second Mithradatic war, though it is uncertain whether the quaestor who struck them served under Lucullus or Murena, Sulla having entrusted his legions to the latter on his return to Italy.

The next events commemorated by the Eastern coinage are the war with the Pirates and the third Mithradatic war. The conduct of these was entrusted by the Senate to Pompey the Great, and in B.C. 61, like Sulla, he was rewarded with a triumph, an occasion which served for the issue of aurei to be distributed amongst his successful legions. Some difference of opinion has existed as to the actual date of these rare aurei, whether they were struck in B.C. 61, or

on the occasion of one of the two previous triumphs accorded to Pompey. These opinions are discussed with the description of the coin, but the grounds for assigning it to Pompey's last triumph seem on the whole to be preferable.[1]

The resumption of the coinage in the East in B.C. 49 was due to precisely the same circumstances as occasioned those given to Spain and Gaul, viz., the outbreak of the war between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties. In Gaul Caesar struck money just before his entry into Rome. This was followed a few months later by another issue in Spain, and by that in Greece in the next year, B.C. 48, after the battle of Pharsalus. This last issue had, however, been anticipated by those of the consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, and of the praetor, C. Coponius, who were the legates and partisans of Pompey, and who had proceeded to the East before Caesar in order to collect troops and ships for the coming contest. These coinages are historically interesting, as they mark the journey of the Pompeian leaders, first to Greece (Illyricum) and thence to Asia Minor (Ephesus). They are the only coins which can be given to the East during the dictatorship of Caesar, and it is not till after his death that their issue is resumed. In this respect there is again great similarity between the coinages of the East and Gaul, for it is from B.C. 44, or just before the foundation of the triumvirate, that the issues in the East become continuous almost year by year till the battle of Actium.

The series practically re-opens with the remarkable coinages of Brutus and Cassius, the types of which commemorate their chief successes in the East during B.C. 43—42. The issues of these generals may be separated into two distinct groups. One is assigned to Greece and bears the names of Brutus and his legates, L. Sestius, C. Flavius Hemicillus, Pedanius Costa, P. Servilius Casca Longus, and L. Plaetorius Cestianus. The other group is given to Asia, and was issued in the names of both Cassius and Brutus. This latter combination is due to the circumstance that the legates, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius, held commands under both generals but at different times. The legate M. Aquinus struck only for Cassius. There are two other interesting coinages connected with these groups; that of Caius Antonius, the brother of the triumvir, to whom the latter had assigned the province of Macedonia in B.C. 44, and that of L. Statius Murcus, who was *praefectus classis* to Cassius, and who in that capacity issued money for the use of his fleet.

The defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius brought about a great revolution in the administration of the Eastern provinces. Hitherto these provinces had been placed under different governors, who exercised no concerted action, each one making use of his appointment for his own individual advancement and profit. The arrangement entered into between Antony and Octavius after the battles of Philippi quite changed the status of the Eastern provinces, which now passed under the general supervision of the former, while, as we have seen, the latter exercised a similar control in the West. From the foundation of the triumvirate till this time Antony's share of the provinces consisted of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, and it was in the latter that he established his

[1] See below, pp. 464-466.

first mint. When the new division of the State was agreed upon Antony transferred his coinage to the East, and from that date till his death in B.C. 31 we have a succession of issues almost year by year, which bear not only his name but also his portrait.

The classification of the coinage and the sequence of the issues of Mark Antony can mostly be determined by the reverse types. It is in this circumstance that the chief difference exists between the coinages of the East and those of Gaul, whilst, on the other hand, it is a point of connection with those of Spain, though the latter are mostly of a somewhat different period. It is, however, in the obverse type that similarity is established between the coinages of the East and Gaul. In one case we have the portrait of Antony, in the other that of Octavius. This portrait of Antony is one of the criteria for distinguishing the earlier coins which he struck in the East from those of the West. It is of quite a distinct appearance and character from that on his Gaulish pieces.[1]

Besides the issues of Antony there are some special ones which help to fill up the record of events between B.C. 42—39. These are of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, who on the day of the first battle of Philippi successfully attacked the fleet of Octavius at Brundusium, and of Quintus Labienus, who turned traitor to his country and commanded the troops of the enemy in the war with the Parthians. These issues correspond in a measure with those of Lucius Antonius and Publius Ventidius, which were struck in Gaul during the siege of Perusia.[2]

A brief summary of events as illustrated by the coins will be sufficient to show the sequence of the issues from the battles of Philippi to that of Actium and their historical import.

B.C. 42. The battles of Philippi and the subsequent campaign in Asia.

B.C. 42—41. The victories of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus as *praefectus classis* to Brutus and Cassius.

B.C. 41. The united action of Antony and Octavius in the administration of the Roman provinces and the consulship of Lucius Antonius.

B.C. 40. The reconciliation of Antony and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and its effect on the commerce of the Empire, and the appointment of L. Munatius Plancus as proconsul of Asia.

B.C. 40—39. The reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, the marriage of Antony and Octavia, and the victories of Labienus in Syria.

B.C. 39. The marriage of Antony and Octavia (commemorated), the victories of Ventidius over the Parthians, and the second (?) imperatorship of Antony.

B.C. 38—37. The second campaign of Ventidius against the Parthians, the marriage of Antony and Octavia (commemorated), and the third imperatorship of Antony.

B.C. 37. The conquest of the Jews by Sosius.

B.C. 36—35. The close of the war with Sextus Pompey and the battle of Naulochus. The coins of these years include the large series of bronze pieces struck by the *praefecti classis* of Antony, who took part in the war against Pompey.

---

[1] See below, p. 451.

[2] See above, pp. 400-403.

B.C. 35. The assignment of Lesser Armenia to Polemo I. of Pontus.

B.C. 34. The second consulship of Antony commemorated.

B.C. 33. The consul-designateship of C. Sosius.

B.C. 33—32. The conquest of Armenia and the triumph of Antony at Alexandria commemorated, and the rupture between Antony and Octavius.

B.C. 32—31. The war between Antony and Octavius.

B.C. 31. The battle of Actium.

After the battle of Actium the coinage of the East was assimilated to those of the mint at Rome and of Gaul, the portrait of Octavius replacing that of Antony. These coins date from B.C. 29, when Octavius received the title of *Imperator perpetuo*. There is no change in the character of the reverse types, which relate to the proclamation of a general peace, the conquest of Asia, and also that of Egypt. As these coins are inscribed with the seventh imperatorship of Octavius and with his sixth and seventh consulships, their date of issue is quite certain.

The granting of the title of *Augustus* to Octavius appears to have been commemorated by several issues of coins in gold, silver and bronze, which from their fabric are assigned to Ephesus and Pergamum. With each group are associated some cistophori. The attribution of these coins to B.C. 27 to some degree rests on the portrait of Augustus, which is so very similar to that on others of the previous year that the two series cannot be separated by any length of time.[1]

Between B.C. 27 and 19 we have an interval during which no money appears to have been struck for the East, but in the last year it was revived to commemorate the journey of the Emperor to Asia and the two great events which occurred at the end of his visit, viz., the surrender of the standards by the Parthians and the submission of Armenia. Many of the coins are inscribed with the ninth imperatorship of Augustus, which was accorded to him in B.C. 20. It is with the record of these events that the series comes to an end.

TYPES.—When referring to the chief characteristics of the types of the coins assigned to Spain and Gaul, it was remarked[2] that whilst the former in a great measure record contemporary events, the latter are more personal to Antony and Octavius, and their historical value is in consequence of minor importance. In the coinage of the East these characteristics are more evenly balanced, the personal element being mainly limited to the obverse type, whilst greater prominence is given in those of the reverse to the recording of contemporary events. References to the personal history of the moneyers, whether proconsuls, legates, proquaestors, or others, to whom the coinage was entrusted, are quite exceptional. As in the case of the Gaulish pieces portraiture is not introduced till after the formation of the triumvirate, and the first instance that we meet with is not on the money of one of the triumvirs but on that of Brutus.

The types of the coins of Sulla, the first attributed to the East, are of precisely the same nature as those of the contemporary issues of C. Annius Luscus in Spain and of C. Valerius Flaccus in Gaul. They are a record of Sulla's victories at Chaeroneia and Orchomenos, B.C. 86 and 85, his subsequent

[1] See below, pp. 539 f.

[2] See above, p. 385.

triumph in Rome, and the restoration of commerce between the East and West.

It is somewhat singular that the aurei of Pompey, which next follow but which were issued some twenty years later, not only record his triumph, but also the completion of the struggle with Mithradates of Pontus, which had commenced with Sulla and which had occasioned his also being awarded a triumph. Both generals, too, select similar types for the reverses of their coins, each one representing himself in his triumphal chariot. Though this strictly personal representation must not be considered in quite the same light as actual portraiture, which neither Sulla nor Pompey attempted to introduce, yet it was the first step in that direction.[1]

The absence of any personal reference to Pompey in the types of the coins of his legates is very striking when we compare them in this respect with those of the coins which were issued in the same year, B.C. 49, by his party in Spain. Pompey was actually in Greece when these coins were struck, yet no reference whatever is made to him personally. The consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, and also the praetor, C. Coponius, use types which are to some extent borrowed from those of the cities where the coins were struck. The head of Apollo connects one issue with Apollonia in Illyricum, and the cultus-statue of the Ephesian Artemis and the club with the lion's skin associate the others with Ephesus. The types chosen by Julius Caesar for his coins of the same date, head of Venus, *rev.* Aeneas and Anchises, were no doubt intended to refer to the Eastern origin of his family. His aurei on which he records his second dictatorship are still more personal, and commemorate his offices of pontifex maximus and augur.

When the coinage of the East was resumed after the death of Julius Caesar, the historical nature of the types increasingly prevailed. The series, as we have mentioned, opened with the issues of Brutus and Cassius, which in their types furnish a record of the more remarkable events of the years B.C. 43—42, preceding the battles of Philippi.

The landing of Brutus in Greece and the besieging of the proconsul, C. Antonius, at Apollonia are illustrated by coins with types connected with the autonomous money of that city; his conquest of Thrace, by aurei with the reverse type an eagle and the legend ΚΟΣΩΝ; his victories in Greece and Asia, by the representation of a trophy; and his zeal for the freedom of the State from sovereign rule, by the remarkable types of Victory holding a broken diadem and the cap of Liberty between two daggers, an allusion to the recent assassination of Julius Caesar. It is on these coins that we have the first representation in the Eastern series of the portrait of a living personage. No doubt Brutus, in thus displaying his own portrait on his coins, followed the example set by Antony in Gaul, since those of Brutus were probably not struck till early in B.C. 42, whilst the portrait-money of Antony dates from the previous year.

The money of Cassius struck in Asia followed precisely on the same lines as that of Brutus in Greece, except that he does not give his portrait. It illustrates amongst other subjects his extreme republican spirit by the general

[1] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 325.

adoption of the head of Libertas for the obverse type; whilst those of the reverse, an aplustre and a crab holding an aplustre, relate to his great victory over the Rhodian fleet near the island of Cos. On his coins of Asia, Brutus commemorates by the trophy his victories in Lycia, where he captured the towns of Xanthus and Patara. It is in this group of Asiatic coins that we meet with one of the few instances of a personal reference to the moneyer of the piece. It occurs on the coins of P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who acted as legate both to Brutus and Cassius, and who records his election to the college of Augurs, to accomplish which he caused himself to be adopted into another gens.[1]

When Mark Antony assumed the government of the Eastern provinces after the battles of Philippi, and transferred his coinages from Gaul to the East, he made no change in the obverse type, which shows his portrait, but that of the reverse becomes more historical. Judging from the earliest coins which he struck in the East, there appears to have been at first some uncertainty as to his true effigy. The coins are those which have for their reverse type the radiate head of Sol.[2] These depict two very different portraits—one a large round-shaped head with a beard, the other a small narrow head, flat at the back, and without a beard. The origin of these two portraits is easily traceable on contemporary coins. The first is evidently derived from the veiled head of Antony as seen on the denarii of P. Sepullius Macer struck at the Roman mint in B.C. 44;[3] the second one from Antony's Gaulish coins with the reverse type head of Julius Caesar,[4] of which, however, it is somewhat of a caricature. From B.C. 41 inclusive the portrait of Antony assumed a definite form, which is continued with slight variations (due in some measure to changes of die-engravers) throughout the rest of the series. It is quite distinct in its chief characteristics from that met with on his Gaulish money. The head is large and round at the back, the forehead broad but low, the nose straight, with a tendency to be aquiline, and the chin narrow and prominent; it is without a beard, but the hair is thick and usually arranged in rows of tufts or thick locks. This portrait bears out generally the description of Antony given by Plutarch (*Antonius*, 4), who says, "he had a noble dignity of countenance, a graceful length of beard, a large forehead, an aquiline nose, and on the whole the same manly aspect that we see in the pictures and statues of Hercules." There does not seem to exist any authentic portrait of Antony in the round with which this numismatic one may be compared;[5] but as it was generally adopted for his coins struck in Greece and Asia Minor, we may venture to claim for it a true likeness.[6] Its persistent uniformity is in marked contrast with the portrait of Octavius met with on his Gaulish pieces, where slight changes occur down to the time of his receiving the name of Augustus, after which date it shows little similarity to that of the earlier period, though a likeness is traceable. This portrait of Antony, coupled with a certain crudeness of fabric, and the use of letters in the legends of unusual size and often slightly misshapen, are characteristics

---

[1] See below, p. 481.

[2] See below, pp. 486, 487, pl. cxii., 11, 12.

[3] Vol. i., p. 550, no. 4178, pl. liv., no. 12.

[4] See above, p. 397, no. 53, pl. ciii., no. 10.

[5] Bernoulli, *Röm. Ikon.*, pp. 206 f.

[6] See Coins of Byzantium, Antioch, and the Cistophori.

which enable us to separate his Eastern money from that of Octavius of similar types struck in Gaul. They serve also as a guide for the general classification of the series.

Besides his own effigy, Antony depicted on his coins those of Octavius, who rendered him a similar tribute on his Gaulish money, of his brother Lucius Antonius, of his wife Octavia, of his son Marcus, and also of Cleopatra of Egypt. During the period of his triumvirate there are also the portraits of Brutus, already referred to, and of Labienus, which these placed on their money. These are the effigies of living personages. Of memorial or traditional ones we have those of two members of the Domitia gens, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the consul of B.C. 192, who fought in the war against Antiochus of Syria, and L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, to whom the Dioscuri announced the victory of Lake Regillus. How far these last were true to life we cannot say, but it seems probable that they were based on authentic models.

The reverse types which chronicle the chief events in the history of the Eastern provinces from B.C. 42—31 are too numerous to give in detail. We must therefore limit ourselves to a mention of a few only of the more important. They mostly relate to Antony and to his administration of the government of the East. Antony's successes at Philippi and in Asia (B.C. 41) are recorded by the head of Sol; his desire for unanimity with Octavius and his brother Lucius (B.C. 41), by coins showing their portraits; his reconciliation with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (B.C. 40), who had commanded the fleet of Brutus and Cassius, by a ship's prow, surmounted by a star, the *Sidus Julium* (?); the reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, by gold and silver money with their portraits (B.C. 40); the marriage of Antony and Octavia, by aurei also with their portraits; the restoration of commerce between the East and West, by a type showing two right hands holding a caduceus (B.C. 40—39); the victories of Ventidius over the Parthians, by a lion holding a sword in its paw and the head of Sol (B.C. 39—38); the conquest of Judaea, by a trophy and captives (B.C. 37); and the battle of Naulochus, by a combined military and naval trophy, and by a remarkable series of bronze coins bearing types of a naval character on the reverse, and representing the portraits of Antony, Octavia, and Octavius. The affairs in Armenia find an illustration in the representation of an Armenian tiara, and the final struggle at Actium in denarii giving the portrait of Cleopatra and a figure of Victory, and also in the large series of gold and silver coins with a galley and military standards, which were issued for the navy and army collected just before the battle.

In the case of the special issues outside the coinages of Antony that of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, with reverse types temple of Neptune or a prow surmounted by a trophy, commemorates his defeat of the fleet of Octavius off Brundusium; and the gold and silver money of Labienus with his portrait and a horse is a reference to the Parthian cavalry which he commanded against the troops of his own nation.

After the battle of Actium, when the Eastern coinage was assimilated to that of the rest of the Roman Empire, the portrait of Octavius replaced that of Antony, and the reverses continued to record current events. We have therefore a figure of Pax as illustrating the general peace which was proclaimed in B.C. 29, when Octavius closed the temple of Janus for the first time; Victory

standing on a cista, relating to the conquest of Asia, and a crocodile, to that of Egypt. Some of the types of the early coins of Augustus, which appear to record his receiving that title, present difficulties as to their precise meaning; amongst these are the temple of the Olympian Jupiter and a heifer, but others, such as the laurel-wreath ornamented with prows and Victory can only relate to the battle of Actium, whilst the capricorn and the sphinx are personal to the Emperor. The coins struck during the short interval B.C. 19—18 are devoted mainly to the surrender of the standards by the Parthians and the conquest of Armenia; the former being commemorated by a capricorn, as Augustus considered this a personal success, a triumphal arch and the temple of Jupiter; the latter by an Armenian tiara and arms, an Armenian soldier and Victory slaying a bull.

The importance of a chronological classification of the coinages of the Roman Republic is in no series better illustrated than in that which is assigned to the East. The coin-types not only have the merit of being historical, but they are also a record of contemporary events. This element was to some degree supplied by the issues given to Spain, but that series extended over a comparatively limited number of years, and practically closed before the death of Julius Caesar. The coinage of Gaul, which was mainly contemporary with that of the East, is wanting in historical interest in its types. In the main they do not record contemporary events of great moment, too much prominence being given to the personal history of Antony and Octavius; and when towards the end of the series the types became more historical, they are mostly limited to depicting events which happened some little time before, and which year after year are constantly repeated in the same or similar designs. It is therefore from the historical point of view that the Eastern coinage must be studied, and that can only be followed up with any degree of success by a classification which establishes the sequence of its issues.

Denominations.—The coinages assigned to the East, like those of the West, are of gold, silver, bronze, and copper. The aureus is the only denomination in gold, and in silver we have, in addition to the denarius and quinarius, a certain number of later cistophori or "cistophoric medallions," which may be introduced on historical grounds into the series. The bronze coins consist of the sestertius, tressis, dupondius, as, semis, and sextans. The copper was probably limited to the as only.[1] As already mentioned,[2] the aureus struck in the East varied considerably in weight at different epochs. Those of Sulla weigh 169 grains ($\frac{1}{30}$ of the pound); of Pompey, 138 grains ($\frac{1}{36}$ of the pound); of the period of the triumvirate, 127 grains ($\frac{1}{40}$ of the pound); and of Augustus, 123 grains ($\frac{1}{42}$ of the pound). These weights are approximate, as individual specimens vary slightly. The early pieces do not correspond in weight to any of the gold coins struck at that time in the East, whether at Athens, Ephesus, or in the kingdom of Pontus. They are therefore quite exceptional; and as the ratio between gold and silver would be 1 : 9, it is evident that it was too high, and they must therefore have soon fallen out of circulation. The weights of the gold coins of the triumvirate and later correspond with those

[1] See below, p. 501. [2] See above, p. 344.

of similar pieces of the Roman mint and of Gaul. The denarius is the unit of the silver coinage, and it preserved its normal weight of $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound. The issue of the quinarius was quite exceptional, and only occurs at rare intervals. The cistophorus was a purely Asiatic coin in its origin, and was equivalent to two Rhodian drachms in currency, and later was accepted for three Roman denarii.[1] In its early stage the cistophorus bore no direct connection with the coinage of Rome, and it is not until Antony, *circ.* B.C. 39, revived it and assimilated its types to those of the denarius, recording current events, that it can be classed with the Roman money. Its issue was only occasional, and limited to special occasions.

If we except the re-introduction of a gold currency, the greatest innovation in the coinage of the East was the new system of bronze money instituted by Antony or his legates in B.C. 36, at the time of, or just after, the battle of Naulochus. A few years before, an attempt appears to have been made to bring in a copper currency, but it was confined to one issue only, and to a single denomination.[2] The coinage introduced by Antony was apparently based on a new standard,[3] i.e. quarter-ounce or quarter-uncial; but as the coins are of bronze, which in currency appears to have been rated at double that of pure copper, the standard was a copper semuncial[4] one. The weights of the individual coins struck by Antony are very irregular; and had it not been that each denomination has a distinct obverse and reverse type, and is also supplied with its mark of value, considerable difficulty would have been experienced in distinguishing the current values of the various pieces.[5] In the later issues, during B.C. 27 and B.C. 19—18, much greater care was taken in adjusting the coins to their right weight. On these, however, we get no marks of value. The chief interest in this bronze coinage as instituted by Antony is that it appears to have formed the basis on which the subsequent bronze money in the Capitol was established, both as to standard and denominations.[6]

Finds of Coins.—If the evidence of finds as a guide to the sequence of the issues was somewhat slight in the case of the Gaulish issues, it is even more so in respect of those which are assigned to the East. The infrequency in finds of coins of this series issued after the formation of the triumvirate is most remarkable,[7] and it would certainly indicate that very little money was brought back by the soldiery from the East. This circumstance is the more striking since the coinages of the East previous to the triumvirate were present in considerable numbers in most of the hoards buried between B.C. 82—44.

The date B.C. 82—81 given to the coinages of Sulla is confirmed by finds. Mommsen[8] has assigned their issue to B.C. 88—81; but their absence from the Fiesole, Cingoli, and Monte Codruzzo hoards buried between B.C. 87—82, and their presence in those of Hev-Szamos, Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, &c., of a

---

[1] Babelon, *Traité*, vol. i., p. 513.

[2] See Coin of Atratinus, below, p. 501. The district in which this coin was struck is uncertain.

[3] It was on this standard that the small bronze coins of C. Sosius first struck at Zacynthus *circ.* B.C. 39 were based (see below, p. 504).

[4] See above, p. 45. [5] See below, p. 511. [6] See above, p. 45.

[7] See Table of Finds. [8] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 440.

slightly later time, shows that the date B.C. 82—81 assigned to them is very approximate. The same may be said of the denarii with head of Venus and reverse a double cornucopiae,[1] and without a moneyer's name, as they were first met with in the Carrara hoard, the burial of which occurred *circ.* B.C. 78.

Though there can be no question in what year the coins bearing the names of the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus were struck, yet their absence from the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, and Cadriano hoards proves their issue to have occurred after B.C. 50. We have precisely the same evidence for the denarii of Julius Caesar, with the reverse type of Aeneas and Anchises.

It is at this point that the evidence of finds as to the sequence of the issues of the East practically ceases. This is due to the rare occurrence of these coins in most of the Western finds buried after the formation of the triumvirate, as shown by the analyses given in the Tables of Finds. When they are met with, their issue is rarely contemporary with the burial of the hoard. The latest coin of the East which was found in the Pieve-Quinta hoard, buried *circ.* B.C. 38,[2] was the denarius of C. Cassius and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, with head of Libertas and reverse capis and lituus, which could not have been struck after B.C. 42. The denarius of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, with a prow surmounted by a trophy,[3] struck in B.C. 42—41, was the latest Eastern coin in the Grasspold hoard, the burial of which occurred about the same time as that of Pieve-Quinta. The latest coins which occurred in any of the finds of which analyses are given are the legionary pieces of Mark Antony, which were met with in considerable number in the Beauvoisin hoard, buried *circ.* B.C. 28.[4]

From this somewhat brief statement it will be gathered that finds afford but slight evidence for the chronology of the issues during the period of the triumvirate, and that in order to establish their succession we must depend mainly upon the interpretation of the types, in connection with which there is still a wide field for future research.

Mint-places.—The coinages of the East present difficulties in the determination of their places of mintage which are not found in those of Spain and Gaul, since in the first instance it is necessary to arrive at a definite opinion as to the province to which they are to be assigned, whether in Greece or Asia Minor. By the light of history it is possible in most cases to determine this question, but failing this we have to turn for inspiration to the coins themselves, and to take as our guide their types, their fabric, and not infrequently their legends.

We are met with this difficulty at the outset, as there exists but slight evidence, historical or numismatic, which would enable us to locate the coinages of Sulla and his legates. If the date given to the pieces which bear the name of Sulla only be accepted, their issue in all probability took place in Asia Minor, and their place of mintage may have been Ephesus, where we find other gold coins based on a local standard which have been assigned to him.[5] The coins of Sulla of Roman standard and type are of very coarse fabric, differing in this

---

[1] See below, pp. 463, 464. [2] See vol. i., p. 560. [3] See below, p. 488.
[4] See above, p. 6. [5] See below, p. 460.

respect from those of his legate, L. Manlius, which it is suggested may have been struck in Greece, and not improbably at Athens. The issues of A. Manlius and of the coins without a moneyer's name but with the initial Q (*Quaestor*) only, must for the present remain uncertain as to their place of mintage. These last pieces have been given to Valentia, in Bruttium, on account of their reverse type, a double cornucopiae, but we are not inclined to accept this attribution.[1]

Plutarch (*Pompeius*, 45) relates that on the occasion of his triumph in B.C. 61 Pompey distributed 16,000 talents amongst his troops, which were stationed at Ephesus after the Mithradatic war, and as most of this sum must ultimately have been in currency it may be presumed, if the gold coins bearing his name are to be given to the East, that these also were struck at Ephesus.

So far the attributions have been somewhat uncertain, but it seems quite possible to determine the locality of the next series of coins given to the East, those of the consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus. The course of their journey from Italy to Sicily and thence on to Greece and Asia is marked by a succession of issues. Those of Sicily will be described under the coinage of that island (see COINAGE OF SICILY, *s.a.* B.C. 49, p. 558), but those struck in Greece are identifiable by the obverse type, head of Apollo, which is that of the autonomous coins of Apollonia where the consuls made their landing;[2] and those of Asia by the figure of the Ephesian Artemis, the chief symbol of the city of Ephesus. For the mintages of these coins we have therefore both historical and numismatic evidence. Precisely the same may be said of the coinage of C. Coponius, who had command of the fleet of Pompey in the Eastern Mediterranean. His money with the reverse type, a club and a lion's skin, bears the stamp of having been issued at Ephesus, as this was the type of the early half-cistophori of that city.

The locality of issue of the coins of Julius Caesar of the same period is uncertain. We have, however, no hesitation in assigning them to Greece, but the types do not afford any clue as to their place of mintage.

The next important series to be considered is that of Brutus and Cassius which was issued before the battles of Philippi. This series, as we have already had occasion to remark,[3] is formed of two groups, one struck by Brutus in Greece, the other a joint one of Cassius and Brutus of Asiatic origin. There is little doubt that the main coinage of Brutus must be located to Macedonia. Similarity of fabric affords strong evidence that many of the issues should be assigned to the same locality. We might select for them one or more of the three principal cities of Macedonia—Amphipolis, Pella, or Thessalonica. Amphipolis would in some respects answer the purpose. It was a flourishing city in the time of the early occupation of Greece by the Romans. It had a remarkable numismatic record, and, besides that, it was situated in a district rich in gold and silver mines. There is a large series of Imperial coins, extending from Augustus to Valerian, which belong to that city, but none apparently

---

[1] See below, p. 464, and Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 297.

[2] Cicero (*Ep. ad Fam.*, xiii. 29) speaks of the silver money which was struck at Apollonia in B.C. 49, when Pompey and his partisans had their head-quarters in that city.

[3] See above, p. 447.

of the period of the triumvirate. Of Pella and Thessalonica, however, there are coins of both Antony and Octavius, showing that these mints were in operation about the time of Brutus's sojourn in Greece. It is therefore very probable that Brutus struck his coins in one of these cities, if not in both. If fabric may be taken into consideration, we are disposed to favour Thessalonica, of which city there are some remarkable bronze coins with portraits of Julius Caesar and Octavius. These compare favourably with the somewhat artistic pieces of Brutus. On the evidence of type, a lyre between a plectrum and a laurel-branch, the first issue of Brutus in Greece may be associated with the town of Apollonia, and on historical grounds the coins of C. Antonius may also be given to that place. The aurei of Brutus with the legend ΚΟΣΩΝ are of Thracian origin, but their place of mintage has not been determined.

As the joint issues of Brutus and Cassius struck in Asia could not have appeared till after the latter's victory over the Rhodian fleet in the waters of the island of Cos, B.C. 43, and also after the successful expedition of Brutus to Lycia in the following year, they may be assigned to Sardes, where the commanders joined forces before their departure for Greece to meet Antony and Octavius on the field of Philippi. For this attribution we have again both historical and numismatic evidence.

This brings us down to the long series of coins struck by Antony in virtue of his triumvirate. In discussing his portraits on his coins it has been shown [1] that from B.C. 41 inclusive there is one type which, with some exceptions, is preserved with but slight variations throughout the whole series of his money, due allowance being made for changes of workmen engaged on the coinage. As the first issue of the coins with this stereotyped portrait is contemporaneous with the visit of Antony to Ephesus in B.C. 41, it is quite possible that he selected that city as his chief mint-place. Ephesus therefore in the East would correspond to Lugdunum in the West in their relation to the coinages of the triumvirs. To this general rule there are exceptions. The denarii of Antony which are given to B.C. 42, and which were struck soon after the battles of Philippi, are different in style, fabric and portraiture. These may have been issued in Greece, but the coins themselves supply no data which enable us to locate their mintage. The cistophori assigned to B.C. 39 and bearing the portraits of Antony and Octavia must for reasons of fabric and type be separated, some being of Ephesus, others of Pergamum.[2] Another important exception is the aureus of Antony of the same date, with the full-length figure of the triumvir on the obverse, and a lion on the reverse, commemorating the first campaign of Ventidius against the Parthians. This coin on historical evidence may be assigned to Athens.[3] If this attribution is correct then the denarii which follow, with the reverse head of Sol, and the aurei with the portraits of Antony and Octavia, must also have been struck at Athens, as all these issues are connected by the obverse legend, M · ANTONIVS M · F · M · N ·, which supplies the initials of the triumvir's father and grandfather. This legend occurs only in one other instance, on the aurei of Antony and his son Marcus, issued in B.C. 34,[4] which

[1] See above, p. 451.
[2] See below, p. 503.
[3] See below, p. 506.
[4] See below, p. 521.

may on the same grounds, and also from style, be attributed to Athens. It is also with this city that we would associate the denarii with the portraits of Antony and Cleopatra. These last pieces are not of the same fabric as the contemporary legionary coins struck at Ephesus, and as in date they correspond with the visit of Antony and Cleopatra to Greece, they seem to be connected with the honours decreed to the latter by the Athenians.[1]

Of all the coins struck by Antony or his delegates none are more difficult to locate than those of bronze, issued by his *praefecti classis* after the battle of Naulochus or, as has been generally thought, during the period of the war with Sextus Pompey. As this question will be discussed fully with the descriptions of the coins themselves, it is not necessary to recapitulate the various views and theories which have been enunciated from time to time.[2] That they were struck in the East there is a general consensus of opinion, but that some should be given to one locality and others of the same issue to another seems extremely improbable. A suggestion is therefore hazarded that their place of mintage may have been Zacynthus. This attribution may be considered conjectural, but it is based principally on the evidence of the small bronze pieces of C. Sosius, who for a period of at least eight years issued money at intervals in that island.[3]

In such a large and varied series of coins as those of the East during the triumvirate, which extended over so wide an area, it is natural that not a few must remain uncertain as to their mintage; but the proportion is small, and limited mostly to exceptional cases such as those of L. Statius Murcus, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and the bronze pieces which bear the name of Crassus. One of these exceptional coinages is that of Q. Labienus, the fabrication of which may with some degree of probability be given to Antioch, which fell into his hands during his campaign in Syria.

Though it has been laid down as a general rule that most of the coins of Antony were struck at Ephesus, it may be found on further study that there are amongst them more which are of Greek origin than we have ventured to suggest.

When Octavius instituted his own money in the East, soon after the battle of Actium (B.C. 29), it would appear from the fabric of the denarii, and also from evidence supplied by the local cistophori, that he revived the mint at Ephesus. This was the only one in operation till B.C. 27. After Octavius was created Augustus in that year there are two series of coins, consisting in one case of silver and bronze, and in the other of gold also. These differ so much in fabric, style, and portraiture that they cannot both be assigned to the same locality of issue. One series is connected by the style of portrait and by general fabric with the coinages of B.C. 29—27, and may therefore be also given to Ephesus; the other series we have ventured to assign to Pergamum. To each one may be ascribed some cistophori which in their types, legends, &c., seem to confirm these attributions. When the coinage was again revived in B.C. 19—18, that of gold and silver appears to have been confined to Ephesus only.

---

[1] See below, pp. 525, 526.

[2] Bahrfeldt, *Die Münz. der Flottenpräfekten des Marc. Ant.*, *Num. Zeit.* 1905, pp. 36 f.

[3] See below, pp. 504, 513, 514.

PERIOD I.[1]

Circ. B.C. 82—80; A.U.C. 672—674

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 82—81; A.U.C. 672—673	
			L . SVLLA	
			(LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] SULLA)	
			Aureus	
1	165·6	*N* ·8	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, Cupid standing towards l. and holding in r. hand a palm-branch; below, L · SVLLA	Jug with one handle (*capis*) and lituus between two trophies; above, IMPER (*Imperator*); below, ITER VM **[Pl. cx. 1.]**
2	164·8	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, ITERV for ITERVM **[Pl. cx. 2.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The earliest "military coins" which are assigned to the East are those which were struck after Sulla's successful campaign against Mithradates VI. of Pontus in Greece and in Asia Minor. The war lasted from B.C. 87—84. This coinage comprises four separate issues. The first bears the name of Sulla only, two others give his name and those of his proquaestor Lucius Manlius, and his quaestor Aulus Manlius, and the fourth is without a moneyer's name but has the initial Q, showing that it was struck under quaestorial authority. These issues are of gold and silver, aurei and denarii. Their attribution to the East is based on historical as well as numismatic evidence. In fabric and style these coins differ considerably from any contemporaneous pieces of the Roman mint, and at this time also no gold money was struck in the capital. The local issues in Italy had also come to an end before the date to which these coins must be assigned (see above, p. 144). The exceptional issue of the gold money of Sulla can only be accounted for in the circumstance that it took place in Greece and Asia Minor, where there existed still a considerable currency in gold (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 441).

After mentioning the friendship which existed between Sulla and his quaestor Lucullus, Plutarch (*Lucullus*, 2) relates that "amongst other things Sulla gave Lucullus the direction of the mint. It was he who coined money chiefly for Sulla in the Peloponnesus during the Mithradatic war, and from it it was called *Lucullia*, and it continued in use for the army during the war, as it was readily accepted." When the war with Mithradates came to an end Sulla laid a contribution of 20,000 talents on the cities of Asia Minor, and ordered Lucullus to collect the tax and to coin money (Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 4). It would appear therefore that on two occasions Lucullus was ordered to strike money; first in the Peloponnesus, and again on the departure of Sulla for Italy in B.C. 83. On this point Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) remarks, "Nos monnaies s'accordent parfaitement avec ces données historiques, seulement elles ne portent pas le nom de Lucullus. En effet, comme nous l'avons déjà vu, elles ont été frappées à diverses époques, les unes avant, les autres après le départ de Sylla." To the earlier epoch Mommsen appears to have classed the gold and silver coins with the triumphal chariot on the reverse, and to the later one, those with the legend IMPER . ITERVM, and also those of A. Manlius on which Sulla is styled *Felix* and *Dictator* (see below, p. 463, no. 16). The coins of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
3	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, ITERVM **[Pl. cx. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, ITERV for ITERVM **[Pl. cx. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

L. Manlius, however, from their reverse type appear to be of a later date, as they record the triumph of Sulla, which took place in B.C. 81. The money which Lucullus was ordered by Sulla to strike in the Peloponnesus consisted most probably of certain Athenian tetradrachms and drachms, which are of the usual types (*obv.* head of Athene; *rev.* owl standing on amphora; *Brit. Mus. Cat. Gr. Coins, Attica*, p. 77, pl. xiii., nos. 7, 8; *Introd.*, p. lv.), but are of peculiar workmanship and differ in this respect from the ordinary pieces of the Athenian series. They are without either the usual legend ΑΘΕ or the names of the magistrates, but some have a trophy on either side of the owl. The *Lucullia* may therefore be of two series, viz., Greek coins with Greek types, and Roman coins with Roman types. It is possible, as we shall see, that the Greek series may also have been continued after or about the time of Sulla's departure in B.C. 83, not, however, at Athens but in Asia Minor (Ephesus). The evidence of finds is in favour of assigning the coins above described to the later date, as no specimens were met with in the Fiesole, Cingoli and Monte Codruzzo hoards, which were buried *circ.* B.C. 87—86 and 82 respectively, but some occurred in those unearthed at Hev-Szamos, Roncofreddo and Frascarolo, which are assigned to a somewhat later date (see vol. i., pp. 242, 243, 319, 362.) Their absence from the Monte Codruzzo hoard may possibly be due to the circumstance that being struck in the East a certain period would elapse before they circulated in Italy.

The types of the aurei and denarii are in honour of Sulla. He believed himself to have been in particular under the protection of Venus, who had granted him victory in battle as well as in love, and hence in writing to the Greeks he called himself "Epaphroditus" (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). Appian (*Bell. civ.*, i. 97) relates that he sent a golden crown and axe to Venus with the inscription:—

> τόνδε σοι αὐτοκράτωρ Σύλλας ἀνέθηκ', Ἀφροδίτη,
> ὡς εἶδον κατ' ὄνειρον ἀνὰ στρατιὴν διέπουσαν
> τεύχεσι τοῖς Ἄρεος μαρναμένην ἔνοπλον.

The figure of Cupid bearing a palm-branch is an appropriate adjunct to the main type of the obverse. On the reverse the one-handled jug (*capis*) and the lituus refer to Sulla's election to the college of Augurs, and the trophies to the battles of Chaeroneia, B.C. 86, and of Orchomenos, B.C. 85. One of these trophies Sulla erected in the place where the troops of Archelaus began to give way and to fly to the river Molos. It was dedicated to Mars, Victory and Venus. The other trophy was placed on Mount Thurium and was inscribed *to the valour of Homoloichus and Anaxidamas* (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 19). These trophies are also represented on the Athenian tetradrachms above mentioned, which are supposed to have been struck by Lucullus. It was probably after the battle of Orchomenos that Sulla was hailed *Imperator iterum*, but it is uncertain when he received his first imperatorship, whether after the campaign in Cilicia, B.C. 92, when he acted as propraetor, or during the Social war (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 440). Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 296) thought that the trophies referred to the two *imperatorial* acclamations received by Sulla. The above coins may have been struck in B.C. 83 and their issue continued into B.C. 82, the date to which Count de Salis assigned them.

It is somewhat difficult to give these coins to a particular locality. After the departure of Sulla, Lucullus remained in Asia Minor as *quaestor*, and administered that province for several years (Cicero, *Acad. pr.*, II. i. 1), and it is therefore possible that their place of mintage may have been Ephesus. Their rude fabric shows some similarity to the gold staters having on the obverse the bust of Artemis with her bow, and on the reverse the cultus statue of that divinity with the legend ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ or ΕΦ, which are supposed to have been issued by Sulla when he came to that city in B.C. 84 (Head, *Ephesus*, p. 69; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 444). These Roman gold coins do not, however, correspond in weight to those of Ephesus, nor to those struck about the same time at Athens and Pontus, which average 130 grs., or $\frac{1}{39}$ of the Roman pound; the former are 165 grs., or $\frac{1}{30}$ of the Roman pound.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. MANLI: L. SVLLA	
			(LUCIUS MANLIUS[1]; LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] SULLA)	
			Aureus	
5	169·3	*N* ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring in form of cross and necklace of pendants and pearls; hair long and arranged in three symmetrical locks; before, L·MANLI; behind, ΓRO·Q (*Proquaestor*).	Sulla, togate, in triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; he holds laurel-branch in r. hand, and reins in l.; above, Victory flying l. and bearing wreath; in the exergue, L·SVLLA·IM (*Imperator*). (Blacas Coll.)
6	167·2	*N* ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
7	167·3	*N* ·75	Similar.	Similar; L·SVLLA·IM **[Pl. cx. 6.]**

[1] Lucius Manlius was proquaestor to Sulla during the Mithradatic war. He may have been the L. Manlius L. f. Torquatus who was consul B.C. 65 with L. Aurelius Cotta, and who afterwards obtained the province of Macedonia, where he performed some exploits, in consequence of which the Senate, upon the motion of Cicero (*in Pison.* 19), conferred upon him the title of *Imperator*. In his account of the battle at the Colline Gate, B.C. 82, Plutarch (*Sulla*, 29) mentions a Torquatus who was one of the legates of Sulla. The proquaestor has been identified with this member of the Manlia gens, and it has therefore been concluded that the coins bearing his name were struck by him in Italy after the triumph of Sulla in B.C. 81 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 410; ii., p. 177). This identification is, however, very conjectural, and it seems very probable from the evidence of the coins that the Torquatus who was in Italy in B.C. 82 was another member of the Manlia gens. This was the opinion of Count de Salis, who has assigned these gold and silver coins to the East chiefly on account of their fabric. The head of Roma is in high relief, and the style of work generally is quite different from that of denarii struck in the Capitol at this period. The work is more characteristic of a Greek engraver's art, than of a Roman, and it might be suggested that these coins were struck in Greece, probably at Athens, where L. Manlius may have acted as proquaestor to a portion of the Roman army after the departure of Sulla for Italy. If the reverse type commemorates the actual triumph of Sulla, this coinage could not have been issued before B.C. 81, but it is possible that the type may have anticipated an event which was certain to take place. The evidence of finds strongly favours the date B.C. 81, as no specimens of the denarii occurred in any which were buried previous to B.C. 81, including that of Monte Codruzzo, B.C. 82 (see vol. i., p. 319); but they were present in considerable number in all the finds the concealment of which is assigned to the years B.C. 78—73. These included those of Hev-Szamos, B.C. 78, Roncofreddo and Frascarolo, B.C. 75, Licodia and Palestrina, B.C. 74, and Ossero, B.C. 73. The reverse type of the triumphal quadriga is scarcely one which would be adopted for coins struck during the siege of Athens in B.C. 87, to which date Mommsen would assign them (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 441). In support of this attribution Mommsen remarks, "Quoi qu'en dise Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 190) le triomphateur qui est dans le char n'est certainement pas Sylla. A cette époque on n'aurait pas encore osé représenter ainsi sur les monnaies un fait contemporain, et d'ailleurs ces pièces ont été frappées plusieurs années avant le triomphe de Sylla qui n'eut lieu qu'en 673 = B.C. 81." Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 442) describes the reverse type as "Jupiter in a quadriga holding a branch of laurel or the caduceus and crowned by Victory." The figure in the chariot appears to hold a laurel-branch,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
8	62·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; legend, L·SVLLA·IM
9	61·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 7.]** (Townley Coll.)
10	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
11	59·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; legend, L·SVLLA·IMΓ **[Pl. cx. 8.]**
12	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; the head of Roma is in lower relief and more spread, and the legend follows the circumference of the edge.	Similar; legend, L·SVLLA·IM and the quadriga and figure of Victory larger. **[Pl. cx. 9.]**
13	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Roma in high relief, as on no. 8; before L·MANLI ⊣;[1] behind, ΓRO·Q	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 10.]** (de Salis Coll.)
14	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
15	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

but it does not portray Jupiter. Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 325) has identified the figure as of Sulla.

[1] The interpretation of the letter ⊣ which follows the gentile name "Manlius" is uncertain. It has been identified as the initial of Torquatus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 410). Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 442) has suggested that like XL and XLI on the coins of Mark Antony (see above, pp. 394, 396), it may be a number indicating that Sulla had arrived at the age of 50. As he was born in B.C. 138 these coins would therefore have been struck in B.C. 87. Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studii*, p. 17), who has associated them with the triumph of Sulla, and supposed them to have been issued for largess amongst the legions, has interpreted it as the initial of *Triumphalis* (*nummus*). As the letter occurs only on some of the denarii it is probably the initial of Torquatus (Cavedoni, *Saggio*, p. 53), the engraver of the die in making this addition to the name of the proquaestor having placed the letter sideways instead of upright. A blunder such as this could well have been made by a Greek artist who was not acquainted with the language of the Romans.

There are hybrids of the denarius of L. Manlius, viz. with the obverse of that of L. Torquatus (see above p. 270, no. 518), and with the reverse of that of Pinarius Natta (see vol. i., p. 112, no. 844; and *Zeit. f. Num.* 1877, pp. 33, 37).

The denarius which is figured and described by Babelon (vol. i., p. 408) after Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, pl. v., no. 2) as showing on the obverse the bust of Roma helmeted and crowned by Victory, and on the reverse, Sulla disembarking from a ship and received by the Genius of the Roman people, and the legend L. SVLLA IMΓ., is only a misreading of one of the coins issued by the Confederates during the Social war and commemorating the mission to Mithradates of Pontus (see above, p. 337, nos. 48, 49, pl. xcix., 10, 11). The original pieces have in the exergue either a letter of the Roman alphabet or else a number. One of these mint-marks was evidently misread as the name of Sulla. This error was detected by Mommsen (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 373), who remarks in a footnote, "Il me paraît certain que l'inscription SVLLA IMΓ est entièrement controuvée. Elle vient d'Orsino, qui en est le seul garant; car Morell et Visconti, tout en corrigeant son dessin dans ses autres parties, n'ont fait que répéter l'inscription, s'imaginant probablement qu'elle n'était pas venue dans les exemplaires qu'ils avaient sous les yeux." Neither Babelon nor Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 296, note 3) appears to have accepted this view, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 97) holds the same opinion as Mommsen.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 81; A.U.C. 673	
			A . MANLI A . F: L . SVLL	
			(AULUS MANLIUS AULI FILIUS[1]; LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] SULLA)	
			Aureus	
16	167·7	*N* ·8	Bust of Roma r., draped, wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the sides with feathers; around, A · MAN LI [· A · F · Q] (*Quaestor*).	Equestrian togate statue of Sulla l., his r. hand raised; in the exergue and field, L · SVLL · FE[LI · DIC] (*Felix, dictator*). **[Pl. cx. 11.]** (Pembroke Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 81—80; A.U.C. 673—674	
			Q	
			(QUAESTOR)	
			Aureus[2]	
	166·7	*N* ·8	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; hair rolled back and falling down her neck.	Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and flowers, and bound with fillet; below, Q (*Quaestor*).

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 408, no. 32.]

---

[1] Nothing appears to be known of Aulus Manlius beyond what we learn from his coins, viz., that he was a quaestor. He may have been a son of A. Manlius, who was a legate of C. Marius in the war against Jugurtha, B.C. 107. The date of the issue of his aurei, the only denomination which bears his name, is ascertainable from the legend and type on the reverse. It was in November, B.C. 82, that Sulla was declared *Dictator*, and at his triumph in January, B.C. 81, he assumed the cognomen *Felix* (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). On the latter occasion the Senate decreed to him a gilded equestrian statue, which was erected in front of the Rostra. It was inscribed, Κορνηλίου Σύλλα ἡγεμόνος εὐτυχοῦς, a title which corresponds to that given on these coins (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, i. 97; Suetonius, *Caesar*, 75). The style and fabric show that these gold coins are not of the Roman mint, and they are therefore assigned to the East. Manlius may have been a quaestor under Lucullus, and his coins may have been struck from some of the proceeds of the contribution or tax which Sulla ordered Lucullus to exact from the cities of Asia (Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 4). Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 300) has suggested that A. Manlius acted as quaestor to Murena, in which case they would have been issued during the second Mithradatic war. These aurei correspond in weight to those of Sulla and his proquaestor L. Manlius, as they were minted at $\frac{1}{30}$ of the Roman pound.

A variety has the legend on the reverse L . SVLLA FELIX DIC . (Babelon, vol. i., p. 413; ii., p. 179).

[2] Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 147) appears to have been the first to assign these gold and silver coins to Sulla or to his time. They are without moneyer's name, but the letter Q

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Denarius	
17	66·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; head of Venus smaller, and hair falling in less profusion down her neck.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
18	61·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 12.]**
19	61·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 61; A.U.C. 693

			MAGNVS ([CNAEUS POMPEIUS] MAGNUS) **Aureus** [1]	
20	137·8	*N* ·85	Head of Africa r., wearing elephant's skin; before, lituus; behind, one-handled jug to l. (*capis*) and legend, MAGNVS; the whole within laurel-wreath.	Pompey, holding laurel-wreath in triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; a youth (Cnaeus Pompey) rides the nearest horse; above, Victory flying r. with wreath; in the exergue, ΓRO·COS (*Proconsul*). **[Pl. cx. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)

shows that they were struck by the quaestor of a general. Cavedoni points out that not only is this aureus of the same weight as the gold coins of Sulla, but "la maniera della fabrica di questo denario in certo riguardo confronta con quella dell' altro denario di Silla insignito del gemino trofeo, tranne che quest' ultimo accusa un lavoro trascurato ed eseguito in fretta." As the reverse type, a double cornucopiae, occurs on bronze coins struck at Valentia in Bruttium, Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 297) has suggested that they were struck in that city during the Civil war (B.C. 82), where Sulla had established a mint under the control of his quaestor. If Count de Salis, however, is right in assigning them to the East, the double cornucopiae may be intended to refer to the cessation of hostilities after the second Mithradatic war, which it was hoped would restore commerce between the West and the East. It is uncertain whether these coins are to be assigned to Greece or Asia Minor, but it may be noticed that the treatment and form of the head of Venus on the obverse is very similar to that on coins of Julius Caesar, which were struck some years later (see below, p. 469, pl. cx., no. 20). No denarii of this issue occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, B.C. 82, but they were present in that unearthed at Carrara, the burial of which must have taken place *circ.* B.C. 78 (see vol. i., p. 361, and Tables of Finds). This supplies us with the approximate date of their issue.

The bronze coins sextans and uncia with the reverse type a double cornucopiae, and the quadrans with that symbol above the prow, the issue of which Babelon (vol. i., pp. 409, 410) would associate with the above coins, have been assigned by Count de Salis to the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 358). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 98) would also separate the two series, especially as the initial Q is absent from the bronze pieces.

[1] This aureus, of which only one other example (in the Bologna Museum) appears to be known, is similar in type and character to those of Sulla and his proquaestor Lucius Manlius,

which have been described above. It has proved somewhat of an enigma, more especially in respect of its date of issue. Before, however, discussing this point some explanation of the types and legends may be given, as it is only on their interpretation that its date can be determined. The obverse type records the war in Africa in B.C. 81, when Pompey held the chief command, but with no official rank as consul or praetor, but only as propraetor (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 456). It was on his return from this war, when the populace met Pompey outside Rome, that Sulla saluted him with the title of *Magnus*, and ordered all about him to give him this appellation. Some writers state that this title was given to Pompey by his army in Africa, but that it did not generally obtain till it was authorised by Sulla. Pompey, however, did not use it himself till he was appointed to the command of the war against Sertorius (Plutarch, *Pompeius*, 13). The lituus and the capis relate to Pompey's election to the college of Augurs. The reverse type records one of his triumphs together with his rank of proconsul. Pompey triumphed on three occasions: on his return from Africa in B.C. 81, after the war in Spain against Sertorius in B.C. 71, and for the third time in B.C. 61 on his extermination of the Pirates and his victories over Mithradates in Asia. He thus obtained triumphs for his victories over the three continents, Africa, Europe, and Asia. In his expedition to Asia he was accompanied by his elder son Cnaeus, who on the coin is shown riding the nearest horse, and thus taking part in the triumph of his father. The title of *proconsul* was first accorded to Pompey in B.C. 77, on his departure for Spain to oppose Sertorius. When it was proposed in the Senate that this military rank should be accorded to him, an objection was raised by one of the body, but L. Philippus replied, "Non ego illum mea sententia pro consule sed pro consulibus mitto" (Plutarch, *Pompeius*, 17). Pompey was again invested with this title on his undertaking the expedition against the Pirates in B.C. 67, and his powers were extended in the following year when he superseded Lucullus in the command of the army against Mithradates. His proconsular rule embraced not only the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, but also the whole of Asia as far as Armenia. These data when taken in connection with the reverse type, which records a triumph, throw some light on the occasion on which this coin was issued. This must have occurred either in B.C. 81 after the African war, in B.C. 71 after the war against Sertorius, or in B.C. 61 after the successful expeditions against the Pirates and Mithradates. The selection of one of these occasions has provoked considerable diversity of opinion, which may be briefly stated. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 455—457) has assigned this aureus to the period of the first triumph, B.C. 81, on Pompey's return from Africa, though he did not receive the title of proconsul till four years later. To account for this apparent discrepancy Mommsen remarks, "Le titre de proconsul peut paraître singulier, mais Pompée après avoir refusé le titre d'*imperator* et avoir été salué de *Magnus* par ses soldats, se montra assez avide d'honneurs extraordinaires pour qu'on puisse le croire capable d'avoir préféré mettre sur ses monnaies le titre de MAGNVS PRO COS. plutôt que le titre plus ordinaire d'*imperator*; sans mentionner son nom propre. . . . On peut objecter, il est vrai, que Pompée, à son retour d'Afrique triompha avec le titre de *propréteur* et non avec celui de *proconsul*, mais il y a entre ces deux titres une distinction de rang et non une différence d'autorité." It may be presumptuous to differ from so great an authority as Mommsen, but it would have been an act of supreme arrogance for Pompey to have assumed so high a title as proconsul without the full authority of the Senate, and this is the more evident when we note the opposition raised to his receiving this rank a few years later. For these and other reasons given below we cannot accept the date B.C. 81 for the issue of this coin. Cavedoni (*Saggio, Appendice* B, p. 149) has selected the second triumph in B.C. 71 for the occasion on which this aureus was struck. This might be a more possible date than B.C. 81, but as Pompey shared that triumph with Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius it is very unlikely that he only would have issued coins on this occasion. There still remains Eckhel's opinion on this point (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 281). He has assigned the issue to the third triumph, B.C. 61, after the wars of the Pirates and Mithradates. This was also the view held by Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 303), who aptly remarks, "Sans doute il y a quelque chose de singulier à voir à cette dernière époque placée sur la monnaie de Pompée la tête de l'Afrique, théâtre de ses premiers exploits, au lieu d'un type relatif à l'Asie; mais il n'avait triomphé de l'Afrique qu'à titre de *propréteur* et ce n'est que dans la guerre des Pirates et dans celle de Mithridate qu'il pouvait se qualifier de *proconsul*. De plus on voit un fils du triomphateur, encore enfant, monté, suivant l'usage, sur un des chevaux du char, et cette circonstance reporte encore impérieusement à l'époque des guerres asiatiques du général, alors parvenu au faîte de la popularité. Il me semble donc qu'il faut en revenir à l'opinion d'Eckhel, ou du moins admettre que nous avons là une monnaie militaire frappée par l'ordre de Pompée pendant ses campagnes en Orient, monnaie dans le type de laquelle il escomptait par avance son triomphe futur, en rappelant les précédents." The precise date of the birth of Cnaeus, the elder son of Pompey, is not known. It occurred at some time between B.C. 80—75, but as the campaign of his father against the Pirates in B.C. 67 was the first in which he took a part, he could not have figured on a coin issued in B.C. 81; nor is it at all probable that he would appear on one struck in B.C. 71. A similar representation of a youth riding on one of the horses of a triumphal chariot is met with on the denarii of C. Fundanius struck at Rome *circ.* B.C. 89, and commemorating the triumph of Marius, who was on that occasion accompanied by his son (see vol. i., p. 231). Though Lenormant appears not to have noticed that Pompey received the title of *proconsul* in B.C. 77,

PERIOD III.[1]

Circ. B.C. 49—47; A.U.C. 705—707

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705.	
			L . LENT : C . MARC	
			(LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] LENTULUS; CAIUS [CLAUDIUS] MARCELLUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
21	59·0	*AR* ·75	Head of Apollo r., hair long; around, L · LENT · C · MARC COS (*Consules*).	Jupiter naked, standing front, head r., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, and eagle on l. above garlanded altar; on his l., star and letter Q (*Quaestor*). (Nott)
22	57·8	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 14.]** (Townley Coll.)

and also has not observed that the head of Africa was no doubt adopted for the obverse type with special reference to the title *Magnus*, his arguments for assigning this gold coin to the time of Pompey's third triumph are so convincing that we have no hesitation in accepting his view. As this aureus resembles in type those of Sulla assigned to the East, which were issued a few years earlier, and as it is of somewhat coarse workmanship, there seems good reason for classing it to the East also, and in concluding that it was struck for distribution amongst the soldiers who had served in the Mithradatic war and had remained in the eastern provinces of the empire. On the occasion of his triumph Pompey not only brought 20,000 talents into the public treasury, but also distributed 16,000 amongst his troops which were stationed at Ephesus (Plutarch, *Pompeius*, 45). It is quite possible that this money was struck from some of the bullion thus supplied, and that it was minted at Ephesus.

The standard of weight of this aureus is somewhat lighter than that used for the Sullan pieces, the latter being at $\frac{1}{30}$ of the Roman pound, the former at $\frac{1}{38}$.

The obverse of the specimen in the Bologna Museum is from a different die, the *capis* being turned to the right (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 46; Riccio, *Catalogo*, pl. ii., no. 15). These are the only coins which Pompey struck in his own name. Those of the proquaestors Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro, which bear his name, were issued in Spain in B.C. 49, at which time Pompey was in Greece making preparations for the coming struggle with Julius Caesar (see above, pp. 361, 362).

[1] The coinages assigned to this period are those which were struck in the East by the partisans of Pompey previous to the battle of Pharsalus, and by Julius Caesar just after the engagement. The former consist of those issued by the consuls Lucius Cornelius Lentulus and Caius Claudius Marcellus in Illyricum and Asia Minor, and that of Caius Coponius, who was in command of the fleet of Pompey in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Lentulus and Marcellus, in whose names these coins were struck by their quaestor, were the consuls for B.C. 49. Both supported the party of Pompey and were violently opposed to

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
23	64·6	℞ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., with long beard.	Cultus-statue of the Ephesian Artemis facing; her hands are extended and from each hangs a fillet; around, L · LENTVLVS ℞ · COS (*Consules*). [Pl. cx. 15.] (Boyne Coll.)

Caesar, on whose approach to Rome in that year they fled to Sicily, and thence to Dyrrhachium in Illyricum. Lentulus then proceeded to Asia, where he collected two legions for Pompey, and returning to Greece was present at the battle of Pharsalus. He followed Pompey to Egypt, but almost immediately on his landing was taken prisoner and put to death by order of the young Ptolemy (Plutarch, *Ptolemeius*, 30). Marcellus was in B.C. 48 placed in command of the Rhodian portion of the fleet of Pompey (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 5.) As nothing appears to be known of Marcellus after this date it is possible that he perished in the Civil war.

There are three series of denarii bearing the names of these consuls. The first was that struck at Rome by the quaestor urbanus Cn. Nerius (see vol. i., p. 504); the second that issued by them in Sicily on their way from Italy to Greece (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 425, no. 64; and COINAGE OF SICILY, *s.a.* B.C. 49); and the third, which consists of the above coins, issued when the two consuls landed in Illyricum, and when Lentulus was collecting forces for Pompey in Asia Minor. This third series was probably minted at Apollonia and Ephesus. It is to these coins that Cicero (*Ep. ad Fam.*, xiii. 29) refers in speaking of the silver money which was struck at Apollonia in B.C. 49, when Pompey and his partisans had their head-quarters in that city.

The reverse type of Jupiter is practically a copy of that used by Lentulus and Marcellus for the denarii which they struck in Sicily. In that instance the figure is supposed to have been selected in consequence of the proximity of the temple of the god near Syracuse, where the coins may have been issued. Furtwängler (*Meisterwerke*, pp. 408—410) thinks that in this type we have a representation of the colossal figure of Zeus Eleutherios, the work of the sculptor Myron, which the Syracusans had set up as an enduring memorial of the expulsion of the tyrant Thrasybulus, and of the establishment of a democracy in B.C. 463 (Diodorus, xi. 72, 2). He also suggests that it may have been intended to record the conquest of Sicily in B.C. 214 by the consul M. Claudius Marcellus, an ancestor of the consul of B.C. 49. As the denarii of Type I. were probably issued soon after the landing of the consuls in Illyricum, this reverse type was preserved with some modifications. A new one was, however, provided for the obverse, the head of Apollo replacing the triskelis. Babelon (vol. i., p. 426, no. 65) has identified the head as of the young Jupiter, but as these coins were very possibly struck at Apollonia it is more probably of Apollo, that being the principal obverse type of the autonomous silver and copper coins of that city of the first century B.C. (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Thessaly to Aetolia*, pp. 60—62). Though the name of the quaestor who issued these coins is not given, but only the initial of his official title, it may be presumed that it was Cnaeus Nerius, who accompanied the consuls in their flight from Rome. When Pompey left the capital he ordered that the treasure in the public *aerarium* should be seized, and also all the offerings in the temples, in order to defray the expenses which would be incurred in the levying of troops to oppose Caesar (Dion Cassius, xli. 6). As Nerius was quaestor urbanus at that time, and in virtue of his office one of the guardians of the *aerarium*, he no doubt carried out the instructions of Pompey and so was well provided with bullion, which he almost immediately used for coining money, both in Sicily and Greece.

[1] From its reverse type it may be concluded that this denarius was struck at Ephesus when Lentulus was in Asia Minor collecting levies for Pompey. At the same time Marcellus was in command of a portion of the fleet of Pompey which was operating in the eastern Mediterranean, off the coast of Ionia. This money was therefore required to meet the expenses of the levies and of the fleet. The head on the obverse is somewhat uncertain, but it may be of Jupiter. Babelon (vol. i., p. 426, no. 66) identified it as Jupiter Pluvius. Varieties read C . ℞ . COS and C . MARC . COS (Babelon, vol. i., p. 426, no. 67; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 102).

Specimens of this issue occurred in the San Niccolò di Villola and Liria hoards, which were buried *circ.* B.C. 45—44, but none in that of Carbonara II., which was of a slightly earlier date, B.C. 48 (see vol. i., pp. 501, 502, and Tables of Finds).

The "aureus" of this type figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, pl. i., no. 10) must either be a gilt specimen of the denarius or a forgery.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. SICINIVS: C. COPONIVS	
			(QUINTUS SICINIUS[1]; CAIUS COPONIUS)	
			Denarius	
24	62·8	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., diademed; below, star; around, Q · SICINIVS III · VIR	The club of Hercules, upright and supporting the lion's skin, with scalp of lion in profile r.; on r., strung bow; on l., arrow; around, C · COPONIVS · PR · S · C (*Praetor, senatus consulto*). (de Salis Coll.)
25	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
26	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 16.]**
27	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
28	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; no star below head of Apollo.	Similar. **[Pl. cx. 17.]**
29	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; star below head.	Similar; scalp of lion facing. **[Pl. cx. 18.]** (Nott)
30	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Apollo l.	Similar; scalp of lion in profile r. **[Pl. cx. 19.]** (Nott)

[1] Quintus Sicinius, as we have seen (vol. i., p. 503), was a triumvir of the mint at Rome in B.C. 49. Early in that year, on the outbreak of the Civil war, he accompanied C. Coponius to the East, where he continued to exercise his duties as a moneyer. Caius Coponius, for whom Sicinius struck money, was praetor urbanus in B.C. 49. He followed Pompey to Greece and was placed by him in command of the Rhodian portion of his fleet, conjointly with Caius Marcellus (see above, and Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 5—*navibus Rhodiis C. Marcellus cum C. Coponio praeerat*). He was proscribed by the triumvirs B.C. 43, but was pardoned by Antony at the intercession of his wife (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 40).

This coinage, which was evidently intended for the use of the fleet commanded by Coponius in the East, is of a very exceptional nature, for we have an ordinary moneyer of the Roman mint still using his official title and striking money for a praetor urbanus who had vacated his office. To justify this action the formula S . C . (*Senatus consulto*) is added, in order that it might appear as if the coins were struck under senatorial authority. This instance is quite unique in the whole series of military coinages of the Roman republic (see Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., pp. 305, 306).

The reverse type is of cistophoric origin, as it is met with on half and quarter cistophori of Ephesus, and of other cities of Asia Minor. It is probable that, like some of the denarii of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, these were also minted at Ephesus. Babelon (vol. i., p. 381) has suggested Alinda in Caria, as coins of that city show the same reverse type. This place was, however, situated too far inland to be a convenient spot from which to issue money, which was no doubt intended for the use of the fleet. The head of Apollo and the star are emblematic of the East.

By the means of finds we are able to fix the precise date of this issue. Specimens not only occurred in those of San Niccolò di Villola, Collecchio and Liria, but also in that of Carbonara II., which was buried *circ.* B.C. 48. As none were met with at San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito and Cadriano, we have the narrow limit of date B.C. 49—48 for their issue (see vol. i., pp. 413, 414, 501, 502, and Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 48; A.U.C. 706	
			CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR [1])	
			Denarius	
31	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Venus r., diademed and wearing necklace; her hair is rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falls in two locks down her neck.	Aeneas naked, walking l., holding in r. hand the Palladium, and bearing on l. shoulder his father Anchises, who wears long tunic and hood; on r., CAESAR (Cracherode Coll.)
32	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
33	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
34	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cx. 20.] (Blacas Coll.)
35	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] According to Count de Salis's view the denarii and aurei assigned to these years and bearing the name of Caesar were struck soon after the battle of Pharsalus, the scene of Caesar's victory over Pompey the Great, 9 August, B.C. 48, and in the following year. He has attributed them to the East. They differ in workmanship from any others bearing the name of Caesar which have been assigned to Spain and Gaul (see above, pp. 363, 368, 390). The types of the denarius, both obverse and reverse, are in high relief, and the fabric is somewhat crude and coarse. The aureus is also of inferior workmanship, but its types are in low relief, and in general style it is not altogether unlike similar pieces of Brutus struck a few years later (see below, p. 477, note 1). There is also a strong resemblance in style, especially in the form and treatment of the head of Venus on the obverse between these denarii and those of an earlier date, with the reverse type a double cornucopiae but without the moneyer's name (see above, p. 464, no. 17). They seem to be rather of Greek than Asiatic work. The approximate date of the issue of these denarii is ascertainable from finds. No specimens were met with in the Cadriano or San Cesario hoards buried *circ.* B.C. 50, nor in that of Carbonara II., *circ.* B.C. 48, but they occurred at San Niccolò di Villola, Collecchio and Liria, *circ.* B.C. 45—44, and in most of the finds buried subsequently (see vol. i., pp. 414, 501, 502, and Tables of Finds). Their absence from the Carbonara II. hoard may be explained by the circumstance that they were probably not issued till after the battle of Pharsalus, and some time must be allowed to elapse before they would reach Italy. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 11) remarks, "Il n'est pas certain que cette pièce ait été frappée, comme on le prétend généralement, vers l'an 704 (50 av. J. C.), mais elle doit figurer parmi les plus anciennes de Jules César." The evidence of finds does not quite confirm this view.

The types, both obverse and reverse, relate to the mythical descent of the Julia gens from Iulus, the son of Aeneas (see vol. i., pp. 542, 543). This subject may have been specially selected by Caesar on this occasion to show the early connection of his family with the East. The watchword of Caesar at Pharsalus, as well as at the subsequent battle of Munda in Spain, was *Venus Victrix*, and it was on the eve of the former battle that he offered special sacrifices to Venus and vowed that he would build a temple in Rome as a thank-offering to her as the "Bringer of Victory" (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 68). The temple was dedicated in the following year.

This denarius was restored by Trajan, and the reverse forms hybrids with the obverses of that of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, with the laureate head of Jupiter (Babelon, vol. i., p. 278, no. 47), and of that of Augustus with his head and the legend AVGVSTVS (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 42, 43).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 47; A.U.C. 707	
			CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus [1]	
36	122·8	*AV* ·75	Sacrificial axe and simpulum; around, CAESAR DICT (*Dictator*).	One-handled jug (*capis*) and lituus; below, ITER (*Iterum*); all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. cxi. 1.] (Nott)

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 44—42; A.U.C. 710—712 [2]

			Circ. B.C. 44—43; A.U.C. 710—711	
			C. ANTONIVS M. F	
			(CAIUS ANTONIUS MARCI FILIUS [3])	
			Denarius	
37	61·0	*AR* ·7	Male bust r. (the Genius of Macedonia), wearing chlamys and cap (*kausia*); hair long; around, C·ANTO NIVS·M·F·PRO·COS (*Proconsul*).	Emblems of the pontificate; two simpula, one with foot, and axe; below, PONTIFEX [Pl. cxi. 2.] (Nott)

[1] The legends on this aureus furnish us with the date of its issue, as it was in B.C. 47, on his return from the Alexandrine war and the short struggle with Pharnaces of Pontus, that Caesar was appointed dictator for the second time. His first appointment as dictator was in September, B.C. 48, and on its expiration in September of the following year he allowed it to be renewed (Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, 2 ed., vol. iii., p. 507). The axe and the simpulum relate to the office of pontifex maximus, to which he was elected in B.C. 63, and the capis and lituus to his membership of the college of Augurs.

On account of its somewhat rude fabric Count de Salis has assigned this coin to the East, where it would have been issued for distribution amongst the legions who had served at Pharsalus, and also in Egypt and Pontus. We are unable to decide from want of evidence where it was minted, but it was more probably in Greece than in Asia Minor. It was issued at the rate of $\frac{1}{40}$ of the Roman pound, corresponding in that respect to similar pieces struck at Rome in the following year by the *praefectus Urbi* A. Hirtius (see vol. i., p. 525). It is slightly lighter than the gold pieces of Caesar issued at Rome in B.C. 49, which were at $\frac{1}{39}$ of the pound, and still less in weight than the coin of Pompey issued a few years before and also attributed to the East (see above, p. 464).

[2] During the period which elapsed between the return of Caesar to Rome in B.C. 47 and the struggle between Antony and Octavius and Brutus and Cassius in Greece, there is no provincial money which can be assigned to the East. The coins issued in Greece and Asia during B.C. 44—42 are of two series; that of the proconsul C. Antonius, B.C. 44—43, and that of Brutus and Cassius and their proquaestors and legates, B.C. 43—42.

[3] Caius Antonius M. f. M. n. was the second son of M. Antonius Creticus, and younger brother of the triumvir. In B.C. 49 he was sent by Julius Caesar as one of his legates to

Circ. B.C. 43—42; A.U.C. 711—712[1]

SERIES I.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CAEPIO BRVTVS ([QUINTUS] CAEPIO BRUTUS) Denarius	
38	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Libertas r., hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind; before, LEIBERTAS	A lyre between a plectrum and a laurel-branch, tied with fillet; around, CAE ΓIO·BRVTVS·ΓRO·COS (*Proconsul*). **[Pl. cxi. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Illyricum, where with P. Dolabella he took charge of the fleet. Through the influence of Caesar he was elected pontiff and praetor urbanus in B.C. 44, when he assisted his brother to organise his party in Rome. Later in the year he was appointed to the province of Macedonia with the title of proconsul (see below), but soon after his arrival in Illyricum he was besieged by Brutus in the city of Apollonia. After a somewhat lengthened siege he was compelled to surrender, 20 March, B.C. 43. He was kept a prisoner for some time by Brutus, who put him to death at the beginning of B.C. 42, chiefly at the instigation of Q. Hortensius to avenge the murder of Cicero (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 41; iii. 14, 79; Dion Cassius, xlvii. 21, 24).

As C. Antonius does not appear to have reached his province of Macedonia (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. i., p. 2583; Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, 2 ed., vol. i., p. 384, note 5), the coins bearing his name were probably issued at Apollonia. The bust on the obverse is, however, intended to represent the Genius of Macedonia, a similar head (of Hermes) being met with on autonomous coins of Macedonia (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Macedonia*, pp. 131 f.). The reverse type records his election to the college of Pontiffs.

This denarius is of great rarity, and of all the finds of which analyses are given it only occurred in that of Carbonara I. (see vol. i., p. 562, and Tables of Finds). It is probable that if struck at Apollonia the issue was very limited.

[1] The coins assigned to these years were struck by Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius Longinus in Greece and Asia Minor after the murder of Caesar, in their own names and in those of their legates and proquaestors. These issues, for convenience of description and classification, may be separated into three series. The first series consists of coins struck by Brutus and his legates in Greece; the second, of those issued by Cassius in the name of his legate M. Aquinus; and the third, of those bearing the names of Cassius and Brutus struck by their joint legates, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius. The coinages of the last two series were struck in Asia, probably at Sardes (see below, pp. 480 f.).

Some particulars of the life of Brutus have already been given with the description of the coins previously struck by him at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 479), when he held the office of an ordinary moneyer. A few further data which are specially applicable to the coinage issued in the East may, however, be supplied.

In the September following the murder of Julius Caesar, B.C. 44, Brutus went to Greece to take over the administration of the province of Macedonia, which had been assigned to him by Caesar. Immediately after his departure the Senate transferred the province to Mark Antony, who in turn handed it over to his brother Caius (see above). On his arrival in Illyricum Caius Antonius was forced to surrender at Apollonia, and later was put to death by order of Brutus. Shortly after Brutus became engaged in a war with some Thracian tribes, which he entered on in order to procure money for himself and booty for his legions (see below, p. 474). It was at this time that he assumed the title of *Imperator*, which we meet with on subsequent issues (Dion Cassius, xlvii. 25). Plutarch (*Brutus*, 34) says that Brutus and Cassius were saluted with the title *Imperator* on their meeting at Sardes early in B.C. 42. In the autumn of B.C. 43 Brutus joined Cassius in Syria, and dividing their forces they ravaged the coasts of Rhodes and Lycia, leaving Lucius Statius Murcus with a small fleet to protect the Ionian sea and to intercept the armies of Antony and Octavius (see below, p. 485). The fleet was inadequate for this purpose, and in the summer of B.C. 42 Brutus and Cassius

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without the name of Brutus	
			Quinarius[1]	
39	28·7	*R* ·55	Head of Libertas r., similar to no. 38; but she wears a diadem, and her hair falls in locks down her neck; before, LEIBER TAS	Anchor and stem of prow in saltire. **[Pl. cxi. 4.]** (Nott)
40	26·5	*R* ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

L. SESTI: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS

(LUCIUS SESTIUS[2]; QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)

Aureus

	123·5	*N* ·75	Bust of Ceres r., veiled, wearing wreath of corn and necklace; before, L·SESTI·; behind, ꟻRO. Q (*Proquaestor*).	A tripod between a sacrificial axe on the l., and a simpulum on the r.; around, Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS ꟻRO COS (*Proconsul*).

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. vii., no. 166.]

crossed over to Greece to meet the legions of the triumvirs. Two months later the battles of Philippi were fought, which proved fatal, not only to their armies, but also to Brutus and Cassius themselves.

The coins of Brutus struck in Greece may be separated into two groups. On one he is styled *Proconsul*, and on the other *Imperator*. As he was not saluted *Imperator* till the Thracian expedition, all coins bearing that title must be placed subsequent, but those with *Proconsul* previous to that event. The reverse type of the above denarius bears out this classification, as it apparently records the campaign against Caius Antonius and the capture of Apollonia. As the lyre is the reverse type of autonomous coins of that city of the first century B.C. (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Thessaly*, &c., pl. xiii. 2), it may be concluded that this denarius was struck there. The obverse type of Libertas is adopted from that of the denarii issued by Brutus in B.C. 59 as a moneyer of the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 479). Before the first battle at Philippi Brutus and Cassius exhorted their soldiers to keep before their eyes "Liberty, the Republic, and the destruction of Tyranny and Despotism." The tesserae which were distributed amongst the legions commanded by Brutus were inscribed with the watchword "Leibertas" (Dion Cassius, xlvii. 42, 43).

Brutus is styled on his coins Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS, M. BRVTVS, or simply BRVTVS. His birth-name was Marcus Junius Brutus, but on his adoption by his uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio, he took the name of Q. Caepio Brutus, but he does not appear from his coins to have adhered closely to his name of adoption.

[1] It is somewhat difficult to assign a specific date to the issue of these quinarii on account of the absence of the name of Brutus. The obverse type seems to connect them with the previous denarii. That of the reverse may relate to some naval success which occurred soon after the landing of Brutus in Greece, possibly in connection with the arrival of Caius Antonius in Illyricum.

[2] Lucius Sestius was the son of Publius Sestius or Sextius, who was quaestor B.C. 63,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
41	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; legend differently arranged.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 5.]** (Nott)
42	57·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
43	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
44	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
45	52·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Quinarius	
			Type I.	
46	27·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Victory walking r., bearing wreath in extended r. hand and palm-branch in l.; around, Q · CAEPIO · BRVTVS · PRO COS **[Pl. cxi. 6.]** (Pembroke Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
47	26·5	Æ ·55	A quaestorial chair (*subsellium*), against which rests a staff (*virga viatoris*); beneath it, a modius; above, L · SESTI; below, PRO Q	A tripod between a simpulum on the l., and a flamen's cap (*apex*) on the r.; around, Q CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO COS. **[Pl. cxi. 7.]**

tribune B.C. 57, and praetor B.C. 53, and at first a partisan of Pompey, but later joined Caesar. His son, L. Sestius, the only member of his gens of whom we possess coins, served as proquaestor to Brutus in Macedonia, and although he cultivated the memory of his commander with pious care, he earned later the friendship of Augustus, who made him consul suffectus in his own place, B.C. 23 (Dion Cassius, liii. 32). It is to this Sestius that Horace addressed one of his odes (*Carm.*, i. 4). His coins were struck during his proquaestorship in Macedonia, and from the obverse type of both gold and silver (bust of Ceres), it may be concluded that he was successful in supplying Brutus with provisions for his army. The sacrificial implements record the office of pontifex to which Brutus had been elected, and the Victory on the reverse of the quinarius of Type I. to the successes of Brutus over Caius Antonius at Apollonia. As Brutus is given the title of *Proconsul* these coins were struck before the Thracian expedition. They are of exceptionally fine style. The illustration of the aureus is from the specimen in the Vienna collection.

[1] The objects on the obverse of this quinarius consist of the quaestorial insignia, viz., the chair or subsellium, the rod or *virga viatoris*, and the modius, not the *scrinium*, or chest for holding documents, as identified by Friedländer (*Berliner Blätter*, 1865, pp. 148 f.). This last

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΚΟΣΩΝ	
			Aureus[1]	
48	130·1	*AV* ·8	The consul, Lucius Junius Brutus, walking l. between two lictors, each bearing fasces; on l., monogram, ℟ (*BRutus*); in the exergue, **ΚΟΣΩΝ**	An eagle with open wings standing l. on sceptre and holding wreath in r. claw.

object is clearly a modius with a handle on either side, and with corn appearing at its mouth. Nor is it a *fiscus*, or money-chest, which, as seen on coins of the quaestor in Macedonia, Aesillas (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Macedonia*, p. 19), is of the same circumference throughout, and sometimes provided with a cross-handle. The apex on the reverse shows that Brutus was a flamen as well as a member of the college of Pontiffs.

In connection with this quinarius we may mention some rare bronze coins (size 1·0 and ·85 in.), which have on the obverse, the head of Brutus bare, and on the reverse, the subsellium between the *virga viatoris* on the left and the fiscus on the right; below, Q (*Quaestor*). In this instance the object on the right of the subsellium is certainly a fiscus. In style these coins are similar to the denarii of L. Sestius, and they may have been struck in the same district. Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. grec.*, p. 60; *Choix*, pl. i. 14), who has assigned them to Macedonia, thinks that they may have been issued at Pella or Thessalonica shortly before the battles of Philippi.

The reverse of the quinarius of Type II. forms a hybrid with the obverse of the quinarius of P. Vettius Sabinus (see vol. i., p. 221; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 457, no. 4, note). A barbarous and plated denarius of Sestius has the blundered legend on the reverse, Q . CAEПIO BRIVS IRO CO (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, vol. iv., p. 49).

Though these and the following coins of Brutus of Series I., with the exception of those inscribed ΚΟΣΩΝ, may be assigned to Greece, and most probably to Macedonia, we are unable to suggest their actual place or places of mintage. The types of the coins do not furnish any evidence of their provenance. They may have been struck at Amphipolis, which was made a free city by the Romans and the capital of the first of the four districts into which Macedonia was divided. In its vicinity were the gold and silver mines of Mount Pangaeus, which had been worked from early times and which would supply plentifully the necessary metals for this money. There was also Pella, for long the capital of Macedonia, of which there are bronze coins extending into imperial times, and including some which may be assigned to Mark Antony—*obv.* Female head (Octavia?), *rev.* Nike or laurel-wreath with name of city (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Macedonia*, p. 92). But in preference to these we might select Thessalonica, which rose to great eminence under Roman administration, and when Macedonia was reduced to one province became the most important city and virtually the metropolis. During the first Civil war Thessalonica was the head-quarters of the Pompeian party, and during the second it declared for Antony and Octavius, but this may not have been till late in the war and when Brutus was in Asia. Besides the bronze coins of Brutus above mentioned there are others of Octavius and Antony which belong to that city (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Macedonia*, p. 115). Throughout the series of gold and silver coins of Brutus there is a considerable uniformity of fabric and style, which suggests that most of them emanated from one mint. The obverse type, consisting of a head or bust, is in high relief, and the designs of the reverse are also in high relief and carefully and distinctly modelled. The letters of the legends are uniformly neat. In this respect these coins resemble those above mentioned of Octavius and Antony struck at Thessalonica, but are in strong contrast to those of Antony which follow and are assigned to the East. The dies for the coins of Brutus were evidently executed by skilful Greek engravers.

[1] It was during the war against the Thracian tribes that Brutus struck these gold coins. The obverse type, which records the expulsion of the kings of Rome by his ancestor, Lucius Junius Brutus, surnamed the Ancient, is similar to that used for the reverse of the denarii struck by Brutus a few years before at the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 479), whilst the reverse is emblematic of the dominant power which Brutus intended to exercise on behalf of Rome over the province under his administration, and probably against his enemies at home. The eagle with a wreath and standing on a sceptre is found in connection with the obverse type, head of Jupiter, on coins of Q. Pomponius Rufus struck at Rome, circ. B.C. 74 (see vol. i., p. 407), and the eagle alone as the symbol of power is not unfrequently met with on other issues of about this period. The monogram in the field on the obverse is composed of the letters BR, the initials of the cognomen Brutus, but the legend ΚΟΣΩΝ still needs a satisfactory explanation. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 23) suggested that it may be

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
49	129·4	*N* ·85	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxi. 8.]
50	131·7 (*pierced*)	*N* ·8	Similar; no monogram.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
51	130·8	*N* ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxi. 9.] (Blacas Coll.)

Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS

(QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)

Denarius [1]

52	61·0	*R* ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets.	Military trophy, consisting of a cuirass, a helmet with two plumes, and two oblong shields, one with incurved sides; at the base are seated a male and a female captive, both supporting their heads with their hands; the male captive wears *braccae*; around, Q·CAEPIO BRVTVS IMP (*Imperator*).

---

the name of a Thracian prince who had been killed by his own subjects, and whose widow, Polemocratia, fearing lest her son, Cotys, should share the same fate, brought him to Brutus and sought his protection. At the same time she placed at his disposal all her husband's treasures, amongst which was an unexpected quantity of gold and silver bullion. This Brutus stamped and converted into money (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 75). The name of the husband of Polemocratia was, however, Sadala, not Koson (Mommsen, *Ephem. Epig.*, vol. ii., pp. 251 f.). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 114) has therefore suggested that these coins were struck at Cossea in Thrace. Dion Cassius (xlvii. 25) states that it was after the expedition against the Bessi, or Besi, that Brutus assumed the dignity of *Imperator*. Can there be a confusion between ΒΗΣΩΝ and ΚΟΣΩΝ?

These coins are somewhat heavier than the Roman aurei struck at this time, but they correspond in weight to the *philippi*. It may therefore be inferred that the gold *philippus*, though no longer issued, was still in currency in Thrace and Macedonia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 283).

[1] As Brutus is given the title of *Imperator*, these and the following coins bearing his name must have been issued after the Thracian expedition. The bullion from which they were struck was probably that which was obtained from Polemocratia, the widow of the Thracian prince. The military trophy is a record of this expedition, and the head of Apollo might be a personification of the city where the coins were struck, the place of mintage being, however, very uncertain. It may relate to the belief held by Brutus that his life and doom were under the direct influence of Apollo. Plutarch (*Brutus*, 24) mentions that at a feast given on his birthday at Carystus in Euboea, Brutus, without any visible relation to the subject then being discussed, shouted out the dying words of Patroclus (Homer, *Iliad*, xvi. 849):—

ἀλλά με Μοῖρ' ὀλοὴ, καὶ Λητοῦς ἔκτανεν υἱὸς

His watchword at the last battle of Philippi was "Apollo" (Plutarch, *loc. cit.*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
53	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 10.]**
54	55·3 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

C. FLAV. HEMIC: Q. CAEP. BRVT

(CAIUS FLAVIUS HEMICILLUS;[1] QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)

Denarius

55	60·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Apollo r., draped; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind; before, lyre; around, C · FLAV · HEMIC · LEG · PRO · PR (*Legatus pro praetore*).	Victory standing l., holding palm-branch in l. hand, and with r. placing wreath on trophy, which consists of a cuirass surmounted by a crested helmet, and below it, a short sword in a sheath; to the arms are attached an oval shield with incurved sides and a long thin curved sword with closed handle (*copis*); around, Q · CAEP · BRVT · IMP · (*Imperator*).
56	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Little appears to be known of Caius Flavius Hemicillus beyond what we learn from his coins. He was acting as *legatus pro praetore* to Brutus about the time of the Thracian expedition. It is quite uncertain whether he was the Flavius who was *praefectus fabrum* to the army of Brutus, and who fell in the second battle of Philippi (Plutarch, *Brutus*, 51); nor can he well be identified with the C. Flavius who is mentioned among the enemies of Octavius, and who was put to death in B.C. 40 after the taking of Perusia. The interpretation of the legend "Hemic" as the cognomen *Hemicillus* is also open to question. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 214) says, "Istud indubitatum, esse cognomen Flavii quomodocunque enunciandum," and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., pp. 168 f.) supposes it to be of Greek origin, i.e., ἥμισυς κίλλος = dimidius asinus, which would be analogous to other *cognomina* used by the Flavia gens, *Aper*, *Asellus*, *Calipodon*, *Leo*, *Lupus*, *Taurus*, &c. Mommsen (Borghesi, *loc. cit.*, note) has remarked that we must be on our guard in accepting *Hemicillus* as a word and as a Latin cognomen. The reverse type of the denarius relates to the recent campaign against the Thracians, and the head of Apollo has already been explained in connection with the previous issue. It occurs on other coins of Brutus (see next page).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L.BRVTVS: M.BRVTVS: COSTA (LUCIUS [JUNIUS] BRUTUS; MARCUS [JUNIUS] BRUTUS; [PEDANIUS] COSTA[1])	
			Aureus	
57	125·0	*N* ·8	Head of the consul Lucius Junius Brutus r., bare, with beard; around, L·BRVTVS·ᑭRIM·COS (*Primus consul*); all within wreath of oak.	Head of Marcus Junius Brutus r., bare, with slight beard; above, M·BRV TVS IMᑭ (*Imperator*); below, COSTA LEG (*Legatus*); all within wreath of oak. (Devonshire Coll.)
58	124·0	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 12.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)
			COSTA: BRVTVS ([PEDANIUS] COSTA; [MARCUS JUNIUS] BRUTUS)	
			Denarius[2]	
59	59·0	*R* ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down his neck in two locks; around, COSTA LEG (*Legatus*); the whole within radiate border.	Trophy composed of cuirass, crested helmet, oval shield with incurved sides and two spears; around, BRV TVS IMᑭ (*Imperator*). (Nott)
60	58·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
61	58·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 13.]**

[1] This legate is only known from coins. Costa was a cognomen of the Pedania gens, and also of the Postumia. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 269) identifies the legate with the former. He served under Brutus during the Civil war, probably in Greece. He is the only member of the Pedania gens of whom we possess coins. The head on the obverse is that of Lucius Junius Brutus, the Ancient. He was the first consul elected after the expulsion of the kings. It was the Junia gens which through so many centuries had advocated the cause of Roman liberty. The oak-wreath is the *corona civica* which was granted to those who had saved the lives of their fellow-countrymen in battle, or had rescued the State from imminent peril. By the death of Caesar Brutus probably claimed for himself this honour also. On these and the following coins of this series he takes his birth-name, *Marcus Junius Brutus*, instead of his name of adoption, *Quintus Caepio Brutus*. He began to grow a beard on the outbreak of the Civil war, B.C. 49, as a sign of mourning (Lucan, ii. 372—376). The resemblance in fabric between these aurei and those of Julius Caesar struck after the battle of Pharsalus has already been noted (see above, pp. 469, 470).

[2] The reverse type refers to the victories of Brutus, probably in Greece. The head on the obverse has been identified as of Libertas (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 290, no. 1), but the radiate

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRVTVS: CASCA LONGVS	
			([MARCUS JUNIUS] BRUTUS; [PUBLIUS OR CAIUS SERVILIUS] CASCA LONGUS[1])	
			Aureus	
62	123·3	*AV* ·8	Head of Brutus r., bare, with beard; behind, BRVTVS; before, IMP (*Imperator*); the whole within laurel-wreath.	A combined military and naval trophy, consisting of a cuirass, a crested helmet, an oval shield with incurved sides, two spears and a short sword in sheath; at the base are two prows, two shields and a rudder (?); on l., between the two spears of the trophy the letter L (*Libertas*); on l. of trophy, CASCA; on r., LONGVS **[Pl. cxi. 14.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)
			Denarius	
63	62·5	*AR* ·75	Head of Neptune r., bearded and laureate; below, trident; behind, CASCA; before, LONGVS	Victory walking r., bearing palm-branch over l. shoulder, and holding with both hands a broken diadem, bound with fillet; at her feet, a broken sceptre; on l., BRVTVS; on r., IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxi. 15.]** (Nott)
64	60·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
65	58·3	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar.

border which surrounds it makes it more probable that it is of Apollo. The type would thus correspond with those of previous issues (see above, pp. 475, 476).

[1] There were two members of the Servilia gens with the cognomen Casca Longus, to either of whom these coins might be assigned. Publius Servilius Casca, one of the conspirators against Caesar, was tribune of the plebs B.C. 44, joined Brutus in the East and fought at Philippi. His brother Caius, who though a friend of Caesar also took part in his assassination, went to the East and was likewise present at Philippi (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 113; Dion Cassius, xliv. 52; xlvi. 49; Plutarch, *Brutus*, 45). It was probably Publius Servilius Casca who struck these coins, and who appears to have commanded the fleet of Brutus. The double victory by land and sea which the aureus commemorates was no doubt the capture by Brutus of Xanthus and Patara, cities of Lycia. At Patara Brutus, besides seizing all the gold and silver in the public treasury, ordered each citizen to bring in separately whatsoever he possessed of value (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 76—82). It was by these victories that Brutus and Cassius hoped to restore freedom to Rome, and to break down all semblance of regal power which had been

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L·ΓLAET·CEST: BRVT	
			(LUCIUS PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS;[1] [MARCUS JUNIUS] BRUTUS)	
			Aureus	
	119·1	*N* ·75	Bust of Ceres r., laureate, wearing veil and necklace; her head is surmounted by the modius; behind, L· ΓLAET·CEST	Emblems of the pontificate; sacrificial axe and simpulum, without handle; below, BRVT·IMΓ (*Imperator*).

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 119, no. 50.]

Denarius

Type I.

66	59·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
67	58·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

---

introduced by Caesar, and which was fostered by the triumvirs. This is symbolized on the denarius by Victory holding a broken diadem and crushing beneath her feet a sceptre.

A variety of the aureus is without the letter L (*Libertas*) in the field on the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 118, no. 45). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 168) states that the aureus of this issue in the British Museum is the finest example that he has met with, and also that those without the letter L on the reverse are rarer than those with that letter.

There is a slight difference in style and fabric between the gold and silver coins of this issue. They were, however, probably from the same mint, but the dies were executed by different engravers. The style of the reverse of the aureus is not unlike that of the denarius of Julius Caesar, with reverse type Aeneas and Anchises (see above, p. 469).

[1] Lucius Plaetorius Cestianus is only known to history from his coins. He held some command or post under Brutus in Greece, possibly as quaestor, as may be inferred from the head of Ceres on the obverse of his coins. The reverse types relate to the office of pontifex held by Brutus, and to the murder of Caesar on the Ides of March. On the eve of the first battle of Philippi Brutus in addressing Cassius said, "On the Ides of March I devoted my life to my country, and since then I have lived in liberty and glory" (Plutarch, *Brutus*, 40). Dion Cassius (xlvii. 25) after recounting the victories of Brutus in Thrace and Macedonia adds, "These were the exploits of Brutus; besides, he struck coins on which were represented a *pileus* and two daggers, to show by this design and also by the inscription that he had in concert with Cassius given liberty to his country."

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of Type I., and of the reverse of the denarius of L. Mussidius Longus with the type, globe, rudder, cornucopiae, &c. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 169; and vol. i., p. 576, no. 4237).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
68	58·7	Æ ·7	Head of Brutus r., bare, with slight beard; behind, L·ΡLAET·CEST; above and before, BRVT IMΡ	Cap of Liberty between two daggers with points downwards; below, EID·MAR (*Eidibus Martiis*). (de Salis Coll.)
69	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxi. 17.]**
70	52·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Pembroke Coll.)

SERIES II.[1]

M.AQVINVS: C.CASSI
(MARCUS AQUINUS; CAIUS CASSIUS [LONGINUS[2]])

Aureus

71	123·0	Ν ·75	Head of Libertas r., diademed, and wearing earring; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; below, LIBERTAS; behind, M·AQVINVS·LEG· (*Legatus*).	Tripod surmounted by the *cortina* and two laurel-branches; on either side depends a fillet; on l., C·CASSI; on r., ΡR·COS (*Proconsul*). **[Pl. cxi. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
72	118·8	Ν ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend on l., C·CASSI; on r., IMΡ (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxi. 19.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The only issue assigned to this series is that of the aurei of C. Cassius, struck by his legate, M. Aquinus (see above, p. 471, note 1).

[2] The history of Caius Cassius Longinus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, is so well known that it is only necessary to mention here the circumstances which led to the striking of these and the following coins which bear his name and those of his legates, M. Aquinus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, and M. Servilius. Appointed quaestor in B.C. 53, Cassius served with Crassus in the unfortunate expedition against the Parthians, and was a tribune of the people B.C. 49, ranging himself on the side of Pompey, but after Pharsalus he was reconciled to Caesar, and in B.C. 44 was praetor peregrinus, with the promise from Caesar of the province of Syria in the following year. It was at this time that with Brutus he conceived and carried out the assassination of Caesar. Though promised Syria as his province, the Senate at the instigation of Antony gave Cyrene to Cassius, but later confirmed him in the province of Syria, to which he had already proceeded. Here he was opposed by Dolabella, but was successful in capturing Laodiceia and Tarsus. These victories he followed up with the capture of Rhodes, from which island he extracted booty amounting to 8,500 talents (see below, pp. 483, 484). Early in B.C. 42 Cassius met Brutus at Sardes, where both were greeted with the title of *Imperator* (Plutarch, *Brutus*, 34). Soon after they left for Macedonia to take up their position at Philippi, where both perished.

Of Marcus Aquinus, or Aquinius, the legate of Cassius, little appears to be known, but from his coins we learn that his service extended over a period before and after the capture of Rhodes, as on them Cassius is given the titles of *Proconsul* and *Imperator*. It is quite possible that the moneyer is the same person as M. Aquinius, a Pompeian, who took part in the African

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CASSI: LENTVLVS SPINT	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS [LONGINUS]; [PUBLIUS CORNELIUS] LENTULUS SPINTHER[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
73	126·6	*N* ·85	Bust of Libertas r., veiled, wearing diadem, earring and necklace of pearls; before, LEIBERTAS; behind, C·CASSI·IMP (*Imperator*).	One-handled jug (*capis*) and lituus; below, LENTVLVS SPINT [Pl. cxi. 20.]

war against Caesar, but was afterwards pardoned by him (*Bell. Afr.*, 57, 89). He is the only one of the legates who struck coins exclusively for Cassius, and the only member of his gens of whom we possess coins.

The aurei of Aquinus were probably struck from the booty obtained at Rhodes and other cities on which contributions had been laid. The head of Libertas on the obverse symbolizes the freedom which Cassius and Brutus promised to restore to the Roman world, and the reverse type, the tripod, may refer to the sacrifices which were offered to Apollo for the recent victories of Cassius. This type is a common one on coins of Greece and Asia, but Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 343 f.) would connect it specially with the dignity of *quindecimvir sacris faciundis*, with which Cassius had been invested. Though a slight interval may have occurred between the issue of the above aurei on account of the change in the titles given to Cassius, it is clear from the similarity of fabric and style that both were struck at the same place or mint. This may have been at Sardes, where, as we have seen, Brutus and Cassius met after their victories.

No silver coins are known of M. Aquinus.

[1] This series comprises the coins of Cassius and Brutus, struck by their joint legates P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius. They were also probably issued at Sardes, where the legates appear to have met to celebrate the victories of their generals, and to have distributed amongst the soldiery, in the form of money, the booty which had been amassed.

[2] Publius Cornelius P. f. P. n. Lentulus Spinther was the son of Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who was consul B.C. 57, and of whom there are coins struck at the Roman mint in his capacity as quaestor (see vol. i., p. 406). The son was born in B.C. 74, assumed the *toga virilis* in B.C. 57, and in the same year was elected into the college of Augurs. As Faustus Cornelius Sulla was already a member of that college, and as two of the same family could not belong to it at the same time, Lentulus was received by a sham adoption into the Manlia gens. He attached himself to the Pompeian party, but later was pardoned by Julius Caesar and returned to Italy. After the murder of the dictator he was sent by the Senate to Asia as quaestor to C. Trebonius, at whose death he joined Brutus and Cassius, serving with the latter against Rhodes, and with the former in Lycia (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 72, 82). It is uncertain whether Lentulus was slain at Philippi, but he is not mentioned after that time. There are coins which were issued by Lentulus in the names of both his generals. The reverse types of both series record his early appointment to the college of Augurs. This is one of the few instances in which the moneyer used a reverse type which was personal to himself (see above, p. 449). The obverse type of his coins with the name of Cassius and bearing the head of Libertas (not veiled) is so similar to that of the aurei of M. Aquinus, that both issues must have been struck at the same mint, and the dies probably executed by the same engravers. If further proof is needed, it is to be found in the denarius of Type II., where the reverses of the coins of Aquinus and Lentulus are united on one piece. The obverse type of the coins of Lentulus with the name of Brutus relates to the office of pontifex held by the latter.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 84) mentions two hybrids with the obverse of the denarius of Type I. var. One has for reverse type that of the denarius of Octavius with the triumphal arch (see above, p. 14, pl. lix., no. 17); the other is also of Octavius, but with the reverse, the emblems of the pontificate (see above, p. 415, no. 116, pl. cv. no. 14). The former is in his own collection, the latter in that of M. de Belfort.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
74	63·5	AR ·7	Similar; Libertas wears double earring and necklace of pendants.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 1.]**
75	58·0	AR ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type I. var.	
			Aureus	
76	124·3	AV ·85	Head of Libertas r., not veiled, wearing diadem, earring and necklace of pearls; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, LEIBER TAS; behind, C · CASSI · IMP	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 2.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Denarius	
77	62·0	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
78	60·3	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 3.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
			Denarius [1]	
79	60·0	AR ·75	Tripod surmounted by the *cortina* and two laurel-branches; on either side depends a fillet; on l., C · CASSI; on r., IMP (similar to rev. of no. 72).	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This denarius shows a combination of the reverse types of the issues of M. Aquinus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther. It proves beyond question that both were struck at the same mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRVTVS: LENTVLVS SPINT	
			([MARCUS JUNIUS] BRUTUS; [PUBLIUS CORNELIUS] LENTULUS SPINTHER[1])	
			Aureus	
	123·5	*N* ·75	Sacrificial axe (*securis*), simpulum and sacrificial knife (*secespita*); below, BRV TVS	One-handled jug (*capis*) and lituus; below, LENTVLVS SPINT (similar to no. 73).
				[Paris Coll.]
			Denarius	
80	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 5.]**
81	59·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			C. CASSI: M. SERVILIVS	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS [LONGINUS]; MARCUS SERVILIUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
82	124·7	*N* ·8	Head of Libertas r., laureate; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck and over l. shoulder; behind, C·CASSI·IMP (*Imperator*).	A lustre, the branches terminating in flowers (roses); on l., M·SERVILIVS; on r., LEG (*Legatus*). **[Pl. cxii. 6.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)

[1] After the capture of Rhodes Cassius sent Lentulus to assist Brutus in Lycia. He went to Andriaca, the seaport of the Myreans, broke the chain which closed the harbour and ascended to the city of Myra. As the inhabitants obeyed his commands he collected money in the same way as had recently been done at Patara (see above, p. 478), and returned to Brutus (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 72, 82). These coins were struck after Lentulus had rejoined Brutus at Sardes. The obverse type records the membership of Brutus of the college of Pontiffs. There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius and of the obverse of that of Augustus with his portrait and the legend AVGVSTVS DIVI F (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 117, no. 41, note).

[2] Marcus Servilius was tribune of the plebs B.C. 44, and is spoken of by Cicero as *vir*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
83	60·0	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 7.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
84	59·3	Ar ·8	Head of Libertas r., laureate, &c., similar to no. 82; behind, C · CASSEI · IMP	A crab holding an aplustre in its claws; below, a loose regal diadem and a rose; on l., M · SERVI LIVS; on r., LEG **[Pl. cxii. 8.]** (Nott)
			M. SERVILIVS: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS (MARCUS SERVILIUS; QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)	
			Aureus[1]	
85	121·2	N ·8	Head of Libertas, r., laureate; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck and over l. shoulder (similar to no. 82); behind, M · SERVILIVS; before, LEG (*Legatus*).	Military trophy composed of a cuirass, a crested helmet, an oblong shield and two spears; on l., Q · CAEPIO·; on r., BRVTVS · IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxii. 9.]** (Pembroke Coll.)

fortissimus (*ad Fam.*, xii. 7; *Philipp.*, iv. 6). From his coins it appears that he served in the East under Cassius and also under Brutus; with the former in connection with the fleet which captured Rhodes, B.C. 43, and with the latter in Lycia, where he may have commanded a portion of the land forces. The reverse types of the coins bearing the name of his general, Cassius, relate to the great victory over the Rhodian fleet and the subsequent occupation of that island. The aplustre is the common symbol of supremacy at sea. In this instance the branches are floreate, probably a reference to Rhodes, the emblem of that island being a rose. The reverse type of the denarius of Type II. is one of the most interesting of the Roman republican series, and is full of incident. The crab is the symbol of Cos, and is a well-known coin-type of that island. It was within the territorial waters of Cos that the Roman and Rhodian fleets met, and the crab is in consequence represented as holding within its grasp the fate of the contending parties and the right of granting victory. The rose was, as mentioned, the emblem of Rhodes, and is also a frequent coin-type of the island. The loose diadem recalls the circumstance that when Cassius after his victory entered the city of Rhodes, the terror-stricken inhabitants saluted him with the title of king and lord; but he contemptuously answered that he was neither their king nor their lord, but was the chastiser and destroyer of one who would have been both (Plutarch, *Brutus*, 30). Cassius forbad his soldiery to plunder the city in order that he might secure the booty for himself. He took the value of 8000 talents from the temples and the public treasury, and in addition laid a contribution of 500 talents on the inhabitants (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 73; Plutarch, *Brutus*, 32).

As Servilius struck coins for Brutus as well as for Cassius, and as they resemble in style those of Lentulus, it is probable that they were minted at Sardes at the time of the meeting of the two generals (see above, p. 481).

[1] This aureus was struck by M. Servilius to commemorate his service under Brutus in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MVRCVS	
			([LUCIUS STATIUS] MURCUS[1])	
			Denarius	
86	52·4	AR ·8	Head of Neptune r.; behind, trident.	MVRCVS IMP (*Imperator*) in the exergue. A military trophy, before which on the r. stands a male figure (Murcus) holding a short sword in his l. hand, and with r. raising a kneeling female figure (Asia). **[Pl. cxii. 10.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)

Lycia, where he held a military, not a naval command. He may have been present at the taking of Xanthus and Patara (see above, p. 478). Brutus is given his name of adoption, not his birth-name, as on previous pieces ascribed to Greece (see above, p. 477).

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 119, no. 48) describes a denarius of the type of the aureus as being in the Sandes collection, Dublin. This coin is now in the Berlin cabinet (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 169). Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) mentions a hybrid in silver consisting of the obverse of the above aureus and of the reverse of the denarius of C. Numonius Vaala, with the warrior attacking a *vallum* (see vol. i., p. 571, no. 4216). It was formerly in the Bignami collection, but it is now in the Capitoline Museum.

[1] Lucius Statius Murcus was legate to Julius Caesar, B.C. 48, and one of three commissioners appointed to treat with the Pompeians at Oricum (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 15). In B.C. 45—44 he was made praetor, and after the expiration of his year of office he went to Syria with the title of proconsul as successor to Sextus Julius Caesar, who at the instigation of Caecilius Bassus had been murdered by his own soldiers. Murcus besieged Bassus in Apameia, and compelled him to surrender. On the arrival of Cassius he handed over his legions to him and was appointed *praefectus classis*, having previously received the title of *Imperator*. He defeated Dolabella and the Rhodians, blockaded Laodiceia, and then cruised in the Ionian sea in order to intercept the fleets of Antony and Octavius. After the battles of Philippi, Murcus took his fleet over to Sextus Pompey in Sicily, who treacherously caused him to be put to death (Vell. Paterc., ii. 69, 72, 77; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 77, *pass.*; Dion Cassius, xlvii. 27, *pass.*).

The denarius of Murcus, which is of rather barbarous fabric, was probably struck by him in Asia before the battles of Philippi, though no mention is made either of Cassius or Brutus, as was the case with the other legates, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius. The head of Neptune on the obverse is an allusion to his rank of *praefectus classis*; whilst the reverse, which shows the submission of Asia, may have special reference to the capture of Apameia and the surrender of Bassus, and the trophy on it to his victory over Dolabella (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 466).

Babelon (*op. cit.*, p. 467) describes a small copper coin which is in the Paris cabinet, and which has on the obverse the head of Vulcan wearing a conical cap, and on the reverse Victory in a quadriga and the legend STATI TREBO. This piece is of local issue in Italy or Sicily, and does not belong to the Roman series proper. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 78) illustrates a quadrans formerly in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, of the usual type: *obv.* head of young Hercules and *rev.* prow, above which is the legend [M]VRCV (=MVR CVS) and below, ROMA. If correctly identified this quadrans was struck by a member of the Statia gens, and would be of the end of the second or beginning of the first cent. B.C. It weighs 38 grs.

PERIOD V.[1]

Circ. B.C. 42—31; A.U.C. 712—723

Coinages of Mark Antony as Triumvir, &c.

No	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 42; A.U.C. 712	
			M . ANTONIVS	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS [2])	
			Denarius [3]	
			SERIES I.	
87	60·3	Æ ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; behind, lituus.	Head of Sol r., radiate; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).
88	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 11.]**

[1] To this period are assigned all the Roman coins of Antony and others which were struck in the East between the battles of Philippi and that of Actium. The series is continuous, but is somewhat varied in its composition. Some of the coins were struck by Antony in his own name only, or in those of his brother Lucius, of Octavius, of Octavia his wife, of his son Marcus, and of Cleopatra of Egypt. Others, the more numerous, were issued in his name, but by his legates, quaestors, proquaestors, *praefecti classis*, &c. A third series, comprising only a small section, consists of extraordinary issues, the more important of which were those of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who struck coins on two occasions, first as commander of the fleet of Brutus, and secondly as the legate of Antony (see below, pp. 487-8, 494-5), and of Quintus Labienus, as general of part of the Parthian forces (see below, p. 500). These coins are of all three metals, and comprise in gold the aureus, in silver the denarius and quinarius, and in bronze or copper the sestertius to the sextans. The bronze pieces are mostly of a very special character, and were mainly issued by the *praefecti classis* (see below, pp. 510 f.).

[2] When the triumvirs had secured their power at Rome their first task was to restore unity to the empire. Brutus and Cassius were in possession of Macedonia and Syria, and Sextus Pompey threatened the West from Sicily. The triumvirs first directed their attention to the East, and the conduct of the war was committed by the Senate to Antony and Octavius, but chiefly to the former, who throughout showed conspicuous valour and great military talents. After the battles of Philippi an agreement was entered into between Antony and Octavius, by the terms of which Antony undertook the administration of the Eastern provinces, whilst Octavius returned to Italy to superintend those of the West. This agreement was confirmed two years later by a more definite division of the empire. An imaginary line was to be drawn through Scodra on the Illyrian coast, and all west of that line was to be under the care of Octavius, except Africa, which had already been assigned to Lepidus, and all east of it up to the Euphrates was to go to Antony. From this time, with the exception of three visits to Italy, two being of very short duration, Antony remained in the East, and the coinage throughout shows the supreme authority with which he exercised his control over his allotted provinces. His portrait is the prevailing obverse type on his coins, whether struck by himself or under his delegated authority by his quaestors, proquaestors and others. In this respect his money is a counterpart of that of Octavius in the West.

[3] These denarii, which are placed at the head of the Eastern coinages of Antony, were probably struck soon after the battles of Philippi. The issue consists of two series, one showing

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Series II.	
89	61·5	*R* ·75	Similar; the head of Antony is small and without beard; behind, above the lituus, IMP (*Imperator*).	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 12.]**
90	55·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
91	60·5	*R* ·75	Similar; head of Antony larger.	Similar; head of Sol larger. **[Pl. cxii. 13.]**
92	57·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 42—41; A.U.C. 712—713

CN. DOMITIVS L. F

(CNAEUS DOMITIUS LUCII FILIUS [AHENOBARBUS [1]])

Aureus

93	126·0	*N* ·8	Head of Cnaeus (?) Domitius Ahenobarbus r., bare; before, AHENOBAR	Front and lateral view of a tetrastyle temple; the upper part dividing the legend NEPT (*Neptuno*); at sides and below, CN·DOMITIVS·L·F·IMP (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxii. 14.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

Antony wearing a beard and without the title *Imperator*, the other beardless and with that title. The head with the beard appears to be copied from the denarius struck in Rome in B.C. 44 (see vol. i., p. 550, no. 4178, pl. liv. no. 23), and the beardless one from the Gaulish coins (see above, p. 397, nos. 53, 54, pl. ciii. no. 16). The two series show such variations in fabric and style that they must have been of different localities, but both probably situated in Greece. Subsequent to this year Antony is given quite another portrait (see below, p. 490, note), which is practically continued throughout his coinage. This would serve as a reason for assigning the above denarii to an early date. The reverse type is a general reference to the Eastern provinces, more especially to Asia, which were under the personal rule of Antony. His first task after the battles of Philippi was to proceed to Asia to crush the republican party and to collect money sufficient for the payment of the promised rewards to his veterans. It is on the evidence of these coins that we have associated the denarius of Antony struck in Gaul with the reverse type, a temple and head of Sol (see above, p. 398, no. 60), with the same circumstance.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 168, no. 30) describes an aureus in the Vienna collection of the same type as the denarius with the bearded head of Antony and without the title *Imperator*. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 29) says of this coin that it is well preserved and weighs 7·20 grammes (= 111·2 grs.), which is somewhat light. He, however, doubts its genuineness, and considers it to be a *cast* much tooled. An illustration is supplied by Bahrfeldt of the piece which seems to endorse his opinion.

[1] Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus was the son of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was consul B.C. 54. Like his father, Cnaeus belonged to the Pompeian party, and was present at

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius[1]	
94	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus r., bare, with beard; before, AHENO BAR	Prow r., on which is placed a military trophy; at sides and below, CN · DOMI TIVS · IMP (Blacas Coll.)
95	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxii. 15.]
96	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
97	46·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

the battle of Pharsalus, but returning to Italy in B.C. 46 he was pardoned by Caesar. It is somewhat uncertain whether he took any part in the murder of Caesar, but he followed Brutus to Macedonia after Caesar's death and was included amongst those condemned under the *lex Pedia* (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 55). In B.C. 42 he was placed by Brutus in command of a fleet of fifty ships to operate in the Ionian sea, and having united his fleet with that of L. Statius Murcus (see above, p. 485) he completely defeated Cn. Domitius Calvinus (see above, p. 373), on the day of the first battle of Philippi, as the latter attempted to sail out of Brundusium with the troops of Octavius. For this victory he was saluted *Imperator* (Appian, *op. cit.*, iv. 86, 100, 108, 115 f.). After the battles of Philippi Ahenobarbus acted independently of Sextus Pompey, and with a fleet of seventy ships and two legions plundered the coasts of the Ionian sea and attacked the fleet of Octavius near Brundusium, which he besieged (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 7; Appian, *op. cit.*, v. 26, 61). In B.C. 40 he was reconciled to Antony, who invested him with the governorship of Bithynia, where he remained for some years. Later he accompanied Antony in the campaign against the Parthians, B.C. 36 (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 40). He was consul B.C. 32, and on the rupture between Antony and Octavius he fled to Ephesus to join Antony; being, however, disgusted with his conduct with Cleopatra he deserted to Octavius (Suetonius, *Nero*, 3). He died before the battle of Actium.

The coins of Ahenobarbus are of two periods; those struck in B.C. 42—41, when he was ravaging the coasts of Ionia with his fleet, and those issued in B.C. 40, on his reconciliation with Antony, when he was invested with the governorship of Bithynia (see below, p. 494).

The reverse types of his coins assigned to B.C. 42—41 relate to his victory over Cn. Domitius Calvinus at Brundusium. The temple of Neptune on the reverse of the aureus is probably that which Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxvi. 26) relates was built in the circus of Flaminius by a certain Cn. Domitius, and in which was preserved a group of statues representing Neptune, Thetis, Achilles and others, a much esteemed work of Scopas—*in maxima dignatione delubro Cn. Domitii in circo Flaminio Neptunus ipse et Thetis atque Achilles, Nereides supra delphinos et cete aut hippocampos sedentes.* A reference to this temple also occurs in a later inscription of the Empire, *Aedis Neptuni quae est in circo Flaminio* (*C.I.L.*, vol. vi. 8423). It is not certain by whom this temple was erected, but it may have been by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was consul B.C. 192, and who two years later was legate to the consul L. Scipio in the war against Antiochus the Great. This Ahenobarbus had already founded a temple to Faunus in the island of the Tiber, which he dedicated during his praetorship in B.C. 194 (Livy, xxxiii. 42; xxxiv. 42, 43, 53). It is not impossible that this act of devotion to the gods by erecting a temple to Neptune was performed by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus after the war with Antiochus, when he may have brought back with him to Rome the group of figures by Scopas to which Pliny refers. The head on the obverse is therefore probably that of the founder of the temple, and not of the *praefectus classis* of Brutus as Babelon (vol. i., p. 466) and von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1891, p. 203) suggest. Judging from the analogy of the silver coins the name on the obverse is also not that of the moneyer, but was intended to be applied to the portrait.

[1] The bearded head on the obverse of these denarii is of Lucius Domitius, to whom the Dioscuri announced the victory of the Romans over the Latins at Lake Regillus. To confirm the truth of what they said they stroked his black hair and beard, which immediately became the colour of brass (Suetonius, *Nero*, 1). From this circumstance the Domitia gens assumed the cognomen *Ahenobarbus*. The reverse type, like that of the aureus, relates to the victory over Cn. Domitius Calvinus at Brundusium, the trophy no doubt specially referring to the troops which were being conducted to Greece for the struggle against Brutus and Cassius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 41; A.U.C. 713[1]	
			M. ANT: M. BARBAT: CAESAR	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS BARBATIUS [PHILIPPUS]; [CAIUS] CAESAR)	
			Aureus	
98	124·0	*N* ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M · ANT · IMP · AVG · III · VIR · R · P · C · M · BARBAT · Q · P (*Marcus Antonius, imperator, augur, triumvir reipublicae constituendae; Marcus Barbatius, quaestor [pro] praetore*).	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR · IMP · PONT · III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Caesar, imperator, pontifex, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).
99	123·4	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxii. 16.]

[1] There are three issues which may be classed to this year. These are of Marcus Barbatius Philippus, Marcus Cocceius Nerva, and Lucius Gellius Publicola, who held the offices of *pro-quaestor* or *quaestor pro praetore* under Mark Antony. The date of the issues of Barbatius and Nerva is certain, as they both record the consulship of Lucius Antonius, the brother of Mark Antony, which was in B.C. 41. No coins of Gellius with the name and portrait of Lucius Antonius are at present known, but like Barbatius and Nerva he issued a series with those of Mark Antony and Octavius. As all the coins are of the same fabric and style, and also similar in many other respects, they must be classed not only to the same year, but also to the same place of mintage.

Little is known of the personal history of these moneyers, but as each one unites on his coinage the portraits of Mark Antony and Octavius, their issues must have happened before the autumn of B.C. 41, when the war of Perusia broke out, which lasted till March of the following year (see above, pp. 400 f.). This conflict occasioned a rupture between Antony and Octavius, which continued till the triumvirs met at Brundusium in the summer of B.C. 40, when the third division of the empire was arranged. If these coins were struck during the consulship of Lucius Antonius, their issue must have occurred before the siege of Perusia.

Let us see what Antony was doing during the interval between the battles of Philippi and the siege of Perusia. After the deaths of Brutus and Cassius, Antony crossed over into Asia to crush the fragments of the republican party still in arms. Returning for a short time to Greece, he ingratiated himself with the people by his mild administration and general complacency, but he soon went back to Asia and proceeded to Ephesus, where he gave himself up to luxury and fell into every kind of dissipation, allowing himself to be hailed by the name of Bacchus. To pay for these extravagances he enriched himself with the wealth of the country, and raised a contribution of 200,000 talents (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 24; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 4-6; Dion Cassius, xlviii., 24). It was probably at this time that these coins of Barbatius, Nerva, and Gellius were struck, and we would assign their place of mintage to Ephesus. This city in the later days of the Republic and in the early Empire was the capital of the Province of Asia, and it was used by Antony as his head-quarters. It was there that, *circ.* B.C. 41, Antony would appear to have established a mint, which from the similarity of style and fabric of later issues, and also on account of the portrait of Antony, was in constant operation at least till the time of the battle of Actium. Babelon (vol. i., p. 176) and Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 345) were of opinion that these three moneyers were quaestors or proquaestors of the army of Lucius Antonius, and that their coins were struck after the capitulation of Perusia, when a reconciliation was effected between Mark Antony and Octavius. This date, however, would not correspond with the consulship of Lucius Antonius, and moreover, as already mentioned, the reconciliation of the triumvirs did not come about till they met at Brundusium later in the summer of B.C. 40. Subsequently Babelon (vol. i., pp. 256, 537) attributed the coins of Barbatius and Gellius to the East, assigning them to B.C. 41. He has also interpreted the legends Q . P . and PROQ . P . as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
100	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
101	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; head of Antony smaller.	Similar. **[Pl. cxii. 18.]** (Blacas Coll.)
102	53·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
103	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar; no stops between words of legend except M·ANT	Similar; head of Octavius without beard. **[Pl. cxii. 19.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
104	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; usual stops between words of legend, but reading BARRAT for BAR BAT	Similar; head of Octavius with beard. **[Pl. cxii. 20.]**
105	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar; rude head; legend blundered, ꟽ M ANT IMP AVG III VIR R P C M BAPVAIOA	Similar; rude head without beard; legend blundered, ƆAESAR IMIPPOMT III AIIRRTƆ **[Pl. cxiii. 1.]**

quaestor provincialis or *proquaestor provincialis*, but no such title appears ever to have been held by the quaestors under the Republic or the Empire (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. iii., p. 2). In an inscription lately found at Karbous (Tunis) the name of D. Laelius occurs with the title of Q . PRO . PR . i.e., *quaestor pro praetore* (*Comptes rendus, Acad. des Inscr. et Belles-Lettres*, 1908, pp. 120-125).

Marcus Barbatius Philippus was a friend of Julius Caesar. In B.C. 41, during the consulship of Lucius Antonius, he was *quaestor pro praetore* to Mark Antony in the East. He appears to have had some dispute with his chief, for on returning to Italy he misrepresented the views of Antony with regard to Octavius, and so drew off many of those who were assisting Lucius Antonius (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 31). Ulpian (*Digest.* i., 14, 3) states that Barbatius was a runaway slave who ingratiated himself with Antony, and through him obtained the praetorship —*Barbarius* (sic) *Philippus, cum servus fugitivus esset, Romae praeturam petiit et praetor designatus est.* These particulars of Barbatius confirm the attribution of his coins to a period before the siege of Perusia and not after. They are of gold and silver, and of two issues; one with the heads of Mark Antony and Octavius, the other with those of Mark Antony and his brother Lucius, as consul.

The portrait of Antony is characteristic of his Eastern coinage (see above, p. 451). It shows very little variation throughout the series. It is large and nearly fills the field of the coin, and in this respect is very different from that found on the money which he struck during the two previous years in Gaul. It is by means of this portrait that many of the Eastern issues can be separated from those struck in Gaul. The head of Octavius is also very unlike that met with on his own Gaulish pieces. It is less true to life and not so carefully modelled.

A specimen of the aureus formerly in the Montagu collection (*Sale Catalogue*, no. 61, pl. ii.) reads on the obverse, M . ANT . IMP . AVG . III . VIR . R . P . C . M . R . AR'R . AT . Q . P. The coin is above suspicion as to its antiquity, and may therefore be classed with the denarius (no. 105), which is also of barbarous work. These barbarous pieces may not have been struck officially.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ANT : M . BARBAT : L . ANTONIVS (MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS BARBATIUS [PHILIPPUS]; LUCIUS ANTONIUS[1]) **Denarius**	
	63·8	*AR* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare; around, M · ANT · IMP · AVG · IIIVIR · R · P · C · M · BARBAT · Q · P (see no. 98).	Head of Lucius Antonius r., bare; around, L · ANTO NIVS COS (*Consul*).

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 175, no. 49.]

M . ANT : M . NERVA : CAESAR
(MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS [COCCEIUS] NERVA[2]; [CAIUS] CAESAR)
Denarius

	43·3	*AR* ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M · ANT · [IMP · AVG · III · VI]R · R · P · C · M · NERVA · PROQ · P (*Marcus Antonius, imperator, augur, triumvir reipublicae constituendae; Marcus Nerva, proquaestor [pro] praetore*).	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; behind, lituus; around, CAESAR · IMP : PONT · III · VIR [R · P · C] (similar to no. 98).

[*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 156, pl. iii., no. 1.]

---

[1] Lucius Antonius, of whom coins have already been described (see above, pp. 400 f.), was the youngest brother of Mark Antony the triumvir. He was quaestor in Asia B.C. 50—49, and tribune B.C. 44, when after the death of Caesar he introduced an agrarian law with the view to conciliate the people and Caesar's veteran troops. He was present at the siege of Mutina and accompanied his brother to Gaul. He obtained the consulship in B.C. 41, and his quarrel with Octavius brought about the war of Perusia. After the surrender of Perusia his life was spared by Octavius, who appointed him to the command of Iberia, from which time we hear no more of him. The above denarius was struck during his consulship and before the investment of Perusia.

Riccio (*Catalogo*, pl. i., no. 8) figures an aureus of this type. It was not described in the *Sale Catalogue* of his collection (Paris, 1868). It is, however, quite possible that as Marcus Cocceius Nerva struck aurei with portraits of Mark Antony and his brother Lucius, Barbatius did so also, but no specimen is at present known.

[2] Marcus Cocceius Nerva was consul B.C. 36 with L. Gellius Publicola (see below, p. 493).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M.ANT: M.NERVA: L.ANTONIVS	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS [COCCEIUS] NERVA; LUCIUS ANTONIUS)	
			Aureus [1]	
106	124·1	AV ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare; around, M·ANT·IMP AVG IIIVIR·R·P C M NERVA PROQ·P (see p. 491).	Head of Lucius Antonius [2] r., bare; around, L·ANTONIVS COS (see p. 491). **[Pl. cxiii. 2]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius [3]	
107	62·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxiii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
108	58·5	AR ·8	Similar; behind head of Antony, one-handled jug (*capis*); legend, M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M NERVA·PRO·Q·P·	Similar. **[Pl. cxiii. 4.]** (de Salis Coll.)

All we know of his previous history is that he was a *proquaestor pro praetore* under Mark Antony in the East, when he struck the coins bearing his name. At the Saecular games held in B.C. 17 he was a *XVvir sacris faciundis* (*C.I.L.*, vi. 32323, 151, *Acta lud. saec.*), and he was the father of M. Cocceius M. f. Nerva, who was consul suffectus before A.D. 24 with C. Vibius Rufinus (Klebs, *Prosopogr.*, i. 428, no. 972). Like Barbatius, Nerva struck two series of coins, one with the heads of Mark Antony and Octavius, the other with those of Mark Antony and his brother Lucius. Babelon (vol. i., p. 366) says that the first series was struck during the siege of Perusia, the second on the reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, but it has been shown that if these coins are to be given to the East their issue must have occurred before the siege of Perusia (see above, p. 489). The lituus behind the head of Octavius relates to his membership of the college of Augurs. The illustration is from the specimen in the possession of Comm. Fr. Gnecchi.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 15, pl. i., no. 13) mentions and figures a plated denarius of this type in the Capitoline Museum without the lituus behind the head of Octavius. It came from the Borghesi and Bignami collections.

[1] There is an example of this aureus in the Naples collection (Fiorelli, *Cat. Mus. Naz. di Nap.*, vol. ii., *Mon. rom.*, p. 56, no. 3167). It weighs 113·4 grs. This and the Museum specimen appear to be the only examples known.

[2] The portrait of Lucius Antonius differs considerably from that of his brother. The head is small and narrow, the hair not so thick with signs of baldness, and the nose more aquiline.

[3] A variety of this denarius in the Capitoline Museum from the Bignami collection reads AVG. VIR. for AVG. III. VIR. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 33).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M.ANT: L.GELL: CAESAR	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; LUCIUS GELLIUS [PUBLICOLA[1]]; [CAIUS] CAESAR)	
			Aureus	
	124·5	*N* ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*); around, M·ANT· IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·L·GELL·Q·P· (*Marcus Antonius, imperator, augur, triumvir reipublicae constituendae; Lucius Gellius, quaestor [pro] praetore*).	Head of Octavius r., bare, without beard; behind, lituus; around, CAESAR· IMP·PONT·III·VIR· R·P·C. (see p. 491).

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 177, no. 53.]

Denarius

109	55·7	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxiii. 5.]** (de Salis Coll.)
110	55·4	*R* ·8	Similar; head of Antony larger.	Similar; head of Octavius larger. (Blacas Coll.)

---

[1] Lucius Gellius Publicola was the son of the consul of the same name in B.C. 72. He was accused of incest with his step-mother and of conspiracy against his father's life. After the death of Caesar, Gellius espoused the cause of the republican party and went with Brutus to Asia. He conspired against the lives of both Brutus and Cassius, and being pardoned through the intercession of his mother, Polla, showed so little gratitude for that act of clemency that he deserted to Antony and Octavius, and was appointed by the former a *quaestor pro praetore*. He was further rewarded by Antony with the consulship in B.C. 36, having as his colleague M. Cocceius Nerva, who was acting in B.C. 41 as *proquaestor pro praetore* (see above). He commanded the right wing of Antony's fleet at the battle of Actium, and as no further mention is made of him after that date he was probably killed in the action (Dion Cassius, xlvii. 24, xlix. 24; Plutarch, *Antonius*, 65, 66; Vell. Paterc., ii. 85).

His coins in gold and silver are so precisely similar in type and fabric to those of M.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 40; A.U.C. 714[1]	
			ANT: CN . DOMIT . AHENOBARBVS	
			([MARCUS] ANTONIUS; CNAEUS DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS[2])	
			Aureus	
111	124·6	*N* ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, lituus; around, ANT · IMP · III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Antonius, imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Prow r.; above, star of sixteen rays; around, CN · DOMIT · AHENOBAR BVS IMP · (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxiii. 6.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)

Barbatius and M. Nerva, that they must have been struck at the same mint and under the same circumstances. Of Gellius, however, no coins are known with the portrait of Lucius Antonius, but it is quite possible that these also were struck by him.

[1] There are three series of coins which may be attributed to this year. That which was issued by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus relating to his reconciliation with Mark Antony, that of Antony himself recording his victories in the East and the consequent restoration of commerce with the West, and that of L. Munatius Plancus commemorating his appointment as proconsul of Asia.

[2] We have already described the gold and silver coins of Ahenobarbus commemorating his signal victory over the fleet of Octavius at Brundusium, B.C. 42 (see above, pp. 487-8). Those which are now described relate to his reconciliation with Antony, B.C. 40. Though we have already given some account of the history of Ahenobarbus, a few details of the remarkable circumstances which led up to the issue of these coins may be added. There appears to be no record of the life of Ahenobarbus during the year which followed his return to the Ionian sea, but in B.C. 40 an amicable understanding having first been arranged with Asinius Pollio, a reconciliation was brought about with Antony, the fleets of the two commanders meeting in the Adriatic. This meeting is somewhat dramatically described by Appian (*Bell. civ.*, v. 55, 56). When Antony saw the fleet of Ahenobarbus approaching he advanced with five of his largest ships to meet him, at the same time ordering the rest of his fleet to follow at a certain distance. His general, L. Munatius Plancus, fearing treachery on the part of Ahenobarbus, tried to dissuade Antony, but he replied that "he would rather die by a breach of the treaty than be saved by an appearance of cowardice." When the ships of the chiefs were alongside of each other the army of Ahenobarbus saluted Antony as imperator, and the two commanders exchanged greetings. Antony received Ahenobarbus on his own ship and sailed to Paloeis, where Ahenobarbus had his infantry, and there he yielded his tent to Antony. Shortly afterwards the two fleets proceeded to Brundusium, but the citizens, who had not forgotten that Ahenobarbus had on a previous occasion attacked their city, closed their gates against him, and Octavius declining to accept his friendship, Antony, in order that nothing should interfere with the impending reconciliation with Octavius, thereupon appointed Ahenobarbus governor of Bithynia, to which province he at once departed (Appian, *op. cit.*, v. 61, 63).

These gold and silver coins which bear the name and portrait of Antony were struck immediately after the reconciliation between him and Ahenobarbus, and when the latter was still in command of his own fleet. A few weeks elapsed before the departure of the fleets to Italy, and it was during this short interval that the coins were issued. As they are precisely similar in fabric and style and in the portrait of Antony to coins assigned to the previous year, it may be suggested that their place of mintage was also Ephesus. It is quite possible that Ahenobarbus returned to Ionia for a short time to take in provisions before his departure for the West, and that the coins were struck on that occasion. Babelon (vol. i., p. 178) has suggested that Ahenobarbus issued these coins after his arrival in Bithynia, but that would not quite account for the reverse type of a prow, unless it was only commemorative. Vaillant (*Num. imp. praestant.*, p. 11) thought that the star above the prow denoted the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
112	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; countermarked on neck of Antony with circle.	Similar; star of fourteen rays. **[Pl. cxiii. 7.]** (Nott)
113	56·4	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; star of seven rays. **[Pl. cxiii. 8.]**
			M . ANT	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			Denarius[1]	
114	58·0	Æ ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, lituus.	A winged caduceus between two cornucopiae bound with fillets, all supported on a globe; above, M · ANT · IMP · (*Imperator*); below, III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxiii. 9.]** (Bank of England Coll.)
115	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; countermarked on face with crescent.	Similar; legend reading M · ANT · for M · ANT · **[Pl. cxiii. 10.]** (Nott)

name of the admiral's ship in the fleet of Ahenobarbus, and Havercamp that it signified that these coins were struck at Rhodes, where a special cult of the sun-god was practised. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 50-54) has offered a third suggestion, seeing in the star the *Sidus Julium*, which was placed above the prow of the ship of Ahenobarbus to show that he had abandoned the cause of the Pompeians for that of the triumvirs. None of these suggestions is quite satisfactory.

[1] We have no direct evidence for fixing the date of these denarii, except the general interpretation of the reverse type and the style and portrait of Antony on the obverse, which in treatment is very similar to that on the coins of Ahenobarbus and of the preceding year.

The reverse type is emblematic of the state of the Roman world early in B.C. 40. The globe denotes the wide extent of the domination of Rome, and the cornucopiae and caduceus the restoration of commerce and plenty between the East and the West, which was effected by the victories of Antony and by his recent reconciliation with Ahenobarbus and Sextus Pompey. It was also in B.C. 40 that Antony and Octavius made up their differences, but as no mention is made of the latter on the coins they could not well relate to that circumstance. They must therefore have been struck previously.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			M . ANTON : L . PLANCVS	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; LUCIUS [MUNATIUS] PLANCUS[1])	
			Denarius	
116	61·0	Æ ·75	Lituus and one-handled jug (*capis*); around, M · ANTON · IMP · AVG · III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Imperator, augur, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	One-handled jug (*capis*) between winged thunderbolt on l. and winged caduceus on r.; around, L · PLANCVS · PRO · COS (*Proconsul*). **[Pl. cxiii. 11.]** (Nott)

[1] Some particulars of the history of Lucius Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus have already been given (see vol. i., p. 537). He was a *praefectus Urbi* at Rome in B.C. 45 under Julius Caesar, and in that capacity issued gold and bronze coins. The actual date of the coins here described is somewhat uncertain, and their absence from the Arbanats, Carbonara I., Chantenay and Beauvoisin hoards deprives us of any evidence from those sources. They were struck either during Plancus's proconsulship in Asia, B.C. 40, or during his governorship of Syria, B.C. 35. The difficulty in selecting from these two dates is due to the circumstance that it is not recorded when Plancus was saluted *Imperator iterum*. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 83 f.) was disposed to accept the later date, and mentions the circumstance that the thunderbolt is the usual reverse type of the coins of Seleucia in Syria. He was also of opinion that Plancus did not receive his second imperatorship till B.C. 34, when he may have taken part with Antony in the triumph at Alexandria after the campaign against the Armenians. These conclusions, however, do not appear to be substantiated by the coins themselves. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 43) selected the earlier date, and following Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 155) supposed that Plancus received his second imperatorship at the time of the siege of Perusia, B.C. 41, when he achieved the greatest success of all the partisans of Mark Antony by annihilating a whole legion of the army of Octavius, which was on its march to Rome (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 33). The following reasons may be adduced in favour of the earlier date:—i. that the name of Antony, M . ANTON, is given as on other coins assigned to B.C. 40—39; ii. that he is styled IMP only and not IMP . III or TER . as on coins of B.C. 38 and later (see below, pp. 506 f.); iii. that the reverse type, the thunderbolt and caduceus, may refer to the restoration of commerce, as the globe, cornucopiae and caduceus on the coins of Antony just described; iv. that the types of the gold and silver pieces are the same as of other issues of this period (see below); v. that there is greater similarity of fabric to the earlier contemporary pieces of Antony than to those of the later date; and vi. that the coins with PRO . COS and those with IMP . ITER are of precisely the same fabric and must all have been issued at the same time.

Vaillant (*loc. cit.*) has explained the type of the thunderbolt and caduceus as relating to the power of the triumvirs and the harmony which existed between them. These symbols have probably a much more general and wider significance, as in the case of the coins of Antony given to the same year, and they may refer generally to the extended domination of Rome and to the revival of commerce. The one-handled jug is similar to that figured on coins of L. Plancus struck at Rome in B.C. 45, and is a record of his membership of the college of Epulones (*C.I.L.*, x. 6087). The obverse type is adapted from earlier coins of Antony issued in Gaul (see above, pp. 392 f.), and refers to his offices of augur and pontifex.

Before the theft of 1831 there were in the Paris cabinet two aurei of Plancus of precisely the same types as these denarii, weighing respectively 125·8 grs. and 123·0 grs.; and also a specimen with the legend IMP . ITER . (see no. 118), weighing 125·5 grs. (De la Nauze, *Mém. de l'Acad. roy. des Inscr., &c.*, vol. xxx., 1764, *Le Poids de l'anc. Livre romaine*, p. 382). Mionnet (*de la Rareté et du Prix des Méd. rom.*, vol. i., p. 92) also mentions these aurei and values them at 40 francs each. No other examples appear to be recorded. Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 222, note 1) doubted their existence, as Mionnet had priced them so low. He does not appear to have known of De la Nauze's article.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
117	57·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
118	56·6	*R* ·9	Similar.	Similar; legend, L · PLAN CVS · IMP · ITER (*Imperator iterum*). **[Pl. cxiii. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
119	54·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 40—39; A.U.C. 714—715[1]

M . ANTON : C . CAESAR[2]

(MARCUS ANTONIUS; CAIUS CAESAR)

Aureus

120	116·8	*N* ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M · ANTON · IMP · IIIVIR · R · P · C (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR · IMP · III · VIR · R · P · C · (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxiii. 13.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

[1] The coins which are given to these years are of three series: the first records the reconciliation of Antony and Octavius; the second the marriage of Antony and Octavia; and the third the successes of Quintus Labienus, who commanded the Parthians against the Romans.

[2] After the surrender of Perusia (see above, p. 401) Octavius went to Gaul, but soon after his arrival there he heard that Antony was on his way to Italy. Fearing lest Antony should unite himself with Sextus Pompey, who had already made overtures through Fulvia, Antony's wife, Octavius hurried south, and the two triumvirs met at Brundusium where a conference was held, at which Asinius Pollio represented Antony, Maecenas acted for Octavius, while L. Cocceius Nerva attended as a friend of both. A reconciliation was effected which was confirmed by the betrothal of Antony (Fulvia having just died at Sicyon) to the high-minded Octavia, the sister of Octavius and widow of C. Claudius Marcellus. This reconciliation was followed by a new division of the Empire, under which an imaginary line was to be drawn through Scodra (Scutari) on the Illyrian coast. All west of this line up to the Ocean was to be under the care of Octavius, all east of it up to the Euphrates was to go to Antony. An exception was made in the case of Africa, which had already been allotted to Lepidus. Italy was to remain neutral ground as before. This was practically a confirmation of the agreement entered into between Antony and Octavius in B.C. 42, after Philippi. Antony then went to Rome to celebrate his marriage with Octavia, and also a triumph which he shared with Octavius. He remained in Italy till the following year, but before his departure for Athens with Octavia the triumvirs came to terms with Sextus Pompey, who undertook to cease his piratical descents on Italy and to put an end to the destruction of the Roman grain-ships, in consideration of his receiving the consulate and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, together with the province of Achaia (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. i., p. 2606).

It was probably to commemorate the reconciliation between the triumvirs that the above coins were struck by order of Antony. As some of them may have been issued before his return to Greece in the summer of B.C. 39, they are assigned to B.C. 40—39. The portrait of Antony confirms this attribution, as it is very similar to that on coins of the preceding year, especially as seen on those of Ahenobarbus. These denarii, like those of M. Barbatius (see above, p. 490), are often of somewhat coarse fabric. The star below the head of Antony on some of the denarii is no doubt symbolical of the East.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
121	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; below neck, star.	Similar. **[Pl. cxiii. 14.]**
122	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Bank of England Coll.)
123	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no star below neck, and legend, M·ANTON·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C·AVC (*Augur*).	Similar; head without beard; legend, CAESAR·IMP·PONT. (*Pontifex*) III·VIR·R·P·C **[Pl. cxiii. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)
124	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
125	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar.
126	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading PON· for PONT· **[Pl. cxiii. 16.]** (de Salis Coll.)
127	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; R·C for R·P·C (Nott)
			Quinarius[1]	
128	26·7	Æ ·55	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed; around, III VIR R P C	Two right hands joined holding a caduceus; around, M ANTON·C CAESAR **[Pl. cxiii. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
129	26·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
130	25·5	Æ ·5	Similar; head smaller; legend, III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; legend, M·AN TON C·CAESAR **[Pl. cxiii. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

It was at this time that Octavius struck aurei of similar types in Gaul (see above, p. 408). These coins are of quite different fabric and vary in the portraits of the triumvirs. They furnish a good illustration of Count de Salis's classification.

[1] These quinarii clearly commemorate the reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, and they may even include the treaty of Misenum with Sextus Pompey in the following year. It was hoped that this double alliance would bring concord to the State and restore Roman commerce. On some specimens an ear of corn is shown between the veil and the diadem. This, in Cavedoni's opinion (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 191), recalls the abundance which prevailed at Rome after the treaty of Brundusium. Babelon (vol. i., p. 173) questions this date, as in his opinion

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ANTONIVS (MARCUS ANTONIUS) Aureus [1]	
	123·9	*N* ·9	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M · ANTONIVS IMP · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Female bust r., Octavia, slightly draped; hair collected into a knot behind, from which one long plait is brought and arranged in a loop along the top of the head.

[Berlin Coll.]

the legends do not authorize the conjecture, and he suggests therefore that it would be better to assign the coins to B.C. 43 or to the years which immediately follow, and to class them with the denarii with the same inscriptions. Count de Salis's classification of the previous denarii of Antony and Octavius to the same date gets rid of the objection raised by Babelon.

[1] This unique coin, which is in the Berlin cabinet, having been acquired at the de Quelen sale in 1888 (no. 536), was found with about twenty-five aurei of Augustus at Castagneto, near Volterra in Central Italy, in the spring of 1883 (*Notizie dei Scavi*, 1883, p. 205). It was the earliest gold piece in the hoard, all the aurei of Augustus being of a date later than B.C. 27, and some contemporary with the Christian era. Considerable difference of opinion has been expressed respecting the portrait on the reverse, as to whether it is of Fulvia, the first wife of Antony, or of Octavia his second wife, whom he married in B.C. 40, the death of Fulvia having occurred a few months before (see above, p. 497). It is evident, as the coin shows Antony still in his first imperatorship, that it was struck not later than B.C. 39. This supplies the dates B.C. 43—40 for the attribution of the portrait to Fulvia, and B.C. 40—39 for its identification with Octavia. Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1884, pp. 407 f.) was in favour of the earlier date, and considered the portrait to be of Fulvia, comparing it with those on coins struck at Fulvia (Eumenia) in Phrygia, on which she is represented in the character of Victory (Waddington, *Voy. num. en Asie Min.*, p. 149, pl. xi., no. 5), and in a similar way on coins of Antony struck at Lugdunum (see above, pp. 394-396, of C. Numonius Vaala, and of L. Mussidius Longus (see vol. i., pp. 570, 575). Strongly opposed to this identification was von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, pp. 167 f.), who insisted that the portrait is of Octavia, comparing it with that on the cistophori struck by Antony in B.C. 39 (see below, p. 502). Other arguments were adduced on both sides, which need not be given in detail; but in connection with Babelon's identification there is a difficulty which he himself admits; it is that all the portraits cited by him of Fulvia represent her in the character of Victory (*Mon. rép. rom.*, vol. i., p. 170, no. 33, note), whilst those of Octavia are treated similarly to that on the above piece, though in this instance the hair is less elaborately dressed (see below, pp. 502 f.). We are disposed to accept von Sallet's identification, and would suggest that this coin was struck in Greece or in Asia immediately after the marriage of Antony and Octavia, or early in B.C. 39. The somewhat crude style of the portrait of Octavia may have been due to the circumstance that the die-engravers were supplied with an inaccurate model. This identification appears to be supported by historical evidence as well as numismatic. Fulvia remained in Italy till after the fall of Perusia, and did not join Antony in Athens till the summer of B.C. 40, when he censured her severely for having caused the disturbance between his brother Lucius and Octavius. It is said that she was taken ill through grief at his unkind treatment, and in that state was left at Sicyon, where she soon after died (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 59, 62). This does not, therefore, appear to have been a time when Antony would strike a coin with his own portrait and with that of Fulvia.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. LABIENVS	
			(QUINTUS LABIENUS[1])	
			Aureus	
131	122·3 (*pierced*)	*N* ·75	Head of Labienus r., bare, with beard; around, Q · LABIENVS · PARTHI CVS · IMP (*Imperator*).	A horse standing r., with bridle and saddle, to which a bag (bow-case?) is attached. **[Pl. cxiii. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius	
132	58·3	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxiii. 20.]** (Nott)

[1] Most modern writers say that Labienus was a cognomen of the Atia gens, but there is no authority for this statement in any ancient author (Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. *Attius*, vol. ii., p. 2254). Waddington (*Fastes des Prov. Asiat.*, p. 80) rightly considered it to be a gentilicium, like Vetulenus, Trebellenus, &c. Quintus Labienus was the son of Titus Labienus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 63, commanded for Caesar in Gaul, but later joining the Pompeian party was present at the battles of Pharsalus, Thapsus and Munda, meeting his death in the last. After the murder of Julius Caesar his son Quintus joined Brutus and Cassius in Macedonia, and was sent into Parthia to seek aid from Orodes, but before coming to terms with the Parthian king the news arrived of the battles of Philippi. As Labienus had but little hope of gaining a pardon from Antony he persuaded the Parthians to attack the Roman provinces in Asia, and in company with Pacorus, the son of Orodes, he overran Syria, taking Antioch, and successively Palestine, Phoenicia, Cilicia and Caria, persuading the veterans of Cassius and Brutus, who occupied towns in those districts, to join his ranks. In the following year Labienus found himself opposed by P. Ventidius, the legate of Antony (see above, p. 403), and failing to unite his forces with those of Pacorus, who had experienced a repulse, he fled into Cilicia, where he remained concealed for a time, but was at length apprehended by Demetrius, a freedman of Octavius, and put to death (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 24-26).

The gold and silver coins which bear the name of Labienus were probably struck at Antioch in Syria after he had assumed the titles of *Parthicus* and *Imperator*. This would be either at the end of B.C. 40, or at the beginning of B.C. 39. They were no doubt intended for the use of the Roman legions in his army, the remnant of those who had fought for Brutus and Cassius. The obverse shows the portrait of Labienus himself, who thus followed the example not only of the triumvirs, but also of Brutus, his former general. In connection with his adoption of the titles *Parthicus* and *Imperator* Dion Cassius (xlviii. 26) remarks that Labienus departed from the custom of Roman commanders, who took such titles from the names of the people whom they had conquered, but he on the contrary assumed his from the victorious nation. It was in reference to this title that Hybreas, the defender of Mylasa, sent Labienus the taunting message that he would call himself the *Carian Imperator* (*ἐκείνου γὰρ ἀνειπόντος ἑαυτὸν Παρθικὸν αὐτοκράτορα "οὐκοῦν" ἔφη* [*Ὑβρέας*] *"κἀγὼ λέγω ἐμαυτὸν Καρικὸν αὐτοκράτορα.*"—Strabo, xiv. 2, 24). Labienus, however, adopted the name of *Parthicus* to show that he was an ally of the Parthians. It does not qualify *Imperator*.

The reverse type of the horse is a reference to the light cavalry for which Parthia was so famous, and which had so often proved disastrous to the Roman legions. Justin (xli. 3) relates of the Parthians and their horses—*Equis omni tempore vectantur; illis bella, illis convivia, illis publica ac privata officia obeunt; super illos ire, consistere, mercari, colloqui.* The figure of the horse is skilfully rendered. Its small head, rather thick neck, short legs and long tail were probably true to life. It contrasts very favourably with similar representations on Republican coins, especially on those which were struck about this time in Gaul (see pl. civ., nos. 13, 14; cv., no. 3). It is a living animal, not a mere statue. The object which hangs from the saddle appears rather to be a bow-case than a stirrup.

Only two specimens of the aureus are known: that in the British Museum, which was formerly in the Blacas collection; and that in the Paris cabinet, which was obtained in 1898 (*Rev. Num.*, 1899, p. 177).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L.ATRATINVS: ANTONIVS	
			(LUCIUS [SEMPRONIUS] ATRATINUS[1]; [MARCUS] ANTONIUS)	
			As	
	219·0	Æ 1·9	Head of Janus without beard; between the heads, mark of value, I; below, L·ATRATINVS AVGVR	Prow r.; above, ANTON IVS; below, IMP (*Imperator*).

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 181, no. 65.]

---

[1] Lucius Sempronius Atratinus, who struck this coin, was probably the accuser of M. Caelius, who was defended by Cicero (*pro Cael.*, i. 3, 7). He was elected a member of the college of Augurs in B.C. 40, was appointed consul designate in B.C. 39, but did not enter on that office till B.C. 34, when Antony resigned in his favour. The date of his augurship is ascertainable from an inscription published by Fea (*Framm. di Fasti*, p. 7, no. 10), and it may be concluded that he was appointed consul designate at the time of the treaty of Misenum in July, B.C. 39, when the triumvirs not only nominated the consuls for the following eight years (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 73, says "for four years"), but also those who were to serve that office for portions of the year (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 35). There are two series of coins struck by Atratinus which correspond with these dates. On the first series, which consists of the *as* only, he is styled "Augur," but on the second he is given the additional title of "Consul designatus" (see below, p. 515). The first would therefore have been issued before the treaty of Misenum, the latter after that date. This order is confirmed by the titles given to Antony, who on the above *as* is styled IMP only, whereas on the later pieces he is IMP. TER. COS. DES. ITER. ET TER., showing that they could not have been issued till his third imperatorship, which he probably assumed in B.C. 38 (see below, p. 505). This *as* of Atratinus may therefore be assigned to the second half of the year B.C. 40, or to the first half of B.C. 39. The type also favours the early date, as it is a revival of that which had previously been used for the Roman coinage.

The weight (219·0 grs.) of the specimen illustrated is supplied by Borghesi from the example in his collection (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 417). If the coin is of copper, not bronze, it would give us an as of the semuncial standard. This is of importance when we come to consider the later coins of Atratinus, which are of bronze, and which he struck as one of the *praefecti classis* of Antony (see below, p. 515). Its place of mintage is very uncertain. Count de Salis has assigned it to the East generally, as well as the later coinage of Atratinus. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) suggests that it may have been struck in B.C. 40 or B.C. 39 for public convenience, when the triumvirs were in Rome, and when on account of the great distress caused by the high prices and scarcity of provisions Octavius ran the risk of losing his life at the hands of the populace, and was only saved by the timely intervention of Antony (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 67, 68). At this epoch, however, no copper or bronze money was issued at Rome.

There is a small bronze coin attributed to Laconia, having on the obverse a male head (Mark Antony?) and the name ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟC, and on the reverse an eagle standing r., and in the field, $\overset{\Lambda\ A}{\Phi I\ \Delta I}$ (size ·75 in.) (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Peloponnesus*, p. 128, no. 69). It is possible that L. Atratinus was appointed praetor in Laconia by Antony after his consulate. This coin is assigned to *circ.* B.C. 32.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 39; A.U.C. 715 [1]	
			M. ANTONIVS	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			"Cistophoric Medallions" [2]	
			Type I.	
133	189·0	*Æ* 1·05	Head of Antony r., bound with wreath of ivy; below, lituus; around, M·ANTONIVS·IMP COS·DESIC·ITER ET·TERT (*Imperator, consul designatus iterum et tertio*); the whole within a wreath of ivy-leaves and berries.	The cista mystica surmounted by the draped bust of Octavia in profile r.; her hair is collected into a knot behind, from which one long plait is brought and arranged in a loop along the top of the head (see p. 499); the cista mystica is placed between two interlaced serpents with heads erect; at the sides, III·VIR·R·P·C· (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxiv. 1.]**
134	184·2	*Æ* 1·05	Similar; ANTONIVS for ANTONIVS	Similar. **[Pl. cxiv. 2.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)

[1] It is somewhat difficult at this period (B.C. 39—35) to establish the sequence of the coinages of Antony in the Eastern provinces of the Empire, chiefly owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the precise date of his assuming his second and third imperatorships. There are assigned to this year, B.C. 39, three distinct issues, viz. (i.) that of the cistophoric medallions with the portraits of Antony and Octavia, which record their recent marriage, and also his second and third consular designations; (ii.) that of C. Sosius as quaestor; and (iii.) that of the aureus of Antony, which may record his second imperatorship. The first two were struck during his first imperatorship.

[2] The cistophorus, which was so named from its type, the sacred Bacchic chest or cista, made its first appearance in western Asia Minor about the end of the 3rd cent. B.C. It had its origin at Ephesus, and its issue rapidly extended throughout Mysia, Lydia, Ionia and Phrygia, in which districts it became the chief medium of exchange in silver (Imhoof, *die Münz. der Dyn. v. Pergamon*, pp. 30 f.; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 461; Babelon, *Traité*, vol. i., pp. 511-513). The two cities which preserved the issue of these pieces the longest were Ephesus and Pergamum. Of the former place there is an almost unbroken series struck under Roman influence from *circ.* B.C. 134—48, but at Pergamum their coinage appears to have been somewhat intermittent, to be revived under the Roman proconsuls *circ.* B.C. 57. Of these cities there do not seem to exist any pieces between B.C. 48 and B.C. 39, when they were resumed

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
135	169·9	Æ 1·1	Heads of Antony and Octavia conjoined r.; he wears wreath of ivy; around, M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER ET·TERT· (see no. 133); the whole within border of dots.	The cista mystica surmounted by draped figure of Bacchus, standing l., holding two-handled cup in r. hand and leaning with l. on thyrsus; the cista mystica is placed between two interlaced serpents with heads erect; at the sides, III·VIR· R·P·C. **[Pl. cxiv. 3.]**
136	170·5	Æ 1·0	Similar, ANTONIVS for ANTONIVS	Similar.
137	166·5	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; Bacchus holds two-handled vase. **[Pl. cxiv. 4.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)

by Antony. Besides the cistophorus there were also the half and quarter-cistophorus, which vary in type, and which belong to an earlier date. The full weight of the cistophorus was from 197—192 grs., and its current value represented either a didrachm of the Aeginetic standard, four Rhodian or three Asiatic drachms, or three Roman denarii.

The pieces described above were struck to commemorate the marriage of Antony and Octavia, which took place after the treaty of Brundusium in B.C. 40. The legend on the obverse seems to supply us with their almost precise date of issue. It was probably in the winter of B.C. 39—38 that Antony assumed his second imperatorship (see below, p. 505), and it was in the summer of B.C. 39 that at the treaty of Misenum between Antony, Octavius and Sextus Pompey an arrangement was entered into for the designation of the consuls and other officers of the State for the next four or eight years (see above, p. 501). As Antony was nominated for the years B.C. 38 and B.C. 34 he assumed the titles of *consul designatus iterum et tertio*. He did not, however, take up the consulship in B.C. 38, so he preserved this title till B.C. 34, when for a short time he held his second consulship. As Antony is styled IMP only on these cistophori we may presume that they were issued some time during the summer of B.C. 39.

These coins of Mark Antony preserve their cistophoric character, which, however, disappears on their re-issue a few years later by Octavius. The portrait of Octavia on the reverse of Type I. and on the obverse of Type II. is very similar to that on the aureus described above (see p. 499). The features are similar and the arrangement of the hair is identical. The reverse design of Type II. is specially Dionysiac. Bacchus was the god whom Antony affected to imitate, and when he returned to Athens from Italy in B.C. 39 he assumed the name of the "New Dionysus, and ordered that he should be so addressed" (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 39). Plutarch (*Antonius*, 75) also relates that during the night previous to Antony's death the god deserted the city of Alexandria amidst a great sound of music and went over to the enemy's camp.

It has been mentioned that the two cities which preserved the issue of the cistophori the latest were Pergamum and Ephesus. It is to these mints that we would assign these coins of Antony. Those of Type I., in their high relief and somewhat better execution, closely resemble similar pieces of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio struck at Pergamum B.C. 49—48 (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Mysia*, pl. xxvi., no. 6); and those of Type II., with their flat fabric of reverse, are like other cistophori of Ephesus of the praetor, C. Fannius, B.C. 48 (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Ionia*, pl. xii., no. 11). We are able, therefore, from the legends to fix the approximate date of issue of these cistophori, and from their fabric their places of mintage.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C. SOSIVS	
			(CAIUS SOSIUS [1])	
			As ?	
138	103·3 (*pierced*)	Æ ·9	Head of Antony r., bare; behind neck, IMP · (*Imperator*).	Eagle with closed wings, standing r. on thunderbolt; behind, C · SOSIVS · Q · (*Quaestor*); before, caduceus and ZA (Ζάκυνθος). **[Pl. cxiv. 5.]**
139	98·8	Æ ·85	Similar; countermark behind head, a star-shaped ornament ✵	Similar.
140	95·0	Æ ·9	Similar; same countermark.	Similar.

[1] C. Sosius C. f. T. n. appears to have been the first member of his family of any repute. The earliest mention of him is as quaestor to Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, consul B.C. 66. He was praetor B.C. 49, and on the breaking out of the Civil war belonged to the Pompeian party. He, however, openly united himself with Caesar (Cicero, *ad Att.*, viii. 6; ix. 1), at whose death he joined Antony. Having accompanied Antony to the East he was appointed quaestor, and in B.C. 38 made governor of Syria and Cilicia in the place of P. Ventidius. During the dissensions amongst the Jews he supported Herod against Antigonus, the representative of the Asmonean line of princes, and in B.C. 37 advanced against Jerusalem. Having captured that city after a severe struggle he placed Herod upon the throne. In return for these services Antony obtained for Sosius the honour of a triumph in B.C. 34, and the consulship along with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus in B.C. 32 (Dion Cassius, xlix. 41; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 73). Sosius was acclaimed *Imperator* after the fall of Jerusalem. In the last war between Antony and Octavius he was in charge of a squadron of Antony's fleet, and defeated L. Arruntius, the legate of Octavius, but his victory was snatched from him by the unexpected arrival of Agrippa (Vell. Paterc., ii. 85; cf. Plutarch, *Antonius*, 66). He commanded at the battle of Actium, which he appears to have survived, and was subsequently pardoned by Augustus. Dion Cassius (l. 14) states that Sosius was slain in an engagement with Agrippa, which preceded that great battle, but later (lvi. 38) he mentions a Sosius who was amongst those pardoned by Augustus.

Sosius struck four series of coins at different periods: as quaestor *circ.* B.C. 39; as imperator *circ.* B.C. 37, commemorating the capture of Jerusalem; as consul designate *circ.* B.C. 33; and as consul B.C. 32 (see below, pp. 508, 524). This succession of issues covering a period of eight years is in itself remarkable, but the more so as they were all struck in the island of Zacynthus, where they are not infrequently found. This island was surrendered to the Romans by the Macedonians B.C. 191, and though we know but little of its subsequent history it appears to have been a possession of some importance, and a calling-place for the Roman fleets to and from Greece and Asia Minor. The only record of the connection of Sosius with Zacynthus is supplied by his coins, and in consequence Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 102) has suggested that he may have been master of its revenues. This is quite possible, but each issue appears to have been contemporaneous with his journeys westwards or eastwards, and therefore to mark his presence in the island. The first issue occurred *circ.* B.C. 39, as Antony is styled IMP only. Though the type of the eagle and the thunderbolt was probably borrowed from the Ptolemaic coinage of Egypt, it may in this instance have been intended to relate to the dominating power of Rome, and the caduceus to the protection given to the commerce of the island. Gardner (*loc. cit.*) has suggested that it is an instance of that complaisance shown by Antony to Cleopatra, which led to his utter downfall, but it may be a question if Sosius would select a type for his coins with this import so soon after Antony's marriage with Octavia. These bronze coins appear to have been struck on the quarter-ounce standard, so they may be identified as *asses*. The metal is a mixture of copper, zinc and lead, which, like orichalcum, in currency was rated at double the value of pure copper (see above, p. 45). The edges of the flans are bevelled, so that the reverse, which is slightly concave, presents a wider surface than the obverse. These characteristics of weight and fabric are specially noted, as they may point to some connection in the place of mintage between the coins of Sosius and those of the *praefecti classis* of Antony struck a few years later (see below, pp. 510 f.). The countermark

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. ANTONIVS M. F. M. N	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS MARCI FILIUS MARCI NEPOS)	
			Aureus[1]	
	122·5	*N*	Antony in military dress, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear and holding short sword in l.; his l. foot is placed on a prow; around, M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVG·IMP·IT (*Augur, imperator iterum*).	Lion walking l., holding short sword in r. paw; above, star; around, COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT·III·VIR·R·P·C· (*Consul designatus iterum et tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).

[Morelli, *Fam. rom. num.*, pl. ii., no. 1.]

---

of the star-shaped ornament has not been explained or identified with any particular locality or circumstance (Babrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., p. 222). A similar countermark occurs on coins of C. Proculeius issued *circ.* B.C. 31, in the neighbouring island of Cephallenia (see below, p. 533). Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 429) has suggested that the coins of Sosius were struck at Zabulon. Of those in the National Collection nos. 138 and 140 were found in Zante.

[1] This unique aureus, formerly in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, disappeared in the robbery of 1831. It was melted down, and no other specimen has since been met with. It bore on the obverse an impressed stamp of an eagle, the crest of the Este family. Its chief importance, beyond being unique, is that if the legend on the obverse reads IT (*Iterum*), it is the only coin recorded which gives the second imperatorship of Antony. This must have happened during his second and third consulship designate. His first imperatorship occurred in B.C. 43 (see above, p. 393) at the siege of Mutina, and his fourth in B.C. 31, as it was coincident with his third consulship (see below, p. 531); but the dates of his second and third imperatorships are uncertain. All we know for a fact is that they occurred during his second and third consulship designate, which extended from B.C. 39—35, as he did not take up his second consulship as arranged in B.C. 38. He was COS I. B.C. 44, COS II. B.C. 34, and COS III. B.C. 31, and therefore COS. DES. ITER. ET TERT. from B.C. 39—35, and COS. ITER. DES. III. from B.C. 34—32.

Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 169) has assigned the second imperatorship of Antony to B.C. 40, when with Octavius he was given an ovation at Rome, and the third to B.C. 38 or 36, but more probably the former on the occasion of the second great victory of Ventidius over the Parthians at Gindarus. Caland (*De Num. M. Ant.*, pp. 10 f.) has selected June, B.C. 38 and B.C. 36 respectively, on both occasions for the Parthian campaigns. Though in the later one Antony suffered a signal defeat, he claimed it as a victory as he himself survived it (Vell. Paterc., ii. 82). The coins do not seem to confirm entirely either Von Sallet's or Caland's views, as in one case it would be difficult to assign a date for those here attributed to B.C. 39, and in the other we should have very large issues of gold, silver and bronze money of Antony for two years, B.C. 36—35. Though differing somewhat from Von Sallet as to the occasion on which Antony assumed his second imperatorship, we are disposed to accept that to which he would attribute the third one. Dr. Ludwig Ganter (*Die Provinzialverwaltung der Triumvirn*, p. 61) has suggested a third date for the second imperatorship of Antony, and also of Octavius, that is after the battles of Philippi, when both resumed the title of *Imperator* on their coins, though neither added the "figure of iteration" (*Iterationsziffer*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 38—37; A.U.C. 716—717[1]	
			M. ANTONIVS M. F. M. N (MARCUS ANTONIUS MARCI FILIUS MARCI NEPOS)	
			Denarius	
141	58·2	AR ·8	Mark Antony in the dress of an augur, standing r., holding lituus in r. hand; around, M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TER (*Augur, imperator tertio*).	Head of Sol. r., radiate; around, COS·DESIG·ITER·ET TERT·III·VIR·R·P·C· (*Consul designatus iterum et tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxiv. 6.]**

This does not seem at all a probable solution, though it has been accepted by Bahrfeldt (*Chron. der Münz. M. Anton., Berliner Münzblätter.*, 1905, pp. 332 f.).

For his victories over the Parthians in B.C. 39 Ventidius did not receive any recompense from the Senate, because he was not actually the commander-in-chief, but was only the lieutenant of another (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 41). This other was Antony, who was always ready to avail himself of any distinction or honour for victories gained by those under him. In the absence of any direct evidence it may be presumed that the occasion on which he proclaimed his second imperatorship was in the winter of B.C. 39, when he announced at Athens that the Parthians had been routed by Ventidius, and that Labienus and Pharnapates had been slain. In honour of this victory he gave an entertainment to the Greeks, and treated the Athenians to an exhibition of gymnastic games, in which he himself took the master's part (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 33). For the third imperatorship of Antony we are of Von Sallet's opinion, that it was assumed in the following year, B.C. 38, after the victory of Ventidius over Pacorus in Syria Cyrrhestica, when, as Dion Cassius (xlix. 21) again tells us, the honours were once more decreed to Antony on account of his superior rank and in conformity with the law, because it was he who virtually was in command.

The association of the above aureus with the first campaign of Ventidius raises a question in connection with the obverse legend. Morelli (*loc. cit.*) has read and figured the last two words of the legend as IMP·IE (*Imperator iterum*), but Mionnet (*de la Rareté et des Prix, Méd. Rom.*, vol. i., p. 93) as IMP·TER (*Imperator tertio*). In the first case they would record the second imperatorship of Antony, B.C. 39; in the second his third imperatorship, B.C. 38. As Count de Salis accepted Morelli's description the coin is here assigned to the earlier date. The types would suit either. It must, however, be admitted that whilst Morelli is sometimes inaccurate in his descriptions and illustrations, Mionnet, on the other hand, does not reproduce the legends very faithfully, omitting to indicate monograms or letters in ligature.

In assigning this coin to B.C. 39 there is no difficulty in suggesting an explanation of its types. On the obverse Antony is represented as commander-in-chief, not only of the legions serving in the East, but also of the navy. On the reverse the lion may be symbolical of the overwhelming domination of Rome, but if personal to Antony it may be his genethliac sign, as has been suggested in the case of the quinarii which he issued a few years previously at Lugdunum (see above, p. 395, and Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 44). The star symbolises the East, where the events recorded took place.

The workmanship of this coin, so far as can be judged from Morelli's illustration, appears to have been of some excellence, and on that account its issue may be given to Athens, where it would have been struck when Antony feasted the inhabitants of the city on receiving the news of the victory of Ventidius. It is to Athens also that we would assign the following denarii of Antony with the reverse type head of Sol, and the aurei with his portrait and that of Octavia, as all the issues appear to be connected by the obverse legends, which give not only Antony's father's initial, but also that of his grandfather.

It may be added that as all Morelli's illustrations of gold and silver coins are drawn to one scale, the size of the coin shown in the figure was not that of the actual piece. De la Nauze (*Mém. de l'Acad.*, vol. xxx., 1764, p. 385) gives its weight as 122·5 grs. (149¼ grs. *Fr.*).

[1] The coins classed to these years record the second and third consulship designate and the third imperatorship of Mark Antony, the dates of which have already been discussed (see above, p. 505). They are of silver and gold. Those of silver appear to relate to the victories of Ventidius over the Parthians, and possibly also to the victory which Antony claimed over Antiochus of Commagene. The gold pieces with portraits of Antony and Octavia may either

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
142	58·0	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
143	54·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Aureus [1]	
144	124·4	N ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TER (see no. 141).	Head of Octavia r., wearing earring; her hair is collected into a knot behind, from which a long plait is brought and arranged in a loop along the top of the head; two locks fall down her neck; around, COS·DESIGN·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C (see no. 141). **[Pl. cxiv. 7.]** (Strawberry-Hill Coll.)

commemorate their somewhat recent marriage, or refer to events connected with their visit to Italy in B.C. 37.

The precise circumstances to which these denarii relate are somewhat uncertain. If their issue is put so late as B.C. 36—34 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 188) they might be a record of the expedition of Antony against the Parthians in B.C. 36, but that war was a failure, as Antony lost a great number of troops, and returned to Syria covered with disgrace (Dion Cassius, xlix. 27 f.; Plutarch, *Antonius*, 41-50). This would not be an event which Antony would be likely to commemorate on his coins. If, however, he was acclaimed *Imperator* at the termination of each campaign of Ventidius against the Parthians in B.C. 39 and 38, it is much more probable that these denarii record those victories, and they may also include the successes which Antony claimed in the war against Antiochus of Commagene, in which he supplanted Ventidius. This would place the issue of these coins at the end of B.C. 38, when Antony returned to Athens, where they may have been struck.

On the obverse Antony is represented in the dress of an augur, to which office he was elected in B.C. 50 (Caesar, *Bell. Gall.*, viii. 50), and which he appears to have held in high esteem, as the title "Augur" is met with so frequently in connection with his name on his coins. The head of Sol on the reverse is symbolical of the East.

In assigning these coins to Athens it may be noticed that not only is Antony's name given in the same form as on the preceding aureus, with the addition of his father's and grandfather's initials, but also that in each case his figure in full length is shown on the obverse. These are the only instances throughout his extensive coinage in the East when Antony is represented in this manner. The initials of his father and grandfather, however, occur on the following aurei, and again on similar coins struck in B.C. 34, and bearing the portrait of his son Marcus (see below, p. 521). For this reason we would assign those coins also to Athens.

A variety of the above denarius reads on the obverse TERT for TER (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 38). Babelon (vol. i., p. 188, no. 79) describes after Vaillant an aureus of this type, but no specimen appears to be known.

[1] The legends on these aurei, more especially that of the obverse, show that they belong to the same time and to the same district or place of issue as the previous denarii. If it be accepted that Antony was acclaimed *Imperator tertio* in B.C. 38, we have a period of less than two years within which they could have been issued, as at the end of B.C. 37, or early in the next year, he had deserted Octavia for Cleopatra. These aurei may therefore have been issued after Antony's return to Athens in B.C. 38, or in the following year, to commemorate his reconciliation with Octavius, which was brought about chiefly by Octavia's influence and skilful intervention. It is true that Octavia remained behind in Italy, but that need not have prevented Antony giving the order for these coins. The portrait of Octavia differs somewhat from that on the aureus assigned to B.C. 40—39 (see above, p. 499), not only in the cast of the features, but also in their general expression and in the elaborate treatment of the hair. It is, however, very similar to that met with on the cistophori given to B.C. 39 (see above, p. 502). Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 289), who assigned these coins

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
145	121·3	*N* ·8	Similar; legend ending TER	Similar. **[Pl. cxiv. 8.]** (Wigan Coll.)
	123·7	*N* ·8	Similar; legend reading, M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TIIRT·	Similar; legend reading, COS·DIISIG·ITIIR·IIT TIIRT·III·VIR·R·P·C.[1]

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 592.]

Circ. B.C. 37; A.U.C. 717

C. SOSIVS
(CAIUS SOSIUS[2])

Semis ℙ

146	70·0	Æ ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; behind neck, ZA (*Ζάκυνθος*).	A military trophy, at the base of which are two captives; on the left is a female figure (Judaea) seated r., her head resting on her l. hand; on the right, a male figure (Antigonus) seated r., looking back, his hands behind him; at the sides, C·SOSIVS·IMP· (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxiv. 9.]** (Northwick Coll.)

to B.C. 36, or preferably to B.C. 35, when Antony had repudiated Octavia, has identified the female head as an idealistic representation of Victory.

A variety in the Berlin collection reads IMP.TE for TER (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 36), and Babelon (vol. i., p. 184) mentions another reading TERT.

[1] This interesting variety with the letters II for E in the legends is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. It was formerly in the collection belonging to Anthony Lefroy, which was sold in London, 19—21 May, 1884 (Sotheby, *Sale Cat., Bagot coll.*, no. 91), and from there it passed successively into the possession of Count Alberic du Chastel and Mr. Hyman Montagu, at the dispersal of whose collection it was purchased for the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Ad. de Longpérier (*Rev. num.*, 1856, pp. 73 f.) has taken the inscription on this coin as evidence that at the end of the Roman republic the letters II were still used to express E, and he cites amongst numerous other instances, chiefly in connection with stelae, the coins of P. Carisius struck at Emerita (see above, p. 377), some of which read IIMIIRITA (Bompois, *Rev. num.*, 1868, p. 75). Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 46), who described the coin now in the New York collection, cites the same evidence, and adds that it is apparent that this mode of writing was in use at a much later date than is generally believed, and that it was usurped by a number of moneyers who were engaged on the coinages of the Roman provinces. This was precisely the case not only with the coins of Emerita, but also with this aureus of Antony which we would assign to Athens. The form II for E was therefore at this time probably provincial only.

[2] Earlier coins of Sosius as quaestor have already been described (see above, p. 504). This one commemorates the capture of Jerusalem on October 3, B.C. 37, after a long and severe

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 36; A.U.C. 718	
			M . ANT	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS)	
			Denarius [1]	
			Type I.	
147	58·0	Æ ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, ANT · AVGVR III·VIR · R · Γ·C (*Augur, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Military trophy, consisting of a stem with cuirass and surmounted by a crested helmet with cheek-pieces; to each arm is attached an oblong shield; at the base two round shields with crescent ornaments and two spears; across the field, IMΓ. TER (*Imperator tertio*). **[Pl. cxiv. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

siege, Sosius being hailed *Imperator* by his legions, a title which was confirmed by Antony. Dion Cassius (xlix. 22) concludes his account of the siege as follows: "The Jews, a cruel nation when angered, inflicted heavy losses on the Romans, but they suffered still more themselves. The first prisoners taken were those who defended the temple of their god, the others later, on the day called the day of Saturn. Their religious fervour was shown to such a degree that the first, those whom Sosius captured with the temple, asked for permission on the day of Saturn to enter their temple to perform with their fellow-citizens the prescribed rites. Antony handed over the government of this country to a certain Herod. As to Antigonus, he caused him to be scourged after tying him to a post, a treatment which had never before been inflicted on any other king by the Romans. He then put him to death."

The captives seated at the base of the trophy represent Judaea and Antigonus. The latter was taken in chains to Antony, and at the instigation of Herod was ignominiously executed with the axe at Antioch. The coin described probably represents the semis. It is also found with the countermark, a star (Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., p. 217). Though it commemorates the victory of Sosius in B.C. 37, it may not have been struck till a somewhat later date, when he returned to Rome for his triumph in B.C. 34. On his way he would probably touch at Zacynthus, which would furnish an occasion for its issue.

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 187, nos. 76-78) has identified the trophy of arms on the reverse as Parthian, and was therefore of opinion that these denarii referred to the successes of Mark Antony in the recent war with that nation. The arms, however, are not Parthian but Celtiberian, being similar to those met with on later coins issued by P. Carisius after his campaign in Spain, B.C. 23 (see above, pp. 374-376), more especially in the form of the sword with the closed handle (*copis*), the dagger in a sheath which is attached to the waist of the cuirass, and the circular shields at the base. The forces of Sextus Pompey were mainly recruited from Spain, and from the existing settlement of Celtiberians in Sicily (Livy, xxvi. 21), and some of the legions which fought in the war with Octavius had come with him from Spain in B.C. 43. It would seem therefore that these denarii were struck at the close of the Sicilian war, and this identification is supported, if not actually confirmed, by the occurrence of the prow on one variety of the type (see no. 149). Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 46) has also identified these coins with the Sicilian war—"Incerta victoria, quae tropaeum istud extulit, et ex qua verisimile est, Antonio IMΓ . TER titulum partum. Forte propter navis proram intelligenda navalis de Sex. Pompeio victoria, cujus etiam particeps fuit missis ad id bellum navibus." As evidence of this large Celtiberian population in Sicily at this time we may mention the series of copper coins which were issued in the island, and which have for obverse type the head of Pallas, or a male head, and on the reverse a warrior on horseback, or a horse and the legend HISΠANORVM (see below, COINAGE OF SICILY, p. 562; Holm, *Gesch. Sicil.*, vol. iii., p. 463).

A variety of Type I. reads M . ANT for ANT, and another of Type I. var. *b*, AG for AGV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 38; Babelon, vol. i., p. 188).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
148	50·5	Æ ·8	Similar; legend, M·ANT·AVGVR·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; to the r. arm of the trophy is attached a curved sword with closed handle (*copis*); and to the waist of the cuirass a dagger in a sheath. **[Pl. cxiv. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
149	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar; legend, ANT·AVGV·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; but on l. at base of trophy, prow l. instead of shield; no spears. **[Pl. cxiv. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 36—35; A.U.C. 718—719[1]

M.AT: L.BIBVLVS M.F

(MARCUS ANTONIUS; LUCIUS [CALPURNIUS] BIBULUS MARCI FILIUS)

Sestertius

	394·0	Æ 1·3	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; her hair is arranged as on no. 144; around, M·AT·IMP·TER·COS·[DES·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C] (*Imperator tertio, consul designatus iterum et tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Antony and Octavia facing each other, in quadriga r., drawn by hippocamps; on l., HS (*sestertius*); below, Δ (=4 *asses*) and rock (?); around, L·BIBVLVS·M·F·PR·[DESIG] (*Praetor designatus*).

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 1.]

[1] Before considering the denominations, weights, date and provenance of the remarkable series of bronze coins which are given to this time, and which were struck by the *praefecti classis* of Mark Antony, we must draw attention to a recent article entitled, *Die Münzen der Flottenpräfekten des Marcus Antonius*, by M. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pp. 9-56), whose studies and extensive researches have thrown much light on a coinage which hitherto has presented special

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Tressis	
	365·0	Æ 1·25	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavius r., facing that of Octavia l.; around, M·ANT·IMP [· TER · COS · DES · ITER · ET · TER · III ·] VIR · R · P · C	Three galleys under sail r.; below, Γ (=3 *asses*) and triskelis; around, [L·BIB] VLVS · M · F · PR · DESIG

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 2.]

difficulties. These difficulties have been caused mainly by incorrect descriptions, especially as regards the legends, due in a great measure to the fact that most of the specimens which are known at the present time are in poor condition and ill-struck. The number of pieces which supply in a complete form the entire legend, obverse and reverse, is very limited. This has led to much confusion and to wrong deductions. Bahrfeldt, with his accustomed zeal, has placed under request all the principal public and many of the private collections in Europe, with the result that no less than 179 pieces have passed under his personal observation. The result of this examination has enabled him to prove conclusively that throughout the series there is not only uniformity in the types, but also uniformity in the legends on the coins of the individual moneyers. It has been therefore necessary to reject many descriptions, both as regards types as well as legends, which have been handed down in successive numismatic works. One of the chief originators of these misreadings and false descriptions was Vaillant, who supplied legends when they were wanting on the coins which he had for examination. The forger, too, seems to have paid special attention to this particular class of money.

The denominations of which this series of bronze coins is composed are the sestertius, tressis (or tripondius), dupondius, as, semis, and probably the sextans. They are distinguished respectively by the following marks of value:—Δ (= 4 asses), Γ (= 3 asses), B (= 2 asses), A (= 1 as), S (semis), and •• (sextans). We need not comment on the necessity of introducing these signs of value. The coinage was quite a new departure from anything issued by the Romans, and in consequence some distinguishing mark showing the current value of each individual piece was almost obligatory. As each denomination is distinguished by its mark of value, so it is also by its type. On the sestertius we have the heads of Antony and Octavia facing each other, *rev.* a quadriga of hippocamps, bearing on it full length figures of the same personages; on the tressis, the conjoined heads of Antony and Octavius facing that of Octavia, *rev.* three galleys under sail and in line; on the dupondius, the heads of Antony and Octavia facing each other, *rev.* two galleys under sail and in line; on the as, the conjoined heads of Antony and Octavia, *rev.* one galley under sail; on the semis, the head of Antony only, *rev.* a galley without sail; and on the sextans, a janiform head, *rev.* the stem of a prow. Each denomination is therefore supplied with a distinct type and a special mark of value. Besides these some bear special symbols—the sestertius, a rock (?) (usually identified as an altar or an astragalus), the tressis, a triskelis, the dupondius, the caps of the Dioscuri, and the as, the Gorgon's head. The meaning of these symbols will be explained when we consider the question of the occasion on which these coins were struck. The legends, as we have already remarked, show considerable uniformity, no variations being made even on the smaller denominations, with the exception of the sextans, which on account of its size rendered abbreviations compulsory.

In a recent article (*Riv. Ital.*, 1908, pp. 547 f.) Sig. G. Dattari has made an impossible suggestion, which is that the letters A, B, Γ, Δ, S are not marks of value, but the numbers of the *officinae* at which these coins were issued.

The long lists of weights supplied by Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, pp. 11-24) are of great importance for ascertaining the standard on which these coins were based. It is evident from them that two of the three moneyers, L. Sempronius Atratinus and M. Oppius Capito (see below, pp. 515, 517), struck two series, one heavy, the other light. This difference in weight does not, in our opinion, suggest two different standards, but it was probably due to force of circumstances (see

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius	
	248·7	Æ 1·15	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; around, [M·ANT·IMP·] TER · COS · DES · ITER · ET · [TER · III · VIR · R · P · C]	Two galleys under sail r.; at each side of the sail, a cap of the Dioscuri; below, B (=2 *asses*); around, L · BIBVLVS M · F · PR · DESIG

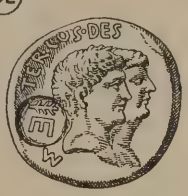
[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 3.]

below). In order to ascertain the standard of these coins we shall, therefore, only take into consideration the heavier one as being the true one. Owing to the worn state of most of the coins and to imperfect striking, the following figures must be taken as approximate only. The sestertius weighs 410—310 grs., the tressis 350—300 grs., the dupondius 300—215 grs., the as 145—120 grs., and the semis 105—50 grs. Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 50) gives the average weights of the coins of the heavier series as—sestertius 385 grs., tressis 325 grs., dupondius 250 grs., and *as* 128 grs. He mentions only two specimens of the sextans, which are of 65·5 grs. and 35·5 grs. respectively. If the Roman ounce be taken as representing 421 grs. (27·264 grammes), the standard on which these coins were struck was quarter-uncial. The question of metal must, however, be taken into consideration. Analyses show that it is not of pure copper, but of a mixed metal consisting of 76·5 per cent. copper, 14·0 per cent. tin, and 8·3 per cent. lead (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 244). This metal, like orichalcum, was in currency rated at double, or nearly so, that of pure copper, as has been shown in the case of the coinage instituted at Rome in B.C. 15 (see above, p. 45), which was of orichalcum, and was evidently based on the same system as this Eastern coinage. Allowance being made for irregularity of weight arising from circumstances in casting the flans and also for wear, it would appear that these coins were issued on the quarter-ounce standard of bronze or the half-ounce standard of copper, the latter having been adopted at the Roman mint in B.C. 88, under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria* (see vol. i., pp. 189, 241). Bahrfeldt is of opinion that the light series was issued on an eighth-ounce standard, but we are disposed to consider that this difference in weight was more probably due to the very special conditions under which these coins were put forth.

The date of issue and the locality of striking of these exceptional pieces are questions which have led to much diversity of opinion, so far resulting in no satisfactory conclusions. As guides for their date there are two main criteria, legends and types. Of the moneyers themselves our information is limited. The legends show that all the coins belong to one period, that of the third imperatorship of Antony, and when he was consul designate for the second and third time, i.e., from B.C. 38—35 inclusive. It is to these years that Count de Salis had assigned them. The types also show that the coins are of a period when the relations of Antony, Octavius and Octavia were of a perfectly amicable nature, and that they commemorate an event in which all three participated. This amity of the triumvirs could not have been of the time of the marriage of Antony and Octavia in B.C. 40, as the former was then only in his first imperatorship, and had not been as yet designated consul for the second and third time.

After the departure of Antony and Octavia for Greece in B.C. 39 there was no meeting between them and Octavius till the time when the war with Sextus Pompey was at its height, and when Octavius had experienced heavy losses at sea. This was in B.C. 37. The circumstances may be briefly related. In B.C. 38, on account of the renewed attacks of Sextus Pompey on the Italian shores, Octavius determined to strike a decisive blow, and at once set about making the necessary preparations. Antony hearing of this, and wishing for his own purpose to prevent a breach of the treaty with Sextus, came hurriedly to Brundusium, but left again immediately without meeting Octavius, who had been delayed in his arrival. Later in the year two engagements and two heavy storms almost annihilated the fleet of Octavius. Driven to despair he summoned Agrippa from Gaul, and sent Maecenas to Antony requesting

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
	128·0	Æ ·9	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavia r.; around, M[ANT · IMP ·] TER · COS · DES [ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C]; countermark behind heads (ΣΕ)	Galley under sail r.; on l., A (=*as*); below, Gorgon's head facing; around, [L · BIBVLV]S · M · F · PR · DESIG



[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 4.]

help. Antony, who had just returned from Syria, set out at once for Brundusium with a fleet of 300 ships, but in the meantime Octavius had changed his mind and declined to meet him. When an open breach between the triumvirs seemed imminent a reconciliation was effected by the skilful mediation of Octavia (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 93, 94). The triumvirs met and it was arranged that Antony should supply 120 ships to Octavius, who in return provided him with 20,000 legionaries to carry on the campaign against the Parthians. This fleet, which was well equipped, took an active part in the war, and it was with it that Octavius subsequently went to Sicily, when he occupied Tauromenium. It is therefore evident from the types of these coins that it is to the events of B.C. 37—36 that they relate. The good feeling between Antony and Octavius is illustrated by their conjoined heads, and the addition of that of Octavia shows the part which she took in bringing about the reconciliation. The reverse type of the sestertius depicts Antony and Octavia in the characters of Poseidon and Amphitrite. The symbols on the reverses connect this coinage still more intimately with Sicily. The triskelis was long the symbol of the island, and the Gorgon's head usually placed in the centre of it, as shown on the coins of Agathocles of Syracuse (Head, *Coins of Syracuse*, pl. viii., nos. 7, 8), and on denarii of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus (see COINAGE OF SICILY, below, p. 558), is in this case figured separately. The caps of the Dioscuri point to the part played by the land forces, and the symbol on the sestertius, which we have ventured to identify as a rock, is symbolical of the rugged coasts of Sicily, which had proved so disastrous to the ships of Antony.

The opinions expressed as to the locality in which these coins were issued are as varied as they are uncertain (Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, pp. 36 f.). Cavedoni (*Num. bibl.*, p. 119, note 97) considered that the sestertii with the hippocamp-quadriga were issued at Berytus in Phoenicia, and the tresses with the triskelis in some maritime city of Lydia or Pamphylia. Babelon (vol. i., p. 187) proposed to attribute the coins of Atratinus to Panormus, those of Bibulus to the East, Asia Minor or Greece (vol. i., p. 304), and those of Oppius to Sicily (vol. ii., p. 277). Caland (*de Num. M. Ant.*, p. 75) selects Pisidia for the mint-district of the coins of Oppius and Atratinus; but Holm (*Gesch. Sicil.*, vol. iii., p. 460) has classed both issues to Sicily. As provenance would be under the circumstances one of the surest guides, Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 37) has put himself to infinite trouble to gather evidence about it, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. From personal inquiries he has ascertained that none of these coins have ever been found in Sicily, and that no specimens exist in the collection of the Museum at Syracuse nor in the Naples Museum, nor in the Santangelo collection, all of which are rich in South Italian and Sicilian coins. Those of Bibulus and Oppius have been unearthed at Smyrna, of Atratinus at Constantinople, and others in Crete and the Cyrenaïca, but none in Egypt. In the face of these unsatisfactory results Bahrfeldt has suggested that these coins may have been struck on board of one or more of the ships of Antony. It is in this manner that he would account for their rude fabric and special rarity. They must, however, have been intended to circulate somewhere, and if they are to be excluded from Italy and Sicily, where under the special circumstances it may have been possible for them to have originated, they must be relegated to the East, where at all events some pieces have been found. Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 33) has placed their issue between the autumn of B.C. 37 (A.U.C. 717) and the summer of B.C. 35 (A.U.C. 719), but as the types appear to record an accomplished fact we are inclined to consider that they did not make their appearance till after the conclusion of the Sicilian war. They may, therefore, be assigned to B.C. 36—35. Antony's fleet did not return immediately to the East after the battle of Naulochus, but it was sent by

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis[1]	
150	78·0	Æ ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M·ANT·IMP·TER·COS·DES·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C	Galley without sail r.; around, L·BIBVLVS·M·F·PR·DESIG [Pl. cxiv. 13.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans[2]	
	65·5	Æ ·7	Janiform head; around, M·ANT·IM TER·COS·DES·[ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C]	Stem of prow in the form of the head and neck of a goose (χηνίσκος); at the sides • • (*sextans*); around, L·BIBVLVS·M·F·PR·DESIG

[Cf. Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, p. 13.]

Octavius to Tarentum, where it appears to have remained till the spring of the following year (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 129). It is, however, possible that some of the ships may have been sent back at an earlier date, and that these coins were struck by their commanders on their arrival at their destined station. Though it must be admitted that evidence of provenance is lacking, we would suggest as a probable mint-place the island of Zacynthus, which would be a likely calling-place or port for vessels returning eastwards. It was in that island that C. Sosius on his journeys to and from Italy struck money on four different occasions (see above, p. 504). There are certain characteristics which are common to the issues of Sosius and to those of the *praefecti classis* of Antony. They are of bronze only and of the same standard, i.e., quarter-ounce, and many of the coins of Antony, like those of Sosius, have the edges bevelled. Is it therefore in these coins of Sosius that we can trace not only the origin of this money of Antony, but also of the subsequent issues of the Roman mint? A shortage of metal in the island would also account for the lightness in weight of many of the specimens.

Lucius Calpurnius Bibulus, whose coins are first described, was the son of M. Calpurnius Bibulus and the step-son of Marcus Junius Brutus, who married his mother Porcia. In B.C. 45 Bibulus went to Athens to continue his studies (Cicero, *ad Att.*, xii. 32), and later, after the death of Caesar, joined his step-father in Italy. He was an eye-witness of the pathetic leave-taking of his parents at Velia, which he himself described (H. Peter, *Hist. rom. frag.*, p. 242; Plutarch, *Brutus*, 23). Being proscribed by the triumvirs he went to the East and was present at the battles of Philippi, but being pardoned by Antony entered his service. He was a *praefectus classis* and commanded a portion of the fleet which was supplied by Antony to take part in the Sicilian war, at which time he was also praetor designate. Appian (*Bell. civ.*, iv. 38, 104, 136; v. 132) relates that he was much employed by Antony in his negotiations with Octavius, and that he was finally promoted by him to the government of Syria, where he died shortly before the battle of Actium. Bibulus struck a complete series of the new bronze money from the sestertius to the sextans, but as it is of the heavy weight only Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 28) has suggested that in B.C. 35 he quitted his fleet and went to Rome on a diplomatic mission to Octavius. This would be before pieces of the light weight were being issued.

The coins attributed by Vaillant (*Hist. Ptol.*, p. 197; *Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xv. 53; pl. xxxiv. 31) to Antony and Cleopatra, on some of which Bibulus is given the title of PRO·SIC (*Propraetor Siciliae*), are considered to be misreadings or fabrications. PRO·SIC. may be a misreading of PR·DESIG. (Babelon, vol. i., p. 189, note 1). Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 27) considers that the coins of Antony and Bibulus described by Babelon (vol. i., p. 189, nos. 82-84) may also be relegated to the same category.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 12) mentions fourteen specimens of this denomination, varying in weight from 104—34 grs. The mark of value S is omitted.

[2] The only specimen known of this coin is in the Capitoline Museum. It was formerly in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. ANT: L. ATRATINVS (MARCUS ANTONIUS; LUCIUS [SEMPRONIUS] ATRATINUS [1])	
			Sestertius	
			Light Series	
151	201·0	Æ 1·15	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; around, M·ANT·IMP·TER·[COS·DES·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C] (see p. 510).	Antony and Octavia facing each other, in quadriga r., drawn by hippocamps; on l., HS (*sestertius*); below, Δ (=4 *asses*) and rock(?); [above the hippocamps' heads, lituus]; around, L·ATRATINVS·AVGVR·COS·DESIG· (*Augur, consul designatus*). [Pl. cxiv. 14.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Tressis	
			Heavy Series	
	264·0	Æ 1·4	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavius r., facing that of Octavia l.; around, M·ANT·IMP·TER·COS·DES·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C	Three galleys under sail r.; above, lituus; below, Γ (=3 *asses*) and triskelis; around, L·ATRATINVS·AVGVR·COS·DESIG

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 8.]

---

the Borghesi and Bignami collections. It was first described by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., 422; Cavedoni, *Num. bibl.*, p. 133), who considered that the janiform head on the obverse was intended to represent Antony and Octavia, and that the object on the reverse was the *χηνίσκος*, an ornament resembling the head of a goose, a not unusual form of the prow-stem of a vessel. The identification of the two heads as portraits of Antony and Octavia cannot be sustained, as they bear no resemblance to those on the larger denominations. Borghesi also thought that the coin was of the current value of two quadrantes or a half-assarion, as the sextans was not then struck. This, however, is no argument, seeing that most of the coins of this series consist of denominations not hitherto issued in bronze. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) questions the presence of the marks of value (••) on the reverse, and considers that the slight excrescences are due to patination or oxidation. There is certainly a • on the right of the prow-stem, but that on the left is somewhat indistinct. If the similar piece of Oppius (see below, p. 520) bears these marks, one would expect to find them also on the coin of Bibulus, so that both would represent the sextans.

[1] Some particulars of L. Sempronius Atratinus have been given in connection with a coin

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Dupondius	
			Heavy Series	
	340·0	Æ 1·05	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; around, [M · AT · IMP ·] TER · COS · DES · ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C ·	Two galleys under sail r.; at each side of the sail, a cap of the Dioscuri; [on r., lituus]; below, B (= 2 *asses*); around, L · ATRA TINVS · AVGVR · COS · DESIG.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 9.]

			As [1]	
			Heavy Series	
	147·7	Æ 1·0	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavia r.; around, [M · AT · IMP ·] TER · COS · DES · ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R [· P · C]	Galley under sail r.; [above, lituus]; below, A (= *as*) and Gorgon's head facing; around, L · ATRATIN VS · AVGVR · COS · DE SIG

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. i., no. 10*a*.]

---

which he struck during the first imperatorship of Antony, and before he became himself consul designate in B.C. 39 (see above, p. 501). His consulship did not take place till B.C. 34. He appears to have issued two series of coins as a *praefectus classis* of Antony which vary only in weight, not in type. Of the heavier series Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, pp. 14 f.) describes the sestertius, tressis, dupondius and as, and the same of the light series, with the exception of the tressis. He condemns as forgeries or as misdescribed pieces the sestertius and dupondius (?) figured by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 184, 185, nos. 71, 72), on which Atratinus is given the title PRAEF. CLASS. F. C. (*praefectus classis flandum curavit*). Riccio (*Catalogo*, pl. vi., no. 4; *Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xlii., no. 10) was the first to figure these two coins, which were subsequently copied by Cohen and Babelon. Count de Salis had also accepted these descriptions as correct. These errors, like others mentioned, have led to wrong conclusions.

[1] A variety has the mark of value A on the left of the galley. The semis and the sextans are not known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ANT: M . OPPIVS CAPITO	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; MARCUS OPPIUS CAPITO[1])	
			Sestertius	
			Heavy Series	
152	412·5	Æ 1·4	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; around, M · [ANT · IMP · TER.] COS · DESIG · [ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR.] R · P · C (see p. 510).	Antony and Octavia facing each other, in quadriga r., drawn by hippocamps; behind, HS (*sestertius*); below, Δ (=4 *asses*) and rock(?); around, M · OPPI VS · CAPITO · PRO · PR · PRAEF · CLASS · F · C (*Propraetor, praefectus classis, flandum curavit*). [Pl. cxv. 1.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Light Series	
153	121·5	Æ 1·0	Similar; legend, M · ANT · ..... COS · DESIG · ITER ·	Similar; legend, ... S · CAPITO · PRO · PR · PRAEF · CLASS · F · C · [Pl. cxv. 2.] (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] Of this moneyer we know even less than of his colleagues. He may have been the M. Oppius who with his father was proscribed in B.C. 43. The latter, on account of his old age, being unable to leave Rome was carried by his son on his shoulders, both ultimately reaching Sicily in safety (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 53). He evidently became reconciled to Antony, who appointed him propraetor and *praefectus classis*. He is the only one who gives this last title on his coins, and also his authority for issuing them (*flandum curavit*). Of all three praefects the coins of Oppius are the most numerous at the present time. Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, pp. 18 f.) mentions of the sestertius 9 specimens, of the tressis 8, of the dupondius 38, and of the as 63. These he has separated, as in the case of the coins of Atratinus, into two series, a heavy and a light one; the former consisting of the sestertius, tressis, dupondius, as and semis; and the latter of the sestertius, dupondius, as and sextans. In describing the various specimens in the National Collection, as no single piece gives the obverse and reverse legends complete, the portions legible in each case have been set out. From these it will be seen that the size of the coin does not carry with it any variations, and that from the sestertius to the semis the obverse and reverse legends are precisely the same throughout. It is chiefly on this account, and because of excess of tooling, that we have not included in the descriptions the tressis in the National Collection from the Campana cabinet, which has the obverse legend, M . ANTON . IMP . COS . DES . IIIVIR . R . P . C., and on the reverse, M . OPPIVS CAPITO PRO . PR . PRAEF . CLASS . F . C. (*Num. Chron.*, 1904, pl. xii., no. 2). The British Museum has lately acquired another specimen of this coin, which is certainly false.

It may be observed that whilst Bibulus and Atratinus give the name of Antony as M . AT Oppius abbreviates it into M . ANT. He also curtails TERT into TER. These small differences are not sufficient to assign these coins to another locality.

Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 25) has condemned as not original pieces those which bear the name of C. Fonteius Capito (Babelon, vol. i., p. 182, nos. 66, 67). Throughout his researches he has not met with an original specimen, and he suggests that they may be altered coins of Oppius. Babelon copied from Cohen, who followed Riccio, and who in turn adopted the illustrations of Vaillant and Morelli. In one case the obverse and reverse legends are transposed. Such a variation does not occur on any of the coins of Bibulus, Atratinus, or Oppius.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Tressis	
			HEAVY SERIES[1]	
154	331·0	Æ 1·3	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavius r., facing that of Octavia l.; around, [M·ANT·IMP·ITER·]COS·DESIG·[ITER·ET·ITER·III·VIR·R·P·C]	Three galleys under sail r.; below, Γ (=3 *asses*) and triskelis; around, M·OP PIVS·CAPITO·[PRO·PR.] PRAEF·CLAS[S·F·C] [Pl. cxv. 3.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Dupondius	
			HEAVY SERIES	
155	268·0	Æ 1·05	Heads of Antony on l. and of Octavia on r., face to face; around, [M·ANT·IMP·ITER·] COS·DESIG·ITER·[ET·ITER·III·VIR·R·P·C]	Two galleys under sail r.; at each side of the sail, a cap of the Dioscuri; below, B (=2 *asses*); around, [M·OP]PIVS·CAPITO·PRO·P[R·PRAEF·CLASS·F·C] [Pl. cxv. 4.]
156	246·5	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend, M·ANT·IMP·ITER·....III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; legend, M·OP PIVS·CAPITO·PRO·PR.....
157	234·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend, ...IMP·ITER·COS·DESIG·ITER	Similar; legend, ... CA PITO·PRO·PR·PRA EF·CLASS...
			LIGHT SERIES	
158	160·0	Æ ·9	Similar; legend, M·ANT·IMP·ITER·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·ITER·III·VIR·....	Similar; legend, ... CAPI TO·.... (Blacas Coll.)
159	142·5	Æ 1·0	Similar; legend, ANT·..... DESIG·....	Similar; legend, ... CAPI TO·PRO·..... (Pres. by S. Lysons)
160	137·5	Æ ·95	Similar; legend, M·ANT·IMP·ITER·COS·.....VIR·R·P·C	Similar; legend, ... CAPI TO·PRO·PR·PRAEF·CLASS·..

[1] Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 22) says he has not met with the tressis of the light series.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
161	126·0	Æ ·8	Similar; legend, ... DE SIG · ITER · ET · ..... III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar; legend, ... PR · PRAEF · CLASS · ..... [Pl. cxv. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)
162	114·5	Æ ·95	Similar; legend entirely obliterated.	Similar; legend, OPPIVS · ....
163	101·0	Æ ·95	Similar; legend, ... COS · DESIG · ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar; legend, PRO · .. PRAEF · CLASS · F · [Pl. cxv. 6.] (Woodhouse Coll.)
			As	
			Heavy Series	
164	140·7	Æ ·85	Conjoined heads of Antony and Octavia r.; around, M · ANT · IMP · TER · COS · DESIG · ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C	Galley in full sail r.; below, A (=*as*) and Gorgon's head facing; around, [M · OPPIVS · CAPITO ·] PRO · PR · [PRAEF · CLASS · F · C ·] [Pl. cxv. 7.]
			Light Series	
165	68·5	Æ ·6	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP ·	Similar; legend, ... O · PRO · PR · PR · ....
166	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP · TER · COS · DESIG · ITER · ET · TER · ... R · P · C	Similar; legend, ... PRO · PR · PRAEF (Woodhouse Coll.)
167	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP ·	Similar; legend, ... EF · CLASS · F · C
168	55·5	Æ ·55	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP ·	Similar; legend entirely obliterated.
169	55·0	Æ ·65	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP · TER · COS · DESIG	Similar; legend, M · OPPI VS · CAP ..... F · CLASS · F · C [Pl. cxv. 8.]
170	54·5	Æ ·65	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP · ..... ITER · ET · TER · III · VIR · R · P · C ·	Similar; legend, ... PRAEF · CLASS · F · C
171	50·0	Æ ·65	Similar; legend, M · ANT · IMP · TER · COS · DESIG ·	Similar; legend, M · OPPI .... PRAEF · CLASS · F · C [Pl. cxv. 9.]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
			HEAVY SERIES	
	53·5	Æ ·7	Head of Antony r.; around, [M·ANT·IMP·TER·]COS·DESIG·ITER·ET [·TER·] III·VIR·R·P·C]	Galley r., without sail; above, S (*semis*); around, M·OPPIVS·CAPITO·PR[O·PR·PRAEF·] CLASS·F·C
			[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pl. ii., no. 18.]	
			Sextans[1]	
			LIGHT SERIES.	
	35·5	Æ ·6	Janiform head; around,.... III VIR R P C	Stem of prow l.; below •• (*sextans*); around, [M·OPPIVS·] CA PRAEF CL...
			[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1905, p. 24.]	
			Circ. B.C. 35; A.U.C. 719	
			ANTONIVS	
			([MARCUS] ANTONIUS)	
			Denarius[2]	
172	60·0	Æ ·8	Head of Antony r., bare; around, ANTONIVS·AVGVR·COS·DES·ITER·ET·TERT (*Augur, consul designatus iterum et tertio*).	An Armenian tiara r., ornamented with stars and with lappets; behind, a bow and arrow in saltire; around, IMP·TERTIO·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Imperator tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). [Pl. cxv. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 24) mentions two specimens of this denomination, one formerly in the Rauch collection, the other in the Welzl v. Wellenheim cabinet. Both have now disappeared. Fortunately Rauch published and illustrated his specimen in the *Ann. dell' Inst. Arch.*, 1847, p. 283, pl. P, no. 9, from which the above illustration is taken. The two specimens show that the reverse legend in full would read M. OPPIVS CA. PRAEF. CLASS, but that of the obverse must remain uncertain. As Rauch gives the marks of value •• on the reverse of his specimen this coin must represent the sextans. It is on this account that we consider that the coin of Bibulus of similar type is of the same value (see above, p. 514).

[2] Babelon (vol. i., p. 195) has assigned this coin to B.C. 34, and he concludes that the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 34; A.U.C. 720 [1]	
			M . ANTONI . M . F . M . N : M . ANTONIVS M . F . F (MARCUS ANTONIUS MARCI FILIUS MARCI NEPOS; MARCUS ANTONIUS MARCI FILII FILIUS [2])	
			Aureus	
173	122·4	*A* ·75	Head of Mark Antony r., bare; around, M · ANTONI·M·F·M·N·AVC· IMP · TERT (*Augur, imperator tertio*).	Head of Mark Antony junior r., bare; around, COS · ITER · DESIGN · TERT · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Consul iterum, designatus tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxv. 11.]** (Montagu Coll.)
174	123·5	*A* ·75	Similar; legend, ANTON · AVC·IMP·III·COS·DES· III·III·V·R·P·C (*Augur, imperator tertio, consul designatus tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Similar; legend, M · ANTO NIVS · M · F · F **[Pl. cxv. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)

types relate to the victories of Antony over Artavasdes, king of Armenia, in that year, which were celebrated by a triumph of great magnificence at Alexandria. As, however, the titles given to Antony show that he was still consul designate for the second and third times, this coin must have been issued before B.C. 34, when he entered on his second consulship. Nor can the reverse type refer to the victories of Ventidius, as at that time Antony was on friendly terms with the Armenians, and was receiving help from Artavasdes. A breach with that monarch did not occur till the latter's desertion of Antony in the Parthian war, after the failure of the siege of Phraata, which was followed by the disastrous retreat to the Armenian frontier (B.C. 36). It was to revenge that base treatment that Antony in the following year undertook an expedition against the Armenian king, and to ensure success sent Polemo, king of Pontus, to the Median king, Artavasdes, to negotiate with him a treaty of alliance and friendship. For this service Antony handed over to Polemo lesser Armenia, and permitted him to attach it to his own dominions (Dion Cassius, xlix. 33, 44). As Antony did not invade Armenia before B.C. 34, it is to this circumstance that the reverse type of this denarius seems to refer. The tiara is of the same form as that worn by Tigranes, and as seen on his coins as king of Syria (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Seleucid Kings*, pl. xxvii., no. 6). The bow and arrow were the chief offensive weapons used by the Armenians.

A variety, of which a specimen is in the Vienna cabinet and another was in the Bunbury collection, reads TER for TERT. There is also a hybrid in the Budapest National Museum with the obverse, head of Antony; behind, lituus; around, ANT. IMP. III. VIR . R . P. C., as no. 112, p. 495 (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 43).

[1] Three series of coins which were struck in the East may be assigned to this year. They consist of those of Antony issued in his own name and in that of his son Marcus, of Antony and his quaestor M. Silanus, and of Antony alone. The inscriptions, which record Antony's second consulship and third consulship designate, show that they could not have been struck before B.C. 34. He only held the consulship for a few days, resigning in the kalends of January in favour of L. Sempronius Atratinus (see above, p. 501).

[2] Marcus Antonius the younger, whom the Greek writers called *Antyllus*, possibly a corruption of Antonillus, was the elder son of the triumvir and Fulvia. After the fall of Mutina the younger Antony was taken by his mother to Greece, and accompanied his father to Asia and Egypt. In B.C. 36 he was betrothed to Julia, the daughter of Octavius. After the battle of Actium Antony conferred on his son the *toga virilis*, and sent him with proposals

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			ANTON: M. SILANVS ([MARCUS] ANTONIUS; MARCUS [JUNIUS] SILANUS[1]) **Denarius**	
175	59·5	*AR* ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; around, ANTON · AVG · IMP · III · COS · DES · III · III · V · R · P · C (*Augur, imperator tertio, consul designatus tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	M · SILANVS · AVG / Q · PRO · COS (*Augur, quaestor pro consule*), in two lines across the field. **[Pl. cxv. 13.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)

to Octavius, which were rejected. He was shortly afterwards put to death by Octavius (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 54; li. 6, 15; Plutarch, *Antonius*, 71, 81, 87; Suetonius, *Augustus*, 17).

These aurei, which together give the parentage of both father and son, were issued possibly at the time of the campaign against the Armenians, B.C. 34. The young Marcus, who was then about nine years old, may have accompanied his father in the campaign. In assigning the coins to B.C. 34 Count de Salis appears to have been influenced by the inscriptions on the obverses. On one coin Antony is styled COS . ITER . ΔESIÇN . TERT, and on the other, COS . DES . III. This second form may have been due only to the necessity of abbreviating the legend, or it may be inferred that the first piece was struck early in B.C. 34, before Antony had laid down the consulship, whilst the second was issued after that date. In any case the two coins must be placed together; and they could not have been struck later than B.C. 32, as Antony claimed the consulship for the third time in B.C. 31, though he did not actually fill the office (see below, p. 531).

Owing to a slight malformation of the letters in the legend on the reverse of no. 174, a good deal of discussion has taken place as to the meaning of the three which follow the name of Mark Antony the son. Visconti (*Diss. dell' Accad. Rom. d' Archeol.*, vol. iv., p. 289) has suggested *Magister Equitum Emeritus*, and that both portraits are of Mark Antony the triumvir, one representing him in early life when he was *magister equitum*, the other of a later period. Madden (*Num. Chron.*, 1867, p. 273) interpreted the letters as *Marci Filius Eques*; but Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 12) had already suggested the more probable reading, *Marci Filii Filius*, the *filius* being repeated in order to distinguish the son from the father, as both were the sons of a *Marcus* (Fr. Gnecchi, *Riv. Ital.*, 1889, pp. 157 f.). Examples of this form of epigraphy are met with in inscriptions (*C.I.L.*, vol. x., Pt. i., 4887, 6071; xiv., 2691). The whole question arose from the circumstance that the serifs at the base of the two F's are slightly extended so that they have the appearance of E's. The peculiar forms of the letter D on both specimens show that the dies were probably made by a Greek artist who was not acquainted with Latin, and so this slight epigraphical error was occasioned. Several of the letters in the legend on the obverse are similar in form.

There can be no question that these coins were struck in the East, and their mint-place was identified by Havercamp as Alexandria, an attribution which Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 290) was disposed to accept. Visconti (*op. cit.*, p. 298) considered them to have been struck at Lyons; but that is quite out of the question, as that mint was at that time under the control of Octavius. In deciding on their place of issue we have not only the legends, but also the portrait of Antony to guide us. On the first of these two coins (no. 173) the initials of Antony's father and grandfather are given in precisely the same form as on aurei and denarii assigned to B.C. 39—37 (see above, pp. 505—508). These are the only instances in the whole series of provincial coins of Antony where these initials occur. It should also be noticed that the portrait of Antony is precisely similar to that on the aurei which have for reverse type the head of Octavia (nos. 144, 145). The long and thick neck, slightly bulging at the back, and the very straight features, with an unusually prominent chin, indicate that both these issues were minted at the same place. As it has been suggested that the earlier aurei of Antony and Octavia were struck at Athens, these later ones of Antony and his son may also be assigned to that place. This attribution seems to be confirmed by the somewhat crude forms of most of the letters of the legends, and by the occurrence of the peculiar shaped D, somewhat resembling the Greek Δ. There is, however, some difficulty in accounting for the issue of these coins at Athens at this time, as we have no direct evidence that either Antony or his son were there in B.C. 34, unless the former visited Greece before he proceeded to Armenia.

[1] Marcus Junius Silanus was the son of Decimus Junius Silanus, who was consul in B.C. 53,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
176	54·5	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)

ANTONIVS

([MARCUS] ANTONIUS)

Denarius[1]

177	58·0	AR ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; around, ANTON · AVG · IMP III COS DES III III V R P C (similar to no. 175).	ANTONIVS AVG IMP III (*Augur, imperator tertio*), in two lines across the field. [Pl. cxv. 14.] (Cracherode Coll.)
178	40·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar, ANTONIVS AVG · IMP · III

---

and the step-father of M. Junius Brutus, the murderer of Caesar. He served in Gaul under Julius Caesar, B.C. 53, after whose murder he returned with his brother-in-law Lepidus to Gaul. In the following year Lepidus sent Silanus to the relief of Mutina, which was besieged by Antony; but, on the plea of not having received full instructions, he espoused the cause of Antony (Dion Cassius, xlvi. 38). Shortly after the formation of the triumvirate Silanus joined Sextus Pompey in Sicily, and after the treaty of Misenum, B.C. 39, he returned to Rome (Vell. Paterc., ii. 77), and followed Antony to the East, who placed under his charge the administration of a province with the title of *quaestor pro consule*, but it is not known which province this was. It was during his governorship that Silanus struck these denarii in his own name and in that of Antony. As they must have been issued during B.C. 34 or 33, we know at least the approximate date when Silanus was acting as *quaestor pro consule*. Later, shortly before the battle of Actium, disgusted with the conduct of Antony and Cleopatra, he together with Delius the historian went over to Octavius (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 59). He was consul with Octavius, B.C. 25, and governor of Asia, B.C. 14 (Waddington, *Fastes des Prov. Asiat.*, p. 90). He may be the Silanus to whom, as *στρατηγός*, Agrippa in B.C. 14 addressed a letter granting certain privileges to the Jews of Asia (Joseph., *Ant. Jud.*, xvi. 167, 168, ed. Naber), but this is doubtful. We have no record of the date of Silanus's appointment as augur.

As we do not know in which province Silanus acted as *quaestor pro consule* for Antony, it is very difficult to determine the place of mintage of his coins. The obverse legend is the same as on the preceding aureus (no. 174) of Antony and his son, but there is just sufficient difference in the portrait to render their attribution to Athens a question. It is, however, quite probable that they were struck in Greece, and about the same time as the aurei of Mark Antony and his son. The reverse type, consisting of the name of the issuer only, is met with on coins of Agrippa struck in Gaul in B.C. 38 (see above, pp. 410, 411), which may have served as the prototype.

Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, *Junia*, pl. iv., no. 2, and vol. ii., p. 232) figures and describes a denarius of Silanus with the obverse legend ANTONIVS . AVGVR . COS . DES . ITER . ET . TER., as on no. 172. If this description is correct this coin would have been struck in B.C. 35, but as this variety is not mentioned elsewhere it is probably wrongly given by Morelli.

[1] Similarity of type and fabric and also of the obverse legend shows that these denarii must have been issued at the same time as those of Silanus and in the same locality. It is difficult to account for the repetition of Antony's name and titles on the reverse. They may have been struck by Silanus as *pièces justificatives* for his own money. They are of somewhat coarse work.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 33; A.U.C. 721	
			C . SOSIVS	
			(CAIUS SOSIUS[1])	
			Semis ?	
	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long; behind neck, ZA (Ζάκυνθος).	Tripod; on r., C · SOSIVS; on l., COS · DESIG (*Consul designatus*).

[Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., pl. xiii., no. 5.]

			B.C. 32; A.U.C. 722	
			C . SOSIVS	
			(CAIUS SOSIUS[2])	
			Semis ?	
*178	31·5	Æ ·6	Head of Neptune r., laureate; behind neck, ZA (Ζάκυνθος).	Dolphin r., encircling trident; above, C · SOSIVS; below, COS (*Consul*).

[British Museum.]

---

[1] For earlier coins of C. Sosius see above, pp. 504, 508. The precise date of the issue of this coin is somewhat uncertain. By the treaty of Misenum, B.C. 39, C. Sosius and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus were consuls designate for B.C. 36 (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 73), but neither entered on that office in that year, probably because Sosius was in Syria and Ahenobarbus had accompanied Antony in his unfortunate expedition against the Parthians. For his successes in Judaea (see above, p. 508), Antony obtained for Sosius the honour of a triumph in B.C. 34, and the consulship in B.C. 32. Though Sosius was consul designate from B.C. 39, yet we may conclude that this coin was not struck till B.C. 33, as the title COS . DESIG . is not given on any of his earlier pieces, which are also of Zacynthus, and were issued after the treaty of Misenum. The head of Apollo and the tripod are the types of the early staters of the island and also of bronze coins of the same time as those of Sosius (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Peloponnesus*, pl. xix., nos. 17, 23; pl. xx., no. 16). If the earlier coins described above (p. 504) are *asses*, this and the following piece are probably semisses, and so would be issued on the same standard as the coins of Antony struck by his *praefecti classis*. The illustration is from a specimen in the Capitoline Museum. It was formerly in the Borghesi collection. For a recent account of the coins of C. Sosius, see Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., pp. 216 f.

[2] It was in B.C. 32 that Sosius was consul with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (see preceding

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 32—31; A.U.C. 722—723 [1]	
			ANTONI : CLEOPATRAE	
			([MARCI] ANTONII; CLEOPATRAE)	
			Denarius [2]	
179	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; behind, an Armenian tiara; around, ANTONI · ARMENIA · DEVICTA	Bust of Cleopatra r., diademed and draped; row of jewels at back of head; before bust, stem of prow; around, CLEOPATRAE · REGINAE · REGVM · FILIORVM · REGVM (de Salis Coll.)
180	55·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxv. 15.] (Payne Knight Coll.)
181	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
182	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; ARMENTA for ARMENIA	Similar. [Pl. cxv. 16.] (Payne Knight Coll.)

coin). In that year the war between Antony and Octavius began, and both consuls having declared in favour of the former, left Rome early in January to join him in the East. It was on their way there that a halt was made at Zacynthus, where this coin was struck, and where a portion of the fleet of Antony may have been assembled. Antony himself was at Corcyra, whither he had gone to join the main portion of his fleet after leaving Athens (Dion Cassius, l. 2, 9).

The types of this small bronze coin do not occur on the local money of Zacynthus, but they are such as would be quite appropriate to the island or to the commander of a fleet. The specimen illustrated is in the National Collection. It was obtained too late for insertion in the plate.

[1] All the coins attributed to these years are connected with the rupture between Antony and Octavius.

[2] The principal events commemorated by these denarii are the conquest of Armenia by Antony in B.C. 34, his subsequent triumph at Alexandria, the honours which he conferred on Cleopatra, and the assistance which he received from her in the supply of ships. Dion Cassius (xlix. 41) and Plutarch (*Antonius*, 54) relate that on the occasion of his triumph Antony commanded that Cleopatra should be styled "Queen of Kings," and proclaimed her sovereign over Egypt, Cyprus, Africa, and Coele-Syria. Caesarion, her son by Caesar the dictator, was nominated her colleague, whilst of his own sons by her, Alexander received Armenia and Media, and Ptolemy, Phoenicia, Lycia, and Cilicia, all three at the same time being given the title of "King of Kings." These coins are generally considered to have been issued on this occasion. Count de Salis was, however, of opinion that they are of a slightly later date, and he had put them to B.C. 33 or 32. Already at the beginning of B.C. 33 Antony and Octavius entered upon a series of recriminations. Antony reproached Octavius with having deprived Lepidus of his share of the administration, and with having appropriated the lands of Italy and the armies of Sextus Pompey. Octavius retorted by charging Antony with having put Sextus Pompey to death, with seizing the person of Artavasdes of Armenia, and putting him in irons, an act of perfidy and a blot on the honour of the Roman people, and with conferring honours on the children of Cleopatra, complaining especially at the intrusion of Caesarion into the family of Caesar (Dion Cassius, l. 1). The Senate was, however, unwilling to proclaim Antony a public enemy, chiefly on account of those who were with him and who would share the same condemnation, so war was openly declared against Cleopatra. In anticipation of this result each side had entered on preparations for the struggle. Early in B.C. 32, Antony left for Syria to collect his legions, and shortly afterwards Cleopatra followed with her navies, both meeting at Ephesus. Antony being unable to persuade Cleopatra to return to Egypt, they sailed together for Samos, accompanied by a tribe of players and musicians, so that "whilst the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ANT	
			([MARCUS] ANTONIUS)	
			Legionary Coins[1]	
			Series I.	
			Aureus	
183	124·4	*N* ·8	Galley r., with rowers; a standard is placed at the prow; above, ANT AVG (*Augur*); below, IIIVIR · R · Ƨ · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Three standards, a legionary *aquila* between two *signa*; around, CHORTIVM· ƤRAETORIARVM[2] [Pl. cxvi. 1.] (Wigan Coll.)

whole world was venting its anguish in groans and tears, that island alone was piping and dancing." From Samos they went to Athens, where the entertainments were renewed. Cleopatra, jealous of the honours which the Athenians had conferred on Octavia, endeavoured to court the people by every mark of favour, and they in return decreed her public honours (Plutarch, *Antonius*, 57). It was probably on this occasion that these coins were struck by order of Antony, as a final retort to the recriminations of Octavius and to the declaration of war by the Senate against Cleopatra. The tiara on the obverse refers to the conquest of Armenia, and the legend on the reverse to the honours which Antony had decreed to the sons of Cleopatra, whilst the prow of the ship placed before her bust records the assistance given by her in furnishing Antony with a navy. The chief reason for assigning these coins to Athens and not to Ephesus, the only other place at which they could have been struck, is because there is a certain resemblance in fabric, in the shape of the letters of the legend, and more especially in the portrait of Antony to the previous aurei of himself and his son. This resemblance had already been noticed by Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 298), who, however, gave both issues to Alexandria.

The legend on the reverse is difficult to interpret. It may perhaps be rendered "Of Cleopatra, Queen of Kings (and) of (her) Sons, the Kings." REGINA REGVM is equivalent to ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ, a very usual Oriental title.

Varieties of these denarii read CLEOƤAT for CLEOƤATRAE and SESINAE for REGINAE (Babelon, vol. i., p. 195). The names of Antony and Cleopatra are in the genitive case.

[1] These coins were struck by Antony for the use of his fleet and legions when he was preparing for the struggle with Octavius, which culminated in the battle of Actium, 2 September, B.C. 31. Count de Salis had given rather a wider range of date for this coinage, B.C. 39—31, but uniformity of type and similarity of fabric make it very improbable that the issue could have extended over so long a period, though the variations in the legends are so numerous. It would appear to have been commenced as soon as the preparations for the war were entered upon by Antony, B.C. 32, and to have extended till nearly its close. These coins furnish an interesting record of the number of legions of which Antony's army was composed. If all the thirty legions commemorated by the coins were at their full strength it would give an army of about 180,000 men. Plutarch (*Antonius*, 61) says that Antony had no fewer than 500 armed vessels, 100,000 foot, and 12,000 horse, and that Octavius's forces consisted of 250 war-ships, 80,000 foot, and a number of horse equal to that of the enemy. It was to provide this enormous body of troops, both naval and military, with money that Antony caused these coins to be issued; and as the first massing of both services appears to have been at Ephesus, it is to that place that we would attribute their mintage. The uniformity of type and fabric shows that this issue must have been limited to a single area.

[2] The *cohortes praetoriae* formed the body-guard of the commanders. They consisted of mixed companies of horse and foot selected from veterans and from the *equites extraordinarii*. Caesar had only one praetorian cohort, but towards the end of the Republic each *imperator* had one; and after the battles of Philippi, when a large number of the victorious legions were disbanded, the various praetorian cohorts comprised some 8000 men. Later each of the triumvirs had several, and at the battle of Actium those of Octavius numbered at least four. No doubt those of Antony were not fewer, as his great army was composed of such diversified elements (Mommsen, *Staatsrecht*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., pp. 863, 864).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
184	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, ANT · AVG above galley; III · VIR · R · Γ · C below.	Similar. **[Pl. cxvi. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Series II.	
			Denarius	
185	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar; legend reading AVC for AVG	Three military standards (*signa*), each ornamented with two wreaths and a prow; around, CHORTIS · SΓECVLATORVM[1] **[Pl. cxvi. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
186	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Series III.[2]	
			Aureus	
187	112·7	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, ANT · AVC above galley; III · VIR · R · Γ · C below.	Three standards, a legionary *aquila* between two *signa* (similar to no. 183); between them, LEC IV (*Legionis quartae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
188	124·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; LEC VI (*Legionis sextae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 5.]** (Montagu Coll.)
			Denarius[3]	
189	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVC	Similar; LEC ΓRI (*Legionis primae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 6.]** (Campana Coll.)
190	53·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC II

[1] The *cohortes speculatorum* are first mentioned during the Social war. They were employed to carry despatches and sometimes to act as executioners. During the Empire there were ten for each legion, but they were more numerous than the praetorian cohorts, forming a separate corps with separate officers (Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., p. 530).

[2] In describing the denarii of this series, it has not been considered necessary to transliterate in each case the number of the legion.

[3] These denarii are of baser metal than the ordinary currency of the time, and plated specimens are frequently met with, which prove that the coinage was a species of "money of necessity," struck to meet a special demand, and in the midst of great military preparations. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 46) says, *Miscuit denario triumvir Antonius ferrum.* In finds of denarii, the burial of which must have taken place after the reign of Nero,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
191	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEϚ II [Pl. cxvi. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
192	48·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEG II (Woodhouse Coll.)
193	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; AVϚ for AVC	Similar; LEϚ III (Cracherode Coll.)
194	52·5	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVϚ	Similar; LEϚ IIII (Cracherode Coll.)
195	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC IV (Cracherode Coll.)
196	47·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC V (Cracherode Coll.)
197	51·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC VI (Cracherode Coll.)
198	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar; AVϚ for AVC	Similar; LEϚ VII (Cracherode Coll.)
199	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar; AVG for AVϚ	Similar; LEG VIII (Cracherode Coll.)
200	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVG	Similar; LEϚ VIIII [Pl. cxvi. 8.] (Cracherode Coll.)
201	50·4	Æ ·7	Similar; AVϚ for AVC	Similar; LEC IX [Pl. cxvi. 9.] (Cracherode Coll.)

these legionary coins frequently occur. When Nero debased the silver money, reducing its standard from 99 or 98 per cent. to 86 or 84 per cent. of pure metal, all the previous imperial silver coinage, together with the later republican passed out of currency, and only these base pieces of Antony were retained. In order to make their tender legal some were countermarked during the reign of Vespasian with the name of that Emperor (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 28). Exceptions are, however, met with in the special denarii of the *cohortes praetoriae* and *speculatorum*, and also in those of the *Legio Antiqua*, *Legio Classica*, and *Legio Libyca*, which appear to be of the proper standard of metal. These base coins would appear to have been struck for the army and navy in general, but special legions were honoured with coins of a true standard. This is strong evidence in favour of a short duration of the issue.

Considerable inequality exists in the abundance of the coins of some of the legions. Some are very common, whilst others are very rare, such as those of the Ist, XXIVth, XXVth and XXXth legions. Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 355, note) says that authentic pieces of the XXVIth—XXIXth legions do not appear to exist; but Babelon (vol. i., p. 204) describes specimens as being in the D'Ailly collection. The aurei of this series are also very rare, and are only known of the IVth, VIth, XIVth and XIXth legions. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 44) thought that the aureus of the VIth legion described above was a cast, and therefore not genuine. It came from the Ercolani, de Quelen and Montagu collections, and was found in February 1883 at San Lazzaro near Bologna (*Notizie dei Scavi*, 1883, p. 44). The coin, however, is perfectly genuine, only it has suffered from wear. It is a struck piece, not a cast. In the inscriptions the letter G is found in five forms, G, Ϛ, Ϛ, Ϛ, and C; otherwise the types throughout show no variations, except in the stops between the words of the legends, which are sometimes omitted.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
202	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVϚ	Similar; LEϚ X (Cracherode Coll.)
203	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC XI (Cracherode Coll.)
204	52·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; LEC XII (Cracherode Coll.)
205	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar; LEG XIII (Cracherode Coll.)
206	51·6	Æ ·7	Similar; AVϚ for AVG	Similar; LEϚ XIII (Woodhouse Coll.)
207	55·6	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVϚ	Similar; LEϚ XIIII (Cracherode Coll.)
208	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar; LEG XIV (de Salis Coll.)
209	54·7	Æ ·65	Similar; AVC for AVG	Similar; LEC XIV (Nott)
210	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEϚ XV (Cracherode Coll.)
211	52·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LEC XVI [Pl. cxvi. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)
212	57·0	Æ ·65	Similar; AVϚ for AVC	Similar; LEϚ XVII (de Salis Coll.)
213	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar; AVG for AVϚ	Similar; LEϚ XVIII[1] (Cracherode Coll.)
214	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; AVC for AVG	Similar; LEϚ XIX[2]
215	58·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; LEC XX [Pl. cxvi. 11.] (Cracherode Coll.)
216	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar; LEG XXI[3] (Cracherode Coll.)
217	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar; AVϚ for AVG	Similar; LEG XXII (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] A variety reads XIIX (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 203, no. 131).

[2] This occurs also in gold (Mionnet, *de la Rareté et du Prix des Méd. rom.*, vol. i., p. 19). De la Nauze (*Mém. de l'Acad*, vol. xxx., 1764, p. 383) gives its weight as 147⅜ grains *Fr.* (= 121·5 grs.).

[3] The aureus of this legion appears to be a forgery (Babelon, vol. i., p. 203, note 1).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
218	53·4	*R* ·75	Similar; AVG for AVϚ	Similar; LEG XXII (Cracherode Coll.)
219	57·0	*R* ·7	Similar; AVC for AVG	Similar; LEC XXIII (de Salis Coll.)
220	53·6	*R* ·7	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar; LEG XXV
221	51·0	*R* ·65	Similar.	Similar; LEC XXX **[Pl. cxvi. 12.]**

SERIES IV.[1]

Denarius

222	54·8	*R* ·7	Similar type; AVC for AVG	Similar type; legend, LEC · XII · ANTIQVAE (*Legionis duodecimae antiquae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
223	54·5	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, LEϘ · XVII · CLASSICAE (*Legionis septimae decimae classicae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 14.]** (Nott)
224	51·5	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
225	54·5	*R* ·7	Similar; AVG for AVC	Similar; legend, LEϘ · XVIII · LYBICAE (*Legionis octavae decimae Lybicae*). **[Pl. cxvi. 15.]**
226	51·6	*R* ·7	Similar; AVC for AVG	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This series consists of denarii giving the *cognomina* of the legions. Mommsen (*Res gestae*, p. 75, note 1) remarks, "Legiones XII, XVII, XVIII quod modo simpliciter ita dicuntur, modo adiectis cognominibus *XII antiqua*, *XVII classica*, *XVIII Lybica* (sic), inde non recte colliges geminas has Antonium habuisse; quid enim vetabat cognomina, quorum in legionibus usus sollemnis tempore multo posteriore invaluit, plerumque omittere, interdum adscribere?" The Legio XII or XII *Antiqua* may therefore be the same one, but in one case the cognomen is added. This cognomen does not seem to be otherwise mentioned than on coins. The Legio XVII *Classica* was probably reserved for special naval service, whilst the Legio XVIII *Lybica* no doubt took its name from the province in which it was levied, like the Legio I *Germanica*, *Italica*, *Parthica*, Legio III *Cyrenaïca*, &c.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 31; A.U.C. 723[1]	
			M . ANTONIVS : D. ⅄R	
			(MARCUS ANTONIUS; DECIMUS TURULLIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
227	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Antony r., bare; around, M·ANTONIVS·AVÇ·IMΓ·IIII·COS·TERT·III·VIR·R·Γ·C (*Augur, imperator quarto, consul tertio, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Victory standing l., holding laurel-wreath tied with fillet in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.; behind, D·⅄R; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. cxvi. 16.]**
228	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; without moneyer's name. **[Pl. cxvi. 17.]**
229	43·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Of the three coinages struck during this year two are those of legates of Antony, Decimus Turullius and P. Canidius Crassus; the third of a legate of Octavius, C. Proculeius. The money of Turullius is of silver, but that of Crassus and Proculeius is of bronze.

[2] Decimus Turullius, who struck these coins, is probably the member of the family to whom Dion Cassius (li. 8) gives the praenomen Publius (Πούπλιος Τουρούλλιος). He is also mentioned by Appian (*Bell. civ.*, v. 2) and by Valerius Maximus (i. 1, § 19), but neither gives his praenomen. He took part in the assassination of Julius Caesar, was quaestor to Cassius in B.C. 43, and received the command of the fleet which had been raised by L. Tillius Cimber in Bithynia, when it is said that he cut down the trees of a wood sacred to Aesculapius in the island of Cos, wherewith to build more ships. After the battles of Philippi, Turullius went over to Antony, with whom he lived on intimate terms. Turullius was surrendered by Antony to Octavius after the battle of Actium, and was put to death in the island of Cos, that some satisfaction might be offered to Aesculapius for the destruction of his sacred grove (Dion Cassius, *loc. cit.*).

The date of this coinage is fixed by the third consulship of Antony, B.C. 31. He was, however, only nominally consul in that year, for in B.C. 32 the Senate expunged his name as consul designate (Dion Cassius, l. 4). This same writer (l. 10) says that Antony claimed the consulship for this year in virtue of the arrangement made at Misenum in B.C. 39, and that it was the last year of that arrangement. The actual consuls were Octavius and Valerius Messala. In his speech to his army before the battle of Actium, Octavius mentions amongst the honours granted to Antony that he was twice consul and often Imperator (Dion Cassius, l. 25). Caland (*de Num. M. Ant.*, p. 24) has assigned Antony's fourth imperatorship to B.C. 31, because he is styled IMΓ . III . on all the coins recording his second consulship. The only pieces which mention his second consulship are those which are assigned to B.C. 34 (see above, pp. 521-523). It is therefore quite possible and even probable that Antony assumed his fourth imperatorship after the Armenian war and when he celebrated his triumph at Alexandria. He was not likely to let such an occasion pass without some such record. The only other coins which record Antony's fourth imperatorship are those struck by L. Pinarius Scarpus in Cyrenaïca, which, like the above, give his third consulship (see below, p. 583). The victory recorded by these coins appears to have been more imaginary than real. Dion Cassius mentions only one engagement before the battle of Actium, that in which he said Sosius lost his life (l. 14).

On some of the coins the name of Turullius is omitted, but all of them, signed or unsigned, must have been issued at the same time. The portrait of Antony and the general fabric of these coins are very similar to those of M. Silanus. They were probably struck in Greece and possibly at Athens.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			CRAS	
			([PUBLIUS CANIDIUS] CRASSUS[1])	
			Dupondius	
230	159·1	Æ 1·1	Crocodile r.	Rostrum tridens r.; above, CRAS **[Pl. cxvi. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
231	86·4	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets.	Fasces with axe, dividing CR A **[Pl. cxvi. 19.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. di Corr. Arch.*, 1844, p. 48; cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 348) proposed to identify this moneyer with M. Canidius Crassus, the proquaestor of M. Cato, who was propraetor in Cyprus, B.C. 57, and to attribute to him the piece with the head of Apollo and the fasces, which he concluded was struck in that island. In support of this identification Cavedoni draws attention to the similarity of the obverse type to that of coins of Nicocles, and to the abbreviation of the moneyer's name, which may be compared with those on the coins of former kings of the island, ΕΥΑ for Evagoras and ΠΝ for Pnytagoras. Babelon (vol. i., p. 309) has accepted this identification, and further suggests that the other coin, with the crocodile and the rostrum, may be given to the same district, on account of the strong Egyptian influence in Cyprus. If we consider the weight of these coins, which appear to be issued on the same standard as those of C. Proculeius, and also their fabric, the date B.C. 57 is much too early. The moneyer may therefore with more probability be identified with P. Canidius Crassus, who was with Lepidus in Gaul, B.C. 43, when Antony was compelled to seek refuge there. He was *consul suffectus* with L. Cornelius Balbus, B.C. 40, and a little later one of the legates of Antony, whom he accompanied in the Parthian campaign. He remained in Armenia till B.C. 32, when he was recalled by Antony and placed in command of the land forces at the battle of Actium, of which he was only a spectator. After this engagement he went with Antony to Alexandria, where in B.C. 30, by order of Octavius, he was beheaded (Cicero, *ad Fam.*, x. 21; Dion Cassius, xlix., 24; Plutarch, *Antonius*, 34, 42, 63, 65, 67, 68; Vell. Paterc., 85, 87). After the death of Antony, Crassus was in charge of the young Caesarion, the son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra. There are coins of that young king having on the obverse the head of Cybele and the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ, and on the reverse a crocodile of precisely the same form as on the coin given above, and over it the legend ΚΡΑΣ (Crassus). A specimen is described and figured by Feuardent (*Num. Égypt. anc.*, vol. ii., p. 1, pl. xxxvi., no. 538 bis). It is therefore evident that the above coins must be assigned to P. Canidius Crassus, the legate of Antony, and not to M. Canidius Crassus, the proquaestor of M. Cato. They were struck either shortly before or immediately after the death of Antony. Feuardent (*op. cit.*, p. 11) has given these coins to Egypt, but Svoronos (*Mon. Ptol.*, p. 317), on account of their provenance, assigns them to Cyrenaïca. As this is still an open question they are here classed to the East generally.

The denominations of these coins are a little uncertain. The specimens in the National Collection are somewhat worn, so they are not a sure criterion, but the maximum weight of the larger pieces in the Museum at Athens is 203 grs., and of the smaller one 124 grs. (Svoronos, *op. cit.*, p. 317). A specimen of the larger piece in the Paris collection weighs 223 grs. (Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., p. 227). If these coins had been of copper they would have been issued on the semuncial standard, i.e., at 200 grs. to the ounce; but from an analysis made of a specimen, the composition of the metal is 89·23 per cent. copper, 7·80 per cent. tin, 2·10 per cent. lead, and 0·87 per cent. iron = 100·000. Though this analysis does not coincide with that of the coins of Antony, yet considering the special circumstances under which these pieces were struck, it is probable that they are also of the quarter-ounce standard. The larger piece would therefore represent the dupondius and the smaller one the as.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . ΓROCVLEI . L . F (CAIUS PROCULEIUS LUCII FILIUS[1]) As ?	
232	109·7	Æ ·9	Terminal bust of Jupiter r., diademed; behind, ΦΑ (Κεφαλληνία?); bust countermarked with wheel-shaped ornament, ⊛	Ray-fish; below, divided by its tail, C · ΓRO CVLEI / L · F · (Col. de Bosset)
233	73·2	Æ ·9	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; countermark on fish, (SI)

[Pl. cxvi. 20.]

[1] Caius Proculeius L. f., a Roman eques, was an intimate friend of Octavius. His name is first mentioned in connection with the failure of Octavius to seize Sicily early in B.C. 36, when he was attacked by Sextus Pompey by land and sea (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 109, 110). In his despair Octavius appealed to Proculeius to put an end to his life (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, vii. 45). After the battle of Actium Octavius sent Proculeius to Antony and Cleopatra, but the former was just expiring when he arrived. Plutarch (*Antonius*, 77–79) gives a long account of the interview between Proculeius and Cleopatra. It is to this Proculeius that Horace (*Carm.*, ii. 2) refers—

Vivet extento Proculeius aevo,
Notus in fratres animi paterni.

Porphyrius relates in his commentary on this passage that Proculeius divided his property between his brothers Caepio and Murena, who had lost theirs in the Civil war. Ancient writers tell of the great intimacy between Proculeius and Octavius, and Tacitus (*Ann.*, iv. 40) states that he was one of the Romans to whom Augustus had thought of giving his daughter Julia in marriage. Proculeius put an end to his life by taking gypsum, when suffering from a disease of the stomach (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxvi. 24).

Some uncertainty has existed as to the place where these coins were struck, on account of different solutions of the monogram on the obverse. Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, vol. ii., p. 361) and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 289) suggested that it is composed of the letters KOP KYPAI, or KO, and the former therefore attributed the coins to Corcyra. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 387) has accepted this attribution. Gardner (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Peloponnesus*, pp. xlii., 83) has proposed KPA, which he identifies as the initials of the town of Cranium, in the island of Cephallenia, where these coins are sometimes found. Both Woodhouse and Col. de Bosset collected in Cephallenia (see nos. 232, 234, 235). Bahrfeldt (*Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., p. 225), however, has recognized in the monogram the letters ΚΦΑΛΟ, and he therefore connects it with the town of Cephallenia, which C. Antonius commenced building when he was residing in the island after his banishment from Italy, B.C. 59—55. Ptolemy (iii. 14, § 12) identified Cephallenia as the capital of the island. As there is a slight difference in the form of the monogram on the larger and smaller specimens, it may be that the coins which vary in the obverse as well as in the reverse types are of two places, Cephallenia and Cranium. In any case they are to be attributed to the island of Cephallenia rather than to Corcyra. Their issue probably occurred soon after the battle of Actium, when Octavius may have left a portion of his fleet in charge of Proculeius. Cephallenia is situated at a very short distance from Actium, and its harbours would afford convenient shelter for some of the damaged vessels. These coins cannot be assigned to a date earlier than B.C. 31, as Proculeius was a friend of Octavius, and he could not have held any office under Antony, who till then had the administration of the Eastern portion of the Roman Empire.

The type of the ray-fish is suggestive that these coins belong to a marine city or to an island. The bipennis may relate to the recent engagement at Actium; or it may be specially connected with the island, since we would recognize in the pillar or obelisk some local structure. The countermarks have not been explained (see also coins of Sosius, p. 504).

The weights of these coins correspond with those of C. Sosius, which were issued about the same time at Zacynthus, and they may therefore represent the as and the semis of the quarter-ounce standard.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis ?	
			Type I.	
234	36·6	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., diademed; behind, ℞ (ΚΡΑ-νιον ?)	Bipennis; the handle dividing legend, C PRO CVLEI L. F.; countermark on bipennis, (SI) (Woodhouse Coll.)
235	29·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; no countermark. **[Pl. cxvi. 21.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
	43·4	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo (?) l., laureate; monogram not visible.	Similar; no countermark.

[Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., pl. xiii., no. 9.]

Type III.

	24·0	Æ ·55	Female head r., turreted; behind, ℞	Pillar on base (obelisk); at the sides, C · PRO CVLEI L F

[Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., pl. xiii., no. 14.]

[1] This and the next piece were first published by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 62). He mentions that the semis of Type II. now in the Munich cabinet was purchased in 1895 at the Bunbury sale in London (*Sale Cat.*, no. 518), and that a specimen of Type III. is in the Capitoline Museum, and was formerly in the Bignami collection. Another one of Type III. is in the Mourouzi collection in Athens (Bahrfeldt, *Journ. Inter.*, vol. xi., p. 224).

PERIOD VI.

Circ. B.C. 29—27; A.U.C. 725—727[1]

Octavius as Imperator Perpetuo

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 29—28; A.U.C. 725—726	
			CAESAR DIVI F OR CAESAR (CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			Denarius[2]	
236	62·0	*Æ* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare.	Pax, diademed and draped, standing l., holding in r. hand olive-branch, and in l. cornucopiae; around, CAESAR DIVI · F
237	60·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. cxvii. 1.]
238	57·4	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
239	51·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinages attributed to this period are those which were issued in the East after Octavius had received the title of *Imperator Perpetuo*, and before the Senate decreed to him that of *Augustus*, 16 January, B.C. 27. He is styled CAESAR DIVI F or CAESAR only, which varies somewhat from the titles given to him on his coins struck at Rome or in Gaul at this particular time. The attribution of these issues to this particular epoch is confirmed by the legends, which record either the seventh imperatorship of Octavius, to which he was acclaimed in B.C. 29, or his sixth consulship, B.C. 28. Their classification to the East is based not only on their types, but also on fabric and on the portrait of Octavius, which varies somewhat from that met with either on the money of the Roman mint or of Gaul. There are in this group, B.C. 29—27, two somewhat distinct portraits, which are repeated on some of the coins assigned to B.C. 27, after Octavius had been proclaimed Augustus. The early portrait, that met with on coins given to B.C. 29—28, is carefully modelled, showing very distinctly the anatomy of the face and of the neck; the brow is slightly overhanging, which lends to the features a somewhat stern look, very different from that on the urban coinage, where the expression of the countenance is softer and wanting in character. The later portrait is executed more in the round (see nos. 246, 247, pl. cxvii., no. 5). It is in higher relief, the lines showing the anatomy of the face and neck are wanting, and there is also less vigour of expression. Both these portraits are met with on denarii assigned to B.C. 28, which have the same reverse type, and which record the same event, the subjection of Egypt; and as they recur on the coins assigned to B.C. 27, they may be considered to form a connecting link between those on which Octavius is styled "Caesar" and those on which he is given the title of "Augustus." This interchange of portrait on the same issue proves that the coins emanated from the same mint and are contemporary; and from evidence which we shall adduce in connection with those assigned to B.C. 27, it is very probable that they were struck at Ephesus, where Antony had established a mint in the early period of his government of the Eastern provinces.

[2] After the battle of Actium, with the exception of a hurried visit to Italy, Octavius remained in the East, and did not return to Rome till the summer of B.C. 29, when he was accorded a triple triumph (see above, p. 13), which was accompanied by the distribution of largess, the celebration of public games and the closing of the temple of Janus. It is to this last circumstance, and to the restoration of a period of prosperity to Rome, that the reverse type of these denarii relates.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius [1]	
240	29·5	*Æ* ·6	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, CAESAR IMP · VII (*Imperator septimo*).	Victory, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l., standing l. on the cista mystica, which is placed between two serpents erect; around, ASIA RECEPTA **[Pl. cxvii. 2.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
241	28·0	*Æ* ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
242	27·0	*Æ* ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 28; A.U.C. 726 [2]	
			CAESAR OR CAESAR DIVI F	
			(CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			SERIES I.	
243	60·0	*Æ* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare (similar to no. 236); behind, lituus; around, CAESAR COS · VI (*Consul sexto*).	Crocodile, standing r.; above, AEGVPTO; below, CAPTA **[Pl. cxvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The submission of the Province of Asia, to which these quinarii refer, occurred in B.C. 30, after the annexation of Egypt as a Roman province, and when Octavius was still in the East. The fact is specially mentioned in the Ancyran inscription (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, v. 31 f.: *Provincias omnis, quae trans Hadrianum mare vergunt ad orientem, Cyrenasque, iam ex parte magna regibus eas possidentibus, et antea Siciliam et Sardiniam occupatas bello servili reciperavi*). The provinces alluded to were those which by agreement had been assigned to Antony, and included not only Asia but also Pontus, Bithynia, Cilicia, Cyprus, Syria, Crete and Cyrene. The reverse type of the cista mystica was copied from the cistophori of Asia. The head of Octavius, though smaller, is similar to that on the preceding denarii with the reverse type of Pax. Octavius was proclaimed imperator for the sixth time after the battle of Actium, and for the seventh in B.C. 29, for the victories of M. Licinus Crassus in Thrace and Dacia (Mommsen, *op. cit.*, p. 12). These quinarii must be given to B.C. 29 or 28, as Octavius received the title of Augustus early in January of the following year.

[2] The coins issued in this year are denarii and cistophoric medallions. As they are all inscribed with the sixth consulship, their precise date of issue is indicated. Octavius was COS. VI B.C. 28 and COS. VII B.C. 27. On the denarii we meet with the two portraits of Octavius mentioned above. The portrait on the coins of Series I. is similar to that met with in B.C. 29, and that on those of Series II. recurs in the following year. They therefore form the connecting link.

The reverse type of the crocodile is also commemorative of the subjection of Egypt after the battle of Actium and the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra. It became a Roman province, governed by a prefect appointed by Octavius, who later, as Emperor, received the revenues as his private property. The capricorn, the genethliac sign of Octavius, occurs as the reverse type of cistophori and denarii assigned to B.C. 27 (see below, pp. 541, 544).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
244	55·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
245	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Octavius l.; the legend is also transposed.	Similar. **[Pl. cxvii. 4.]**
			SERIES II.	
246	56·5	Æ ·7	Head of Octavius r., bare, in high relief; below, capricorn r.; around, CAE SAR · DIVI · F · COS · VI	Similar; legend, ΛEÇVPTO CΛPTΛ **[Pl. cxvii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
247	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; CAPTΛ for CΛPTΛ (de Salis Coll.)
			"Cistophoric Medallions"[1]	
248	181·5	Æ 1·2	Head of Octavius r., laureate; around, IMP · CAE SAR · DIVI · F · COS · VI · LIBERTATIS · P · R · VIN DEX · (*Imperator Caesar Divi filius, consul sexto, libertatis populi romani vindex*).	Pax standing l. on a lighted torch, holding caduceus in r. hand; before her, PAX; behind her, cista mystica, surmounted by serpent erect; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. cxvii. 6.]**
249	179·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 27; A.U.C. 727	
			CAESAR DIVI F	
			(CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			Aureus[2]	
250	124·7	Ν ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare, in high relief; below, capricorn r. (similar to no. 246); around, CAESAR · DIVI · F COS · VII (*Consul septimo*).	Crocodile standing r.; above, AEÇVPT; below, CΛPTΛ (similar to no. 246). **[Pl. cxvii. 7.]** (Ashburnham Coll.)

[1] These cistophori struck in B.C. 28, that is, during the sixth consulship of Octavius, commemorate the general peace which was proclaimed on his return to Rome in the previous year, and which it was hoped would restore commerce with the East, and thereby increase the prosperity of the State. As Octavius had reduced Egypt to a Roman province, and thus re-established the domination of Rome in the East, he is styled "Vindicator of the Liberty of the Roman People." These cistophori were probably struck at Ephesus. The reverse resembles in style the cistophorus of Octavius (as Augustus) with the capricorn, assigned to the next year, but the portrait is very different (see below, p. 541, no. 263).

[2] Octavius entered on his seventh consulship on January 1, B.C. 27, and he received the name of Augustus on the 16th of the same month. This aureus must therefore have been issued quite early in the year, before the news of his new title had reached Ephesus, where it was probably struck. The types were adapted from the denarii of the previous year, on which his sixth consulship is recorded. The portrait of Octavius differs slightly from that on the denarii of the same type. It is an intermediate one between the two already noticed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dupondius[1]	
251	172·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·0	Head of Octavius r., bare; behind, CAISAR	C · A[2] (*Commune Asiae*) within a wreath of laurel ornamented with rostra, and between two plain circles. **[Pl. cxvii. 8.]**
			As ?	
252	74·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; the wreath of laurel is without rostra. **[Pl. cxvii. 9.]** (Pres. by G. F. Hill)
253	69·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
254	67·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Reichardt Coll.)
255	66·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Pres. by G. F. Hill)

[1] The bronze coinage, which Octavius revived in the East early in B.C. 27 or perhaps in the previous year, appears to have been based on the same standard of weight as that of Mark Antony issued a few years before by the admirals of his fleet (see above, pp. 510 f.). The metal of which these coins were struck shows from analysis (*Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 244) that it is composed of 76·5 per cent. copper, 0·7 per cent. lead, and 20·0 per cent. zinc, which, though somewhat different from that used for the coins of Antony, yet is the same as was adopted for the bronze money first issued at Rome in B.C. 15, and which is designated *orichalcum* (see above, pp. 45, 57). If at Rome the coins of orichalcum had a higher rateable value than those of pure copper, it may be taken that the denominations of the *Commune Asiae* coinage (see also below, p. 542) were the sestertius of 399-301 grs., the dupondius of 237-159 grs., and the as (?) of 74-66 grs. It is possible that the smallest denomination may be the semis, but as all the specimens in the National Collection are somewhat worn, we prefer to consider it as representing the as. The reverse types of all three denominations is a wreath enclosing the letters C . A, but in the case of the dupondius, for distinction, the wreath is interspersed with rostra.

[2] The letters C . A were usually considered to be the initials of the city at which these coins were struck; in consequence they have been assigned to Caesarea Augusta in Spain, Caesareia Paneas in Palestine (Pellerin, *Mélanges de Méd.*, vol. i. 36), and to Caesareia Arca in Phoenicia (De Saulcy, *Ann. de la Soc. de Num.*, vol. iii., p. 259). But Fröhner (*Mélanges d'Épig. et d'Arch.*, ch. xxii., p. 77) has suggested that the initials are not those of a city but of the legend *Commune Asiae* (κοινὸν Ἀσίας), denoting that these coins, like the cistophori with the legend COM . ASIAE, were intended for currency within the area of the Asiatic cities which celebrated the cult of Rome and Augustus, of which Pergamum appears to have been the centre (Dion Cassius, li. 20; Tacitus, *Ann.* iv. 37). They would therefore pass in currency not only with the Roman denarius, but also with the cistophorus, the value of which was equal to three denarii.

Though the union of cities for political and economical purposes existed at an early date in the province of Asia, and in other districts of the Roman empire, the foundation of the Commune Asiae is usually credited to Augustus. It was specially established for the cult of Rome and the Emperor, but it had also its political aspect, and in that respect resembled the Confederation founded at a later date at Lugdunum (see above, p. 439). The community assembled annually, and its chief priest was known as the ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀσίας, whose duties were the superintendence of the religious part of the meeting and of the public games which took place at the same time. The games, however, appear to have been quinquennial (P. Monceaux, *de Com. Asiae Prov.*, p. 46). In the various provinces where temples for this cult existed, there was a local ἀρχιερεύς. The first temple was built at Pergamum (Dion Cassius, *loc. cit.*), but others were also erected at Ephesus, Smyrna, Sardes, Cyzicus, Laodiceia and Philadelphia. This cult, as established by Augustus, appears to have been maintained for three centuries (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. ii., pp. 1556-1559).

PERIOD VII.[1]

Circ. B.C. 27—18; A.U.C. 727—736

Octavius as Augustus

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 27; A.U.C. 727	
			AVGVSTVS, CAESAR AVGVSTVS OR IMP. CAESAR AVGVSTVS	
			SERIES I.	
			Struck at Ephesus	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
256	53·5	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare, in low relief, showing the earlier portrait (similar to no. 243); behind, AVGVS TVS	Façade of hexastyle temple; the pediment is ornamented with acroteria and with a globe in the centre; at the sides, IOVI OLVM (*Iovi Olympico*). **[Pl. cxvii. 10.]**

[1] The issues of this Period may be divided into two groups, separated however by a considerable interval. The first group, which is assigned to B.C. 27, seems to have made its appearance about the time that Octavius received the title of Augustus, an event which we gather from the coins was celebrated in the East with much honour. The second group is of a somewhat later date, and records two great events connected with the rule of Augustus, the restoration of the standards by the Parthians and the submission of Armenia. The first occurred in May, B.C. 20, the latter a few months later, probably at the beginning of the winter. Dr. Gabrici (*Studi e Mater. di Arch. e Num.*, vol. ii., pp. 163-171) has assigned the coins of the first group to a somewhat later date, B.C. 19, and would make their issue contemporary with the visit of Augustus to Athens, on his return journey to Italy from the East in that year. He has also given their actual mintage to that city, and in consequence he has proposed explanations of the types which would accord with this attribution. In the classification of these provincial coins it is necessary, as has been frequently observed, to follow up very closely any evidence afforded by style and fabric. In this particular instance this evidence is forthcoming in the portrait of Augustus. The coins assigned to B.C. 29—28 supply, as we have mentioned (see above, p. 535), two portraits of Augustus. Both these are repeated on the issues of B.C. 27. On the coinage with the reverse type, the temple of the Olympian Jupiter, we meet with the two portraits, but on that with the reverse, a rostral wreath, the second one only occurs. This continuity in portraiture shows that the coins of the first group, here assigned to B.C. 27, could not have been issued, as Dr. Gabrici suggests, some eight years later, and they must therefore be given to an earlier date, most probably that proposed by Count de Salis.

The coins assigned to B.C. 27 appear from style and fabric, and also from their types, to fall into two series, each of which consists of denarii, of a bronze issue, and of cistophori. The second series has in addition aurei. If the denarii assigned to B.C. 29—28 are to be attributed to Ephesus, then those of the first series, bearing the same portraits of Augustus, must take their place at the same mint. The like may be observed of the bronze money which has for reverse type the letters C. A (*Commune Asiae*) within a wreath. The gold and silver coins of the second series show quite a different style of work, more especially those with the reverse type, a heifer. The workmanship of these pieces is so exceptionally fine that the dies, both obverse and reverse, must have been executed by a singularly efficient body of engravers. There is also no continuity in the portrait of Augustus which would connect these pieces with those of previous years. The bronze coins assigned to

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
257	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; head of Augustus in high relief (similar to no. 246); legend, AVϚVS TVS	Similar; legend, IOVI OLV **[Pl. cxvii. 11.]**
258	56·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
259	52·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.[1]	
260	53·5	*Æ* ·7	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief (similar to no. 246); behind, AVϚVS TVS	Laurel-wreath ornamented with rostra and tied with long fillet. **[Pl. cxvii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Quinarius	
261	30·0	*Æ* ·5	Similar; same portrait; AV ϚVSTVS for AVϚVSTVS	Victory, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l., standing l. on prow. **[Pl. cxvii. 13.]**

this series have also a different reverse type, AVGVSTVS within a wreath, and on the obverse the name of the emperor is given as IMP CAESAR or CAESAR.

This division is also supported by the evidence of the cistophori, which show from difference of style that they cannot all be assigned to one mint, though in two cases out of three the types are the same. This was the opinion of Pinder (*Cistophoren*, p. 607), more especially in relation to those pieces which have for reverse types the capricorn and the sheaf of corn. The cistophori which give the name of Augustus below his portrait must all be of the same mint, and their place of issue is fixed by the occurrence of the Ephesian altar. Those which have the head of Augustus of a different style, and with his name always placed behind it, we would assign to Pergamum, which city, together with Ephesus, had issued cistophori under Mark Antony (see above, pp. 502, 503). From similarity of style the gold, silver and bronze coins of the second group may also be given with practical certainty to Pergamum. Smaller differences connecting the coins to each distinct series will be noticed with the descriptions.

One of the first acts of Octavius on his return to Rome in B.C. 29 was to offer up sacrifices to Jupiter Capitolinus, and to dedicate a temple to Minerva (Dion Cassius, li. 22). The temple represented on these coins is, however, not that of Jupiter on the Capitol, but a local one; and as they are ascribed to Ephesus it may be that of the Olympian god which was erected in that city (Guhl, *Ephesiaca*, p. 124). It is uncertain at what period the cult of Jupiter Olympius was established in Ephesus; but on its coins struck during the reign of Domitian the god is represented seated, holding the cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia, with the legend ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΖΕΥC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Ionia*, p. 75, no. 215). It is therefore quite possible that the cult of this divinity dates from the preceding century. Dr. Gabrici (*Studi e Mater. di Arch. e Num.*, vol. ii., p. 169), having assigned the issue of these coins to Athens, B.C. 19, has identified the temple as that of the Olympian Jupiter in that city, which Suetonius (*Augustus*, 60) tells us was dedicated to Augustus. This temple, which was built on the site of the one erected by Peisistratus, was originally designed for Antiochus Epiphanes, *circ.* B.C. 170, but was not completed till the time of Hadrian. Dr. Gabrici has given the date of its dedication to Augustus as B.C. 19, when he visited Athens on his way from Asia to Italy. The temple, as completed by Hadrian, was octostyle, whilst that shown on the coins is hexastyle. For reasons already given we are unable to accept so late a date as B.C. 19 for these coins.

[1] This denarius and the following quinarius both record the battle of Actium. The reverse type of the former forms part of that of the dupondius assigned to this period (see above, p. 538, and below, p. 542), and that of the latter is met with on denarii struck at Rome at a slightly earlier date, which commemorate the same event (see above, p. 13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			"Cistophoric Medallions" [1]	
			Type I.	
262	185·0	*AR* 1·0	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, IMP · CAE SAR; plain outer circle.	Altar ornamented with two stags facing each other, above each a festoon of flowers enclosing a circular ornament; a long fillet hangs down on each side of the altar; above, AVGVSTVS; plain outer circle. **[Pl. cxvii. 14.]**
			Type II.	
263	186·0	*AR* 1·1	Similar.	Capricorn r., head turned back to l., bearing on its back a cornucopiae; below, AVGVSTVS; all within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. cxvii. 15.]**
			Type III.	
264	184·3	*AR* 1·0	Similar.	Sheaf of six ears of corn; dividing the legend, AV GV STVS; border of dots. **[Pl. cxvii. 16.]**

[1] This series of cistophoric medallions, which we would assign to Ephesus, has precisely the same portrait in each type, and the name of Augustus, which is placed below, is in the same position and similarly divided. It is the reverse type of the altar which enables us to connect them with Ephesus. The altar ornamented with stags or hinds is clearly Ephesian. Though Augustus does not appear to have had a special temple erected to him at Ephesus, yet that city no doubt followed the example of others in the provinces in providing an altar to him (Suetonius, *Octavius*, 59). The inscription AVGVSTVS, which surmounts the altar, permits of no other construction being placed on this type.

The capricorn, the genethliac sign of Augustus, has been noticed in connection with coins assigned to the Roman mint and also to Gaul (see above, pp. 19, 418), and the sheaf of corn is emblematic of the corn-producing districts of Asia, from which Italy drew her main supplies. The latter formed one of the principal types of cistophori struck later by Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian (see Pinder, *Cistophoren*, pl. iii.). The capricorn and the corn-sheaf occur also on contemporary cistophori assigned to Pergamum, but the portrait and the position of the Emperor's name on the obverse differ. There are also slight differences in the treatment of the reverse types; the hair on the neck of the capricorn being indicated by horizontal lines, giving the animal a crude appearance, and the stalks of the ears of corn are without leaves (*spicae*). These differences in the details and also in style, though slight, show distinctly that there were two series struck at two different mints; the one certainly at Ephesus, the other most probably at Pergamum (see Pinder, *op. cit.*, pp. 607, 610).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			BRONZE[1]	
			Sestertius	
265	394·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Augustus r., bare; behind, AVGVSTVS	C·A (*Commune Asiae*) within a wreath of laurel between two dotted circles. **[Pl. cxviii. 1.]**
266	378·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
267	366·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
268	351·5	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. (Reichardt Coll.)
269	301·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Reichardt Coll.)
270	387·0	Æ 1·3	Similar; AVϚVSTVS	Similar.
271	363·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
272	337·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Dupondius	
273	237·1	Æ 1·05	Similar; AVGVSTVS	Similar; the wreath of laurel is ornamented with rostra. (Reichardt Coll.)
274	228·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
275	187·5	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
276	159·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] In the earlier series of bronze coins of similar type assigned to this year (see above, p. 538), the only denominations met with are the dupondius and the as (?). In this series the smaller denomination is not issued, but in its place we have the sestertius, which is varied in a similar manner from the dupondius in having a plain wreath on the reverse, and not one ornamented with rostra. As these later coins give the emperor his new title of Augustus, they must have been struck at a subsequent date. They are of orichalcum (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 244), and of the quarter-ounce standard. On some specimens of the sestertius, as well as the dupondius, the stop between C A is omitted.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
277	207·5	Æ 1·05	Similar; AVGVSTVS for AVGVSTVS	Similar. [Pl. cxviii. 2.] (Northwick Coll.)
278	196·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
279	186·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
280	172·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)

SERIES II.[1]

Struck at Pergamum

Aureus[2]

Type I.

281	123·0	N ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; behind, CAESAR	Heifer walking l., head low; above, AVGVSTVS [Pl. cxviii. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
282	121·6	N ·8	Similar; head smaller and CAESAR for CAESAR	Similar; AVGVSTVS for AVGVSTVS [Pl. cxviii. 4.]

Type II.

283	122·0	N ·8	Bust of Augustus l., bare, head laureate; behind, CAESAR	Heifer walking r., head low; above, AVGVSTVS [Pl. cxviii. 5.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series may be assigned to Pergamum, as already mentioned (see above, pp. 539, 540). The aurei and denarii are of exceedingly fine workmanship, and in this respect they are similar to the cistophori also assigned to this mint. The series therefore comprises gold, silver and bronze coins, the silver including the cistophorus.

[2] It is difficult to explain in a satisfactory manner the somewhat unusual type of the heifer on these aurei and denarii. It possibly has a special reference to the sacrifices which were offered up in all the Asiatic cities on the granting to Octavius of the title of Augustus in B.C. 27. A personal reference to the emperor seems too obscure. Dr. Gabrici (*op. cit.*, p. 167), having assigned these coins to Athens, has identified the heifer on the reverse as a representation of the master-piece in bronze, which was executed by the artist Myron, and which was placed in the neighbourhood of the Acropolis (Cicero, *in Verr.*, *Act* ii., iv. 60). At a later date it was brought to Rome and was placed in the *Forum Pacis*, which was constructed by Vespasian after the taking of Jerusalem (Dion Cassius, lxvi. 15). It was still there at the time of the invasion of the Goths (Procopius, *de Bell. Goth.*, iv. 21). The assignment of these coins to a somewhat earlier date, B.C. 27, and to a different locality, renders it impossible to accept Dr. Gabrici's solution.

The attribution of the following denarii to Pergamum is somewhat uncertain. It may, however, be remarked that the laureate head very closely resembles that on the aureus (no. 283), and the treatment of the capricorn on the reverse is very similar to that on the cistophorus, the animal's skin being modelled with great care and skill. This mythical animal occurs also on the contemporary coinage assigned to Ephesus (see above, p. 541).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
284	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare, in high relief; behind, CAESAR	Heifer standing r., head raised; above, AVGVST VS **[Pl. cxviii. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
285	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; AVGVSTVS (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.	
286	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Augustus r., laureate.	Capricorn r., holding globe and rudder with its feet; on its back, a cornucopiae; below, AVGVSTVS **[Pl. cxviii. 7.]**
			Type II. var.	
	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; capricorn r., without globe, rudder, or cornucopiae; above, star; below, AVGVSTVS

[Cohen, *Méd. imp.*, vol. i., p. 65, no. 18.]

			"Cistophoric Medallions"[1]	
			Type I.[2]	
287	186·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus r., bare; before, lituus; behind, IMP · CAESAR (downwards); border of dots.	Capricorn r., head turned back to l., bearing on its back a cornucopiae; below, AVGVSTVS; all within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. cxviii. 8.]** (Dymock Coll.)

[1] On account of their superior workmanship we are disposed to assign these cistophori to Pergamum (see above, p. 541). Pinder (*Cistophoren*, pp. 604 f.) leaves their place of mintage uncertain.

[2] Types I. and II., as compared with similar pieces assigned to Ephesus (see above, p. 541), are more skilfully executed. The figure of the capricorn is treated more delicately,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
288	178·0	*Æ* 1·0	Similar; head of Augustus l.; before, lituus; behind, IMP · CAESAR (downwards); border of dots.	Sheaf of six ears of corn with leaves, dividing the legend, AVGV STVS; border of dots. **[Pl. cxviii. 9.]**
			Type II. var.	
289	185·0	*Æ* 1·0	Similar; head of Augustus r.; no lituus before; behind, IMP · CAESAR; border of dots.	Similar; same border. **[Pl. cxviii. 10.]**
			Type III.[1]	
290	187·7	*Æ* 1·1	Similar; head of Augustus in lower relief and more spread; the legend, IMP · CAESAR (upwards); border of dots.	Sphinx with open wings seated r.; above, AVGVS TVS; border of dots. **[Pl. cxviii. 11.]** (Borrell Coll.)

the skin of the animal, especially that of the neck, being more faithfully delineated, and in the case of the corn-sheaf the ears of corn have leaves. With the exception of Type III. the head of Augustus is in high relief, and on all the legend is placed behind it and not below, as on similar coins given to Ephesus.

[1] The sphinx, though it was not an unusual emblem on coins struck in the East, is in this instance personal to Augustus, as it was engraved on the ring which he used for sealing public documents—*in diplomatibus libellisque et epistolis signandis, initio Sphinge usus est; mox imagine Magni Alexandri; novissime sua, Dioscoridis manu sculpta* (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 50). Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxvii. 4) mentions that Augustus found amongst his mother's rings two *indiscretae similitudinis*, and that he gave another to his friends Agrippa and Maecenas, in order that in his absence they might seal edicts for him. The circumstance that the mother of Augustus used the same seal as himself suggests that the sphinx had not only a personal but also a religious and superstitious significance, and Pliny (*loc. cit.*) adds—*Augustus, postea ad evitanda convicia sphingis, Alexandri Magni imagine signavit.* Owing to the occurrence of the sphinx as the obverse type of coins of Chios, these cistophori have been assigned to that island. Pinder (*op. cit.*, p. 608), however, remarks that the form of the animal on the two series shows considerable variation. On the coins of Chios it is represented with the breasts of a woman, whereas on the cistophori it has a flat breast like a bird (*Vogelbrust*). On the ground of style also Pinder does not accept their attribution to Chios, and he therefore gives them to Pergamum.

Varieties of the sphinx type have for the obverse the head of Augustus in high relief, with or without the lituus, as on Type I. and Type II. var., i.e. with the reverse a capricorn or a sheaf of corn. This interchange of obverse dies fixes the issue of all three types to the same place of mintage (Pinder, *op. cit.*, pl. ii., nos. 9, 10).

Prof. Milani (*Studi e Mater. di Arch. e Num.*, vol. ii., pp. 172 f.) illustrates and describes a gold seal-ring in the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (now deposited in the Museo Archeologico in Florence), the bezel formed of a black agate engraved with the figure of a sphinx. It is said to have been found in Rome early in the seventeenth century on the site of the Palazzo Corea, not far from the mausoleum of Augustus. From its style and workmanship Professor Milani would identify this ring as the first one which Augustus used for sealing his public and private documents.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE[1]	
			Sestertius	
291	358·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Augustus r., bare; behind, IMP · CAESAR	AVGV / STVS within laurel-wreath, between two dotted circles. **[Pl. cxviii. 12.]**
			Dupondius	
			Type I.[2]	
292	162·5 (*worn*)	Æ 1·0	Head of Augustus r., bare; behind, CAESAR	Similar; no inner circle of dots. **[Pl. cxviii. 13 rev.]**
			Type II.	
293	213·5	Æ 1·1	Similar; legend, CAESAR	AVGVSTVS within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. cxviii. 14.]**
294	165·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; CAESAR for CAE / SAR	Similar. (Reichardt Coll.)
295	160·8	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; AVCVSTVS (Bank of England Coll.)
296	160·7	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
297	160·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; AVϚVSTVS

[1] These bronze coins, if issued in B.C. 27, cannot be assigned to the same mint as those with the legend C . A (*Commune Asiae*) on the reverse. They differ not only in type, style, the portrait of Augustus, and the legends, but also in the composition of the metal of which they were struck (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 244). The analyses show that the metal of the above coins is composed of 89·8 per cent. copper, 7·5 per cent. tin, and 2·7 per cent. zinc; whereas that of the coins with the reverse C . A within a wreath consists of 78·7 per cent. copper, 0·7 per cent. lead, and 20·6 per cent. zinc. Two issues of metal so divergent in its composition could not well have been struck at the same time and at the same place. Both are of the quarter-ounce bronze standard. These coins are therefore assigned to Pergamum.

[2] The obverse of the specimen of this type in the National Collection is too much worn for illustration.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 19—18; A.U.C. 735—736[1]	
			AVGVSTVS: CAESAR DIV.F (AUGUSTUS; CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			SERIES I.	
			Signis Parthicis Receptis	
			Aureus[2]	
298	119·5	*N* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	Capricorn r.; above, SIGNIS; below, RECEPTIS [Pl. cxix. 1.]
299	120·5	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; around capricorn, SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS [Pl. cxix. 2.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins assigned to this date commemorate two very important events in connection with the visit of Augustus to the East, B.C. 22—19, which occurred within a short interval of each other. These were the surrender of the Roman standards by the Parthians, and the submission or restoration of the kingdom of Armenia to the suzerainty of Rome.

The first event was commemorated not only on contemporary coins of Augustus of the Roman mint, but also on those issued some years later by the moneyers who struck money in their own names as well as in that of Augustus (see above, pp. 25, 64 *pass.*). It was on the 12th May, B.C. 20 (Gardthausen, *Augustus*, p. 827), that Phraates, the King of Kings, set at liberty the Roman prisoners, and that his messengers on bended knees handed to Tiberius the captive standards which Augustus had commanded him to receive.

Claudi virtute Neronis
Armenius cecidit; jus imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor: aurea fruges
Italiae pleno defudit Copia cornu.—Horace, *Epist.* xii., 26 f.

The joy in the Roman camp and throughout the whole empire knew no bounds. Augustus was proclaimed *Imperator* for the IXth time, and he claimed the event as a great victory, though he had not achieved it by force of arms, but rather by a stroke of discreet diplomacy (Dion Cassius, liv. 8).

The submission of Armenia took place shortly after the surrender of the standards. In B.C. 34, after the capture of the unfortunate Artavasdes by Antony (see above, p. 525, note 2), his son Artaxias was made king of Armenia. One of the first acts of Artaxias was to put to death all the Romans who had remained in the country. He then demanded the restoration of his relatives, a request which Augustus refused. In B.C. 20, the Armenians having complained to Augustus of the conduct of Artaxias, and having requested as king his brother Tigranes, who was then at Rome, Tiberius was sent with a large army into Armenia to depose Artaxias, and to place Tigranes on the throne. Before, however, Tiberius arrived Artaxias was murdered, and in consequence Tigranes was proclaimed king without opposition. Tiberius, however, took to himself the credit of a successful expedition (Dion Cassius, li. 16, liv. 9; Tacitus, *Ann.*, ii. 3; Vell. Paterc., ii. 94). Augustus (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, ch. xxvii.) says, "*Armeniam maiorem interfecto rege eius Artaxe cum possem facere provinciam, malui maiorum nostrorum exemplo regnum id Tigrani regis Artavasdis filio, nepoti autem Tigranis regis, per Ti. Neronem tradere, qui tum mihi privignus erat.*"

The coins which illustrate these two interesting events are of gold and silver, and possibly of bronze, the silver including the cistophorus as well as the denarius. In describing the coins of the preceding issues assigned to B.C. 27 reasons were given for attributing one series to Ephesus, the other to Pergamum. If these attributions are correct, the coins included in the years B.C. 19—18, from a certain similarity of type and fabric, may all be classed to Ephesus. On the aurei and denarii the portrait of Augustus is uniformly the same. The obverses of the cistophori not only show the same portrait as on the earlier pieces of that denomination ascribed to Ephesus, but the legend is also similarly placed, i.e., under the head. Some of the bronze coins, too, have the same reverse type, the initials C . A within a wreath.

[2] As Augustus looked upon the surrender of the standards as quite a personal matter, the capricorn, his genethliac sign, was used to commemorate the event.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
300	59·0	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; [below, AVGVSTVS].	Inscription in three lines across the field, SIGNIS | ꟻARTHICIS(*sic*) | RECE ꟻTIS **[Pl. cxix. 3]** (Bank of England Coll.)
			SERIES II.[1]	
			Armenia Recepta	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
301	58·0	*R* ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVSTVS	An Armenian tiara and a quiver and bow-case, united; above, ARMEN IA; below, RECEꟻTA **[Pl. cxix. 4.]** (Borrell Coll.)

Count de Salis may have assigned these coinages to B.C. 19—18 on the evidence of the cistophori, which record the 5th tribunitian year of Augustus. It is, however, possible that some of the issues appeared in B.C. 20; especially that which commemorates the surrender of the standards.

[1] The coins, aurei and denarii, relating to the submission of Armenia, are of two series; one with the legend ARMENIA RECEꟻTA, the other with ARMENIA CAꟻTA. The legend RECEꟻTA was no doubt used to emphasize the circumstance that Armenia had already been conquered by Antony in B.C. 34, and that it was now received back, not so much as a part of the Roman empire, but as a district over which Rome would exercise her suzerainty. That of CAꟻTA may have been adopted in order to gratify the ambition and pride of Tiberius, who, though he did not strike a blow, claimed the submission of Armenia as accomplished by his own military skill and valour (Dion Cassius, liv. 9). At a later date the veterans greeted Tiberius with the words, *Ego tecum, imperator, in Armenia* (Vell. Paterc., ii. 104). Each series has the same reverse types, the tiara with the united quiver and bow-case and the Armenian soldier; and the same variations of the obverse, the head of Augustus being with or without his name. This form of the quiver and bow-case seems to be peculiar to Armenia, and the tiara differs from that already figured on earlier coins of Antony, in being less ornamented and without the lappets. In this instance it is connected with the accession of Tigranes. The Armenian soldier is clad in his usual dress, a conical-shaped cap, a cloak, and loose breeches.

On account of the inscription being often partly "off the field" some uncertainty exists as to the number of the imperatorship inscribed on the coins relating to this event. It has been given as VII, VIII, or VIIII. As Augustus was IMꟻ. VII, A.U.C. 725—729 (B.C. 29—25), IMꟻ. VIII, A.U.C. 729—734 (B.C. 25—20), and IMꟻ. VIIII, A.U.C. 734—739 (B.C. 20—15), these coins must have been struck during his VIIIIth imperatorship, to which Augustus was acclaimed on the surrender of the standards (Mommsen, *Res gestae*, pp. 12, 13). The specimen in the Berlin Museum, which is described by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 61, no. 146) as reading IMꟻ. VII, and by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 158) as IMꟻ. VIII, must therefore be connected with the VIIIIth imperatorship.

Count de Salis has noted a variety of Type I. without the name of Augustus on the obverse, but he has not referred to any existing specimen.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
	57·4	AR ·75	Similar; without legend, AVGVSTVS	An Armenian soldier standing facing, wearing conical-shaped cap, close-fitting cloak, and loose *braccae*; he holds spear in r. hand and rests his l. on bow; across the field and in three lines, CAE SAR DIV · F | ARMEN RECE[Ր] | IMՐ VIII[I] (*Armenia recepta, Imperator nono*).

[Berlin Coll.]

Series III.

Armenia Capta

Denarius[1]

Type I.

302	57·4	AR ·75	Head of Augustus r., bare.	An Armenian tiara and a quiver and bow-case, united (similar to no. 301); above, ARMENIA; below, CAՐTA **[Pl. cxix. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
303	56·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type I. var.	
304	55·8	AR ·8	Similar; below head, AV GVSTVS	Similar. **[Pl. cxix. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The types of these denarii are only repetitions of those with the legend "Armenia Recepta" (see above for the explanation of this change in the legend).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
305	60·0	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare.	An Armenian soldier standing facing, wearing conical-shaped cap, close-fitting cloak, and loose *braccae*; he holds spear in r. hand and rests l. on bow (see p. 549); across the field and in three lines, CAESAR DIV · F | AR MEN CAPT[A] | IMP VIII[I] (*Armenia capta, Imperator nono*). **[Pl. cxix. 7.]**
			Type II. var.	
306	54·4	Æ ·7	Similar; below head, AV GVSTVS	Similar. **[Pl. cxix. 8.]** (Blacas Coll.)
307	51·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; CAPTA and IMP VIIII (Cracherode Coll.)
			Aureus	
			Type I.[2]	
308	121·0	Æ ·5	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, AVGVS[TVS]	Victory r., slaying a bull; she is seated on its back and plunges a knife into its neck; with her l. hand she grasps the head of the animal by the jaw; above on l., ARMENIA; below, CAPTA **[Pl. cxix. 9.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] Cohen (*Méd. imp. rom.*, vol. i., p. 71, no. 56) describes a denarius of this type with the legend IMP VIII. The legend in full would probably read IMP VIIII, the last unit being off the field of the coin. From these pieces it may be concluded that all those with the legend "Armenia Recepta" should be of the VIIIIth imperatorship.

[2] The subject of Victory slaying a bull, Nike *βουθυτοῦσα*, is frequently met with in ancient sculpture and glyptic art, and in connection with the worship of Mithras. It occurs in reliefs of marble and bronze, on gems, &c. The representations vary, Victory being shown seated on the bull or standing at its side, or over it, but in each case she seizes the animal by the jaw. In this instance the type relates to the submission of Armenia more in the sense of "capta" than "recepta." Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 99) explained it as illustrating the victory of Roman arms over those of the Armenians, and Cavedoni (*Ann. dell' Inst. Arch.*, 1850, p. 183) as recording the sacrifices of the victors after their success.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.[1]	
309	120·0	*N* ·8	Similar; AVGVSTVS	Sphinx with open wings seated r. **[Pl. cxix. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			"Cistophoric Medallions"[2]	
			Type I.	
310	186·2	*R* 1·05	Head of Augustus r., bare; below, IMP · IX · TR · PO · V (*Imperator nono, tribunitia potestate quinto*).	Triumphal arch surmounted by a quadriga with figure of Augustus; the entablature is inscribed, IMP · IX · TR · POT · V; the sides are ornamented with legionary *aquilae*; within the space formed by the archway is the legend in three lines, S·P·R. (*Senatus Populus[que] Romanus*) | SIGNIS | RECEPT IS **[Pl. cxix. 11.]**
			Type II.	
311	179·5	*R* 1·0	Similar.	Circular domed temple, showing four columns, within which is a Roman standard; across the field, MART · VLTO (*Martis Ultoris*). **[Pl. cxix. 12.]**

[1] This type of the sphinx has already been met with on a cistophorus (see above, p. 545, no. 290). Count de Salis has given these aurei to a somewhat later date than the cistophorus on account of style and fabric. The cistophorus is assigned to Pergamum, but this aureus to Ephesus.

[2] These cistophori commemorate two events—the surrender of the standards by the Parthians, and the erection of the temple dedicated by the *Commune Asiae* to Rome and Augustus at Ephesus (see above, p. 538).

The triumphal arch and the temple of Mars are probably representations of those at Rome. They may not have existed at Ephesus. Similar representations of these buildings are met with on Roman coins of this period (see above, p. 50, pl. lxiv., no. 8, and p. 27, pl. lxi., no. 17).

The temple shown on Type III. is usually identified as that of Pergamum (Pinder, *Cistophoren*, p. 613), but if these coins are to be assigned to Ephesus it must be the one erected in that city. Dion Cassius (li. 20) says that it was in A.U.C. 725 (B.C. 29), that Caesar (Octavius) gave permission to the inhabitants of Pergamum and Nicomedia in Bithynia to erect temples in his honour. It is therefore quite possible that the first temple to be erected for this cult was at Pergamum. This coin may commemorate the completion of the Ephesian one. References are made to this temple in inscriptions found at Ephesus (Wood, *Ephesus, Inscr., from site of temple*, p. 16, *from theatre*, p. 36).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
312	184·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Façade of temple of six columns; the pediment is surmounted by acroteria, and the entablature is inscribed, ROM · ET · AVGVST (*Romae et Augusti*); across the field, COM · ASIAE (*Commune Asiae*). **[Pl. cxix. 13.]**
313	182·5	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
			IMP . AVGVST	
			(IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS)	
			Sestertius[1]	
314	364·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, IMP AVGVST TR POT (*Tribunitia potestate*).	Within three concentric circles, an oak-wreath, two laurel-branches, and the legend, OB CIVIS SERVATOS **[Pl. cxix. 14.]**
315	343·0	Æ 1·5	Similar; legend, IMP · AVGVST · TR · POT	Similar; the laurel-branches are omitted.

[1] The date of issue of these sestertii and the following dupondii is somewhat uncertain. It was in B.C. 23 that the tribunitian power was granted to Augustus in perpetuity, and it is from that date that his tribunitian years are reckoned. In the usual way TR . POT . would signify that these coins were struck in B.C. 23, but as they are of provincial issue the actual numeration of the tribunitian year may have been overlooked. In any case they are subsequent to B C. 27.

The reverse type of these sestertii may have a double signification. The oak-wreath may represent that which was by order of the Senate placed above the doorway of the house of Augustus, and the two laurel-branches the trees which were planted on either side of the portico, but in this particular instance the wreath may relate to the service he had rendered to the State in obtaining the restoration of the standards by the Parthians. This type was a few years later adopted for the sestertius struck at Rome (see above, p. 45), which is further proof that the bronze coinage introduced in the capital in B.C. 15 was modelled on that previously issued in the East. As these coins and the following dupondii, like those of Antony struck by his *praefecti classis*, are of mixed metal, not pure copper, it may be presumed that they represent the sestertius and the dupondius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			AVGVST	
			(AUGUSTUS)	
			Dupondius[1]	
316	176·0	Æ ·9	Head of Augustus r., bare; around, AVGVST TR : POT	C · A (*Commune Asiae*) within a wreath of laurel between two dotted circles.
317	155·5	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
318	121·8	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxix. 15.]** (Reichardt Coll.)
319	120·5	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Hamburger Coll.)
320	174·0	Æ ·9	Similar; AVGVST for AV GVST	Similar; in the centre, Λ T[2] above C · A (Pres. by Sir John Evans)
321	143·7	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxix. 16.]**
322	143·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These bronze coins belong to the series issued by the *Commune Asiae*, and their reverse type would appear to connect them with Ephesus (see above, pp. 538, 542). Their weight shows that they are dupondii.

[2] The solution of these letters Λ T has so far proved an enigma. Pellerin (*Mélanges de Méd.*, vol. i., p. 36), who has assigned all the coins with C. A to Caesareia Paneas in Palestine, and de Saulcy (*Ann. de la Soc. de Num.*, vol. iii., p. 261), who placed their mintage at Caesareia Arca in Phoenicia (see above, p. 538), both considered the letters to be a date, viz. 330, and to represent in each case the era of Alexander the Great, the former ascribing the coins to B.C. 3, the latter to A.D. 6. Fröhner (*Mélanges d'Épig. et d'Arch.*, ch. xxii., p. 77) thought that they represent the number of cities which formed the *Commune Asiae*. It has also been suggested (*Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 210) that the letters may be marks of value such as are occasionally met with on the coins of Midaëum (Phrygia) and other Asiatic cities, where we find T A signifying *tria assaria*, or A B *duo assaria*. Another suggestion is that they may represent a monetary alliance between two cities, Laodiceia and Tralles, both of which were members of the *Commune Asiae* (P. Monceaux, *de Com. Asiae Prov.*, p. 38). Such alliances did exist between these and other cities at a later time (see Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 566; *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Phrygia*, pp. 324 f.), but there is no certain evidence that one was formed at so early a date as these coins are ascribed to. The coins on which these initials are found are of rude work, and so may have been minted at some other place than the rest of the issue.

COINAGE OF SICILY

THE coinage assigned to Sicily, which comes within the scope of this work, does not commence till the outbreak of the Civil war between Caesar and Pompey, B.C. 49.

Previous to that date, and also at a later period, there was struck in Sicily under Roman influence a considerable series of small bronze coins based on the system of the *as*. Many of them bear the names of the magistrates who issued them, together with the names or monograms of the cities in which they were struck. Others have magistrates' names but are without those of the mints or their marks, whilst a third series is without legends. Their chronological sequence cannot be determined, but they may be grouped into classes in the order mentioned, or according to the types of the reverses.[1] This classification is, however, not chronological, since many pieces of the various classes must have been issued simultaneously. The mints to which these coins have been assigned are Agrigentum, Panormus, Segesta, Lilybaeum, Cephaloedium, Halaesa, Tyndaris, Assoros, Henna, and Catana, but more especially Panormus, of which place there is a large series bearing magistrates' names and the monogram of the city, and having for the obverse type the head of Jupiter, and for the reverse a warrior.[2] These coins are of three denominations, the *as*, the *semis*, and the *quadrans*, and their weight appears to be based on a quarter-ounce standard, which was adopted for the bronze issues of the East, more especially for the fleet-money of Antony.[3] The duration of this coinage is also quite uncertain. Bahrfeldt[4] has limited it to the period from the turn of the 7th century A.U.C. (*circ.* B.C. 53) to the year A.U.C. 727 (B.C. 27), when a division of the provinces was agreed upon between Augustus and the Senate. If the seven years, B.C. 42—36, when Sextus Pompey held Sicily, and when we may presume that this coinage was in abeyance, be deducted from this period, the limit of time prescribed by Bahrfeldt would be much too contracted for the issue of such a varied and extensive series, even supposing that some of the cities produced their coinages simultaneously. It seems, therefore, that if this period is not extended upwards it must at least be carried down considerably later. This later extension of time is supported not only by the fact that a large number of coins bear the portrait and name of Augustus, a title which he did not receive till B.C. 27, but also that on some pieces of Agrigentum he is given the title of *Pater Patriae*, which was not accorded him till B.C. 2, and on others of Panormus he is figured wearing a radiate crown, which would suggest that such pieces were issued after his death.[5] As these coins therefore do not lend themselves

[1] Holm, *Gesch. Sicil.*, vol. iii., pp. 727 f.; Bahrfeldt, *Röm. Sicil. Münz.*, p. 8.
[2] Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, p. 79. [3] See above, pp. 511, 512. [4] *Op. cit.*, p. 15.
[5] Holm, *op. cit.*, p. 727, no. 735; p. 728, no. 744.

to any chronological order, and as the series from its multiplicity of types seems to form a separate class, their description is not included amongst the following, though from their weight they may be claimed to belong to the Roman coinage.[1]

If these coins are eliminated, those which are here assigned to Sicily are limited to the period of the Civil war between the Caesarian and Pompeian parties, B.C. 49—36. They are of two separate epochs: the first in connection with Julius Caesar, the second with the triumvirs, more especially with Octavius.

The issues, though not numerous, may be separated into groups or periods, according to the following events:—

i. The war between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great. The only coinage is that of the consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 49.

ii. The war in Africa, and the assistance rendered to Caesar by the proconsul of Sicily, A. Allienus, B.C. 47.

iii. (α) The first war between Octavius and Sextus Pompey, and the defeat of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, *circ.* B.C. 42—38.

(β) The second war between Octavius and Sextus Pompey. These coins commemorate the successes of Pompey and the assistance of Q. Nasidius, *circ.* B.C. 38—36. There are none of Octavius.

CLASSIFICATION.—Sicily took but little part in the Civil war between Caesar and Pompey. At the beginning of hostilities the island was held by M. Porcius Cato[2] for Pompey, but on the arrival of C. Scribonius Curio, the legate of Caesar, he withdrew to Africa, on the plea that he did not wish the inhabitants to be compromised by a vain and useless struggle. After the battle of Dyrrhachium the Pompeian fleet attacked Messana and other places, but on the news of the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalus it retired, and the island remained in the hands of the Caesarian party. There are no coins which actually commemorate these events. The only ones assigned to this period are those of the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, who from numismatic evidence appear to have halted in the island in B.C. 49 on their way to Greece (see vol. i., p. 504, note 1). Caesar did not himself visit Sicily till he was about to start in B.C. 47 for the African war. He then made it his naval base, and it was at Lilybaeum that he collected his fleet and legions for the coming campaign. The coins of A. Allienus are a memorial of this event, and of the assistance which Caesar received from the proconsul. From this time till after the death of Caesar the island remained undisturbed, except for the rivalry between some of its cities.

On the foundation of the triumvirate in B.C. 43 Sicily was allotted to Octavius, but he was forestalled in its possession by Sextus Pompey, who on being placed on the list of the proscribed for the murder of Ceasar, landed there with a powerful fleet, the command of which had been entrusted to him by the

---

[1] Another series of bronze coins, somewhat analogous to this one, was issued by Sextus Pompey during his occupation of Sicily. It is referred to later (see below, p. 562).

[2] See his coins struck in Africa, pp. 574, 575.

Senate. Here he long maintained his position in spite of the attempts of Octavius to dislodge him. The first attack was made by Octavius in B.C. 42, and failed, the main portion of his fleet commanded by Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus being defeated at the entrance of the straits near the promontory of Scyllaeum.[1] Octavius was unable to continue the struggle as his presence was more urgently needed in Greece, where Antony was preparing for the coming contest against Brutus and Cassius. It was in commemoration of this success that Sextus Pompey struck the coins which are assigned to B.C. 42—38. This victory left Pompey in possession of Sicily, where he now acted as an independent ruler. His fleet had command of the seas, and with it he intercepted the corn-ships from the East and Africa. Moreover, the supplies of corn from Sicily, upon which Rome in a great measure depended, were entirely stopped. The situation remained unchanged till B.C. 40, when Antony and Octavius met at Brundusium to make a new division of the Empire. The determination of the triumvirs, or at least of Octavius, at that time was to declare war against Pompey, but Rome, threatened with famine, compelled them to come to terms with their enemy, and a peace was concluded at Misenum in the summer of B.C. 39, which gave to Pompey a share in the government by securing to him Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and Achaia. He was also nominated for the consulship at a future date. The compact was, however, of short duration, as Pompey soon renewed his piratical attacks on Italy on the ground that Antony had failed to perform his part of the treaty in retaining the province of Achaia. Octavius now determined to free Italy from this continuous ravaging of her coasts and destruction of her fleets. The war broke out in B.C. 38, and opened with a series of disasters to Octavius and of successes to Pompey. It was to commemorate these victories that Pompey struck the coins which are assigned to B.C. 38—36. With the assistance, however, of Antony, and by the superior generalship of Agrippa, Octavius overcame all obstacles, and the complete defeat of Pompey's fleet at Naulochus in the September of B.C. 36 compelled him to abandon Sicily and to take refuge in the East.[2]

TYPES.—These series of the coins of Sicily present no difficulties as regards their chronological sequence. The types all refer to contemporary events, and in each case they identify themselves with the actual circumstances of their issue. Thus the triskelis and the figure of Jupiter on the coins of the consuls Lentulus and Marcellus illustrate their visit to the island on their way to Greece. The figure of the hero Trinacrus and the head of Venus on those of Allienus record the assistance which the proconsul rendered Caesar in the African war. The head of Pompey the Great and Neptune and the Catanaean brothers associate Sextus Pompey with the defeat of Salvidienus in B.C. 42; and the remaining coins of Pompey, with the head of Neptune, the figure of Scylla, and the Pharos of Messana, are records of his destruction of the fleet of Octavius in the Straits of Messana. Lastly, the coins of Q. Nasidius, which represent on the reverse a galley or battle-scene, and which give to Sextus Pompey the title of "Son of Neptune," relate to the signal services which he rendered Pompey in the final contest.

[1] Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 85.

[2] Appian, *op. cit.*, v. 77-112; Dion Cassius, xlix. 1-17; Holm, *Gesch. Sicil.*, vol. iii., pp. 196 f.; p. 463.

Denominations.—Since we have excluded from our descriptions the series of small bronze coins issued by the Roman governors in Sicily, the only denominations which we meet with are the aureus and the denarius. These are of the same standard of weight as similar pieces issued at the same time at Rome and in the provinces, West and East.

Finds of Coins.—The evidence of finds is not of great moment, when the types of the coins tell their own tale. Such evidence as we possess confirms, however, the sequence in which the coinages are here placed. The coins of the consuls of B.C. 49, Lentulus and Marcellus, did not occur in any of the hoards, the burial of which was previous to that date; but specimens were met with in the San Niccolò di Villola hoard, the concealment of which took place *circ.* B.C. 45 (see vol. i., p. 502, and Tables of Finds). The earliest find in which any of the coins of Sextus Pompey were met with was that of Carbonara I., which could not have been concealed before B.C. 36; but those of Q. Nasidius were discovered at Peccioli and Garlasco, in hoards which have been assigned to a slightly earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 37—36 (see vol. i., pp. 561, 562, and Tables of Finds). As these last pieces were absent from earlier finds, it shows that they were struck during the second stage of the contest between Octavius and Pompey.

Mint-Places.—The coins in the series, the types of which would suggest their place of mintage, are those of the consuls of B.C. 49 and those of Sextus Pompey struck in B.C. 42—38 and also in B.C. 38—36. The first are connected with Syracuse by the figure of Jupiter, and those of Pompey of B.C. 42—38 possibly with the city of Catana, if the occurrence of the representation of the Catanean brothers is sufficient evidence to warrant such a suggestion.[1] The denarii of A. Allienus may have been struck at Lilybaeum, which was one of the cities that produced some of the bronze coins mentioned above, bearing magistrates' names. As Pompey made Messana the base of his operations during the second war with Octavius, we may with some reason assign his coins of B.C. 38—36 to that place, especially on account of the representation of the Pharos and of Scylla.[2] The coins of Q. Nasidius from similarity of the obverse type to those of Pompey of B.C. 42—38 may have been issued at Catana, but this attribution is quite conjectural.

---

[1] See below, p. 558.

[2] See below, p. 563.

PERIOD I.

Circ. B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			LENT : MR	
			([LUCIUS CORNELIUS] LENTULUS; [CAIUS CLAUDIUS] MARCELLUS[1])	
			Denarius	
1	62·0	Æ ·75	Triskelis with facing winged head of Medusa in the centre; between each leg, an ear of corn.	Jupiter naked, standing front, head turned to r., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and eagle on l.; in the field, LENT MR COS (*Lentulus, Marcellus, consules*). **[Pl. cxx. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2	47·6 (*plated*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; LENT MR COS **[Pl. cxx. 2.]**
3	63·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; LENT MR COS, and on r., harpa or pruning hook. **[Pl. cxx. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus and Caius Claudius Marcellus, who were the consuls for B.C. 49, we have already described two series of coins bearing their names (see vol. i., p. 504, and above, p. 466). These were struck in Rome and in the East. The third series now described was intermediate between these two, and is to be assigned to Sicily on account of the types, both obverse and reverse. It may therefore be presumed that as the consuls did not return to Italy these pieces were issued during their passage to Epirus, where they were despatched by Pompey from Brundusium in charge of a considerable portion of his army (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, i. 25; Plutarch, *Pompeius*, 62; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 39; Dion Cassius, xli. 12). As none of the historians mention the circumstance that the consuls broke their journey in Sicily on their way eastwards, some doubt has been expressed whether these coins were actually struck in that island, and whether they relate to contemporary events. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 182) remarks that although these denarii bear Sicilian types it does not follow that they were struck in the island, and the designs may be intended to refer to the capture of Syracuse by M. Claudius Marcellus in B.C. 212, the ancestor of the consul of B.C. 49. As, however, the coins of the consuls assigned to Greece and Asia Minor bear types which associate them with their places of mintage, it seems only reasonable to apply the same conditions to the above pieces, and to conclude that the consuls made a short stay in Sicily on their way to Greece. Of this visit these coins would be a memorial.

The triskelis or triquetra on the obverse is similar to that seen on the early coins of Syracuse (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, pl. viii., nos. 7, 8), and the figure of Jupiter on the reverse is claimed to be a copy of the famous statue of Zeus Eleutherios, by Myron, which was set up by the Syracusans as a memorial of their freedom in B.C. 460 (see above, p. 467, note). The harpa was the weapon with which Jupiter wounded Typhon (Apollod., i. 6). It

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 47; A.U.C. 707

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			A. ALLIENVS (AULUS ALLIENUS[1]) Denarius[2]	
5	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Bust of Venus r., with slight drapery, wearing diadem; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down her neck; around, C · CAE SAR IMP · COS · ITER (*Imperator, consul iterum*).	The hero, Trinacrus, naked but for his mantle, which is wrapped around his l. arm, standing l., his r. foot resting on a prow and his r. arm on his knee; in r. hand he holds the triskelis; around, A · ALLIENVS PRO · COS (*Proconsul*). **[Pl. cxx. 4.]** (Nott)
6	58·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; more drapery shown.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

may, however, in this instance relate to the corn-producing districts of Sicily. These coins may have been issued under the superintendence of the quaestor urbanus Cn. Nerius, who struck at the Roman mint other pieces bearing the consuls' names, and possibly those also which are attributed to Apollonia in Illyricum (see above, p. 466). In the first issue, that of the Roman mint (see vol. i., p. 504), we meet with the harpa in connection with the head of Saturn, and in the second, that of Apollonia, the type of Jupiter is reproduced, but for the harpa is substituted an altar.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius, no. 3, and of the obverse of that of Faustus Sulla with head of Diana, as vol. i., p. 471, no. 3824 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 426).

[1] Aulus Allienus was a legate of Cicero in Asia, B.C. 60, and praetor, B.C. 49 (Cicero, *ad Quin. fr.*, i. 1, 10; *ad Att.*, x. 15, 3). In the following year he was appointed governor of Sicily, and as proconsul in B.C. 47—46 he sent a large body of troops to Caesar, who was then carrying on the war in Africa against the Pompeian generals (Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 26, 34). After Caesar's death he joined the party of the Senate, was legate to Trebonius in Asia, and later to Dolabella, who sent him to Egypt for some legions. On his return he was intercepted by Cassius in Palestine, whom he joined (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 78; iv. 59). These coins were issued by Allienus for the use of the troops which he levied for Caesar in B.C. 47. They may have been struck at Lilybaeum (see above, p. 557).

[2] The figure on the reverse has been rightly identified as the hero Trinacrus, the reputed son of Neptune, who appears to have been invented to account for the name Trinacria, which Sicily is said to have borne originally, and by which it was first known to the Greeks (Hill, *Coins of Anc. Sicily*, p. 225). The island may, however, have received its name from its triangular form, and from the three promontories which formed its extremities. This was evidently the origin of the triskelis symbol (Thuc., vi. 2; Diodorus, v. 2; Strabo, vi., c. 265). The pose of the figure on the reverse, which is the same as that in which Neptune is usually represented, leaves no doubt of this identification (see next coin). The head of Venus on the obverse was complimentary to Julius Caesar, as the Julia gens claimed descent from Iulus, the grandson of Venus and Anchises. Caesar entered on his second consulship in B.C. 48, but he continued in office over the usual time, as the consuls for B.C. 47 were not elected till late in the year. These coins were struck when Caesar was holding the consulship, but they were not issued till B.C. 47. Some specimens show more drapery on the bust of Venus than others (Babelon, vol. i., p. 138).

PERIOD III.

Circ. B.C. 42—36; A.U.C. 712—718

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			MAG . ΠVS	
			([SEXTUS POMPEIUS] MAGNUS PIUS[1])	
			SERIES I.	
			Circ. B.C. 42—38; A.U.C. 712—716	
			Denarius	
7	60·3	*AR* ·8	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*); before, lituus; around, MAG· ΠVS · IMΠ · ITER (*Imperator iterum*).	Neptune naked but for his chlamys, which is wrapped around his l. arm, standing l. between the Catanaean brothers, Anapias and Amphinomus, bearing their parents on their shoulders; Neptune rests his r. foot on a prow and holds aplustre in his r. hand, his l. is placed upon his hip; above and in the exergue, ΠRÆF CLAS · ET · ORÆ · MRIT · EX · S · C (*Praefectus classis et orae maritimae ex senatus consulto*). **[Pl. cxx. 5.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] In dealing with the coins of Sextus Pompey struck in Spain, and in anticipation of those now described and assigned to Sicily, some details were given of the career of the younger son of Pompey the Great (see above, pp. 370-371). It was in B.C. 43 that by the intervention of M. Aemilus Lepidus, the triumvir, a reconciliation was effected between Sextus Pompey and the Senate, who placed him in command of the naval forces of the Republic with the title of *Praefectus classis et orae maritimae*. Later, on his being proscribed by the triumvirs, he sailed for Sicily, seized the island in spite of the opposition of the propraetor A. Pompeius Bithynicus, and established himself there. His forces were soon increased by a number of refugees who had been also proscribed, and also by the slaves (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 25, 36 f.). The first important attempt to dislodge him was made by Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, the legate of Octavius, in B.C. 42 (see above, p. 407), but it utterly failed, and Sextus Pompey remained in possession of Sicily. It was in consequence of his victory over Salvidienus that the soldiers of Pompey hailed him with the title of "Son of Neptune," and acclaimed him *Imperator* for the second time (Dion Cassius, xlviii. 19).

The money issued by Sextus Pompey in Sicily may be separated into two series: that which was struck from after the defeat of Salvidienus till the outbreak of hostilities with Octavius, B.C. 42—38; and that from B.C. 38 to the battle of Naulochus, 3 September, B.C. 36. The coins of the first series are of gold and silver, the aureus and the denarius. The silver coins have for obverse type the head of Pompey the Great, similar to that on coins struck by Sextus in Spain (see above, pp. 370, 371). On either side are placed the capis and the lituus, symbols of the augurship, which also occur on the aurei of the elder Pompey, struck in honour of his triumph in B.C. 61 (see above, p. 464). On his Sicilian coins, as on his Spanish pieces, Sextus gives his own name, but with the title of *Imperator iterum*, which enables us to fix their date of issue. On the reverse the figure of Neptune relates to his recent victory over Salvidienus and to his acclamation as the "Son of Neptune," whilst the representation of the Catanaean brothers, *sudantes venerando pondere*, may either

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxx. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
9	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
10	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
11	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend, PRÆF ORÆ · MARIT · ET · CLAS · EX · S · C **[Pl. cxx. 7.]**
12	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxx. 8.]**
			Aureus[1]	
13	124·0	N ·8	Head of Sextus Pompey r., bare, with close beard; around, MAG · PIVS · IMP · ITER (see no. 7); all within oak-wreath.	Heads of Pompey the Great and his son Cnaeus Pompey, face to face; both are bare, the latter is bearded; on l., lituus; on r., tripod; above and below, PRÆF CLAS · ET · ORÆ · MARIT · EX · S · C (see no. 7). **[Pl. cxx. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
14	128·0	N ·75	Similar.	Similar; but OR for ORÆ **[Pl. cxx. 10.]** (Wigan Coll.)

refer to the title *Pius*, which Pompey had assumed, or it may show that these coins were struck at Catana. The type occurs on autonomous bronze coins of that city (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Sicily*, p. 52, no. 70). The original of these representations was doubtless the group of statues which existed at Catana, and has been described by Claudian (Hill, *Coins of Anc. Sicily*, p. 206). The legend records Pompey's appointment by the Senate as "prefect of the fleet and of the sea-coast." This title was retained by Pompey on all his Sicilian coins. The formula EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*) applies to this appointment and not to any order of the Senate in reference to the issue of the coins, as sometimes suggested. A variety of no. 11 reads S. C. for EX S. C. (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 354, no. 26).

This denarius was restored by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 582, no. 41).

[1] The date of issue of these aurei is somewhat uncertain. Count de Salis had placed it at some time during B.C. 42—36, the outside limits for the coins of Sextus Pompey struck in Sicily. It is, however, most probable that they were issued soon after the battle with Salvidienus, as Pompey may have considered that by this victory he had not only saved the lives of those who had taken refuge in Sicily from the proscriptions of the triumvirs, but had also redeemed his oath to avenge the deaths of his father and brother. It is for these reasons that Pompey caused the oak-wreath to be placed on the obverse as a sign or token that he had preserved the lives of his fellow citizens, and that he depicted the tripod on the reverse in conjunction with the portraits of his father and brother as denoting the fulfilment of his oath.

These aurei are specially interesting, as they supply the only identified portraits of Sextus and Cnaeus Pompey. That of Sextus is most striking. It shows a large round head with a slightly retreating forehead and a prominent brow. The hair is thick, smooth, and arranged in rolls, and the beard short and curly, and covering the cheek. It is in strong contrast to that of his brother, with its high-arched skull, wig-like hair, slightly aquiline nose, and thin,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
			Circ. B.C. 38—36; A.U.C. 716—718[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
15	62·3	*AR* ·8	Head of Neptune r., bound with diadem, hair and beard in long curly locks; behind his shoulder, trident; around, MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER (see no. 7).	A naval trophy placed on an anchor and with a trident above the helmet; the arms are composed of the stem of a prow and an aplustre, and the lower part of the heads of two marine monsters, Scylla and Charybdis; around, PRÆF·CLAS·ET·ORÆ·MARI·EX·S·C (see no. 7). **[Pl. cxx. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

sparse beard covering only the lower part of the cheek (Bernoulli, *Röm. Ikon*, pt. i., pp. 224-226). From their portraits the two brothers must have been of quite different characters; the one, though rough and uncultured, yet resolute and determined (Vell. Paterc., ii. 73), the other weak and vacillating.

There is a forgery similar to these aurei, but having on the obverse the portrait of Pompey the Great, and on the reverse those of Sextus and Cnaeus Pompey face to face, both without beards; behind the head on the right is a one-handled jug (*capis*) instead of a tripod. An example is in the Gotha collection. It is described by Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1879, p. 59) and figured by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. x., no. 232). There exists also a Becker forgery, which is a close copy of the original piece (Bahrfeldt, *loc. cit.*, no. 233).

Whilst on the subject of forgeries we may mention another one which exists in gold in the Museo Archeologico at Florence. It has on the obverse the head of Sextus Pompey to left, bare; before, S; behind, POMP; and on the reverse a galley with sail and oars; above, the triskelis (wt., 17·7 grs.; size, ·5 in.). This piece was considered genuine by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 30), by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 184), and by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 264, no. 28). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 538, note), however, condemned it as a forgery, remarking, "Elle semble fausse ou du moins d'une authenticité bien douteuse, quand on pense à la désignation inouïe pour ces temps du prénom de Sextus par une simple S." Babelon (vol. ii., p. 355, no. 31, note) and Milani (*Riv. Ital.*, 1895, p. 379) both plead for its genuineness, the former remarking, "que l'épigraphie numismatique s'écarte souvent des règles de l'épigraphie lapidaire." Milani considers it to have been of the current value of 20 sestertii. On the other hand Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 55), who gives an enlarged illustration of the coin, not only endorses Mommsen's opinion, but adds other reasons for condemning it as a forgery of the 17th century—the form of the letter P, which, he says, is never closed at this time, the dissimilarity of the portrait to those on other coins of Pompey, and the fact that there is a piece of the same type and struck from the same dies in the Gotha cabinet, but of silver. Bahrfeldt's objection as to the closed P unfortunately cannot be sustained, as on the aurei in the National Collection (nos. 13, 14), and on some of the denarii, this letter is of that form. It is certainly most unusual. Though we have not had an opportunity of examining the coin we are disposed to accept Mommsen's and Bahrfeldt's opinion, since its fabric and weight alone make it impossible for it to be genuine.

There is a considerable series of bronze coins which are only found in Sicily, and which were struck about this time, and perhaps during B.C. 38—36, by Sextus Pompey for the use of the Celtiberian population in the island. They have for obverse types a male bearded head or head of Pallas, and for those of the reverse a warrior on horseback or a galloping horse only, and the legend, HISPANORVM. The reverse types are copied from the *argentum Oscense* then still current in Spain. Fröhner (*Rev. Num.*, 1908, pp. 15-17) has published two such pieces recently found in Sicily of this series. They have on the obverse a male head, bare, and the legend, C. IVNI. LEG. SIC.; and on the reverse a horseman and the legend, HISPANORVM. This C. Junius was doubtless a legate of Pompey in Sicily, and these coins were, we may conclude, specially struck for his Spanish recruits.

[1] It was in the summer of B.C. 38 that the final struggle began between Octavius and

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
16	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxx. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
17	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
18	59·7	Æ ·75	The Pharos of Messana with two windows and a balcony, surmounted by a figure of Neptune wearing helmet, leaning with r. hand on his trident, and resting his l. foot on a prow; his l. hand grasps a rudder; before the Pharos is a galley, in the prow of which is a legionary eagle, placed on a tripod; and in the stern, which is ornamented with the aplustre, is a trident, a staff with flag, and a grappling-iron; around, MAG · PI VS · IMP · ITER	The monster Scylla l., wielding with violence a rudder with both hands; her body terminates in two fish-tails and the foreparts of three dogs; around, PRÆF·CLAS·ET·ORÆ· MARIT · EX · S · C **[Pl. cxx. 13.]**
19	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxx. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)

Sextus Pompey, which culminated in the defeat of the latter at the battle of Naulochus, 3 September, B.C. 36. The war opened disastrously for Octavius. In the first sea-fight off Cumae, neither side could claim any decided victory, though the Pompeians held the advantage. The second engagement was off the Scyllean promontory, in which the fleet of Octavius suffered severely. This disaster was followed the next day by a violent storm, which the experienced mariners of Pompey managed to avoid, but which further reduced the sea forces of Octavius. It was at this juncture that Octavius, having solicited the aid of Antony (see above, pp. 512, 513), and having summoned Agrippa to his assistance, was thus enabled to bring the war to a successful issue.

These denarii, from their types, were evidently struck to commemorate these successes of Pompey and the disasters which befell the enemy. The head of Neptune was no doubt adopted by Pompey as a record of the title of "Son of Neptune," which he had received in the previous war, and the trophy and figure of Scylla point to the region in which the second battle took place, and where the tempest destroyed the fleet of Octavius. The representation of Scylla tallies with the descriptions given of her by ancient writers. According to the Homeric version (*Od.*, xii. 85 f.) she was a fearful monster, yelping like a dog, with twelve feet, six long necks, and on each a hideous head, and therein three rows of teeth set thick and close, with which she devoured those whom she had snatched from the deep or from the ships. Other traditions describe her as a monster with six heads of different animals, or with only three heads, but the hybrid figure on the coin is more in conformity with the tradition that originally she was a beautiful maiden, who was beloved by the marine god Glaucus, but through jealousy was metamorphosed by Circe in such a manner that the upper part of her body remained that of a woman, whilst the lower part was changed into the tail of a fish or serpent surrounded by dogs (Ovid., *Met.*, xiii. 732 f., 905; xiv. 36 f.). The pharos is that which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Messana, opposite to the fatal rock Scylla, and which served as a warning to mariners to avoid Charybdis. It was in the harbour of Messana that the greater part of the fleet of Pompey took shelter during the tempest which was so fatal to the ships of Octavius.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of no. 15, and of the reverse of the denarius of Mark Antony, with a military trophy with prow and shield, and the legend IMP . ITER . (see above, p. 510, no. 149; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 48).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
20	54·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, PRÆF · ORÆ · MARI · ET · CLAS · S · C **[Pl. cxx. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)

Q. NASIDIVS

(QUINTUS NASIDIUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

21	61·6	Æ ·8	Head of Pompey the Great r., bare; before, trident; below, dolphin; behind, NEPTVNI	A galley with rowers sailing to r.; on the prow stands the pilot, and in the stern is seated the steersman; above on l., star; below, Q · NASIDIVS **[Pl. cxx. 16.]** (Nott)
22	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
23	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
24	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Quintus Nasidius, who is the only member of his gens of whom we have a record, was sent by Pompey the Great in B.C. 49 with a fleet to relieve Massilia, which was besieged by Decimus Brutus, the legate of Caesar. Failing in his attempt Nasidius fled to Africa, where he appears to have had the command of the Pompeian fleet (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 3-7; Cicero, *ad Att.*, xi. 17). After the conquest of Africa by Caesar, Nasidius repaired to Spain, where he followed the fortunes of the Pompeian party, but he is not mentioned again for some time. From the above coins he evidently commanded for Sextus Pompey, and probably took an active part in the engagements in B.C. 38. He appears, however, to have deserted to Antony before the battle of Naulochus (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, v. 139), and was placed in charge of that part of the fleet which was defeated off Patrae in B.C. 31, previous to the decisive action at Actium (Dion Cassius, l. 13).

The denarii which bear his name were struck by Nasidius some time during B.C. 38—36. The head on the obverse is that of Pompey the Great, and is very similar to that on earlier coins of Sextus Pompey. The legend NEPTVNI refers to the title "Son of Neptune," which Sextus Pompey received in the first war with Octavius (see above, p. 560). The galley, complete with its sail, rowers, pilot and steersman, is an interesting representation of one of the period. The scene on the reverse of the denarius of Type II. is probably intended to represent a naval action, as the ships are moving from opposite directions.

The denarius figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 252, no. 3) with the reverse type similar to no. 21, but having for the obverse a female bust to right, before, one-handled jug, and around, the legend RMAONT . A, is not a hybrid in the ordinary sense, but a Gaulish fabrication of which there exist so many examples and varieties (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 587 f.).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.[1]	
	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Pompey the Great l., bare; before, trident; below, dolphin; behind, NEPTVNI	Scene of a sea-fight; four galleys with rowers, two to r., two to l.; below, Q· NASIDIVS

[Copenhagen Coll.]

[1] The illustration of this rare type is from the specimen in the National Museum, Copenhagen. Other examples are in the Naples and Capitoline Museums (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1907, p. 24)

COINAGE OF AFRICA

THOUGH differing somewhat in its composition, and also in its dates, the coinage assigned to Africa, like that of Sicily, relates to the war between the Caesarian and Pompeian parties. The two series practically cover the same period, but that of Africa commences a little later, B.C. 47, instead of B.C. 49, and continues till after the battle of Naulochus.

The chief interest of the Sicilian coinage centred in the period of the triumvirate of Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius, but that of the African series is more associated with the war between Julius Caesar and the Pompeian leaders, which preceded the foundation of the triumvirate. Individually the two series are not contemporary, the one, so to say, filling up the intervals of the other.

The groups or periods into which the coinage of Africa may be classed are marked by the following events:—

i. The arrival of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and M. Porcius Cato in Africa after the battle of Pharsalus, and the subsequent campaign with Julius Caesar, which was brought to a close by the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 47—46.

ii. The propraetorship of Q. Cornuficius in Africa Vetus, his assistance to Sextus Pompey, and the war with T. Sextius, B.C. 44—42.

iii. The administration of Africa by the triumvir Lepidus, B.C. 40—36.

iv. The battle of Naulochus and the return of the legions of Octavius to Africa, B.C. 36.

CLASSIFICATION.—At the beginning of the Civil war Africa was held by the Pompeian or senatorial party. It had been seized for the Senate by P. Atius Varus, who, aided by Juba, king of Numidia, defeated and slew C. Scribonius Curio, the lieutenant of Caesar. Curio had proceeded to Africa after compelling M. Porcius Cato to leave Sicily.[1] After the battle of Pharsalus and the death of Pompey, the Pompeian leaders gathered their forces for a final stand in Africa under the leadership of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, Lucius Afranius, and Marcus Petreius. The last two, as we have already seen, had previously conducted the war in Spain, B.C. 49.[2] These generals were joined by M. Porcius Cato, who, having collected an army in Cyrene, undertook the defence of Utica, the chief city of the province. It was on account of this and his residence in Utica that Cato received the agnomen *Uticensis*. The Pompeians were supported by Juba, king of Numidia, but soon after the beginning of the war he was kept in check by the army of Bogud, king of Mauretania, who invaded his dominions. Later he was able to rejoin the Pompeians, and

[1] See above, p. 555.

[2] See COINAGE OF SPAIN, pp. 361 f.

took part in the battle of Thapsus.[1] Just before the close of B.C. 47 Caesar landed in Africa, where he found that the Pompeian forces were far stronger than his own.[2] The chief command of the Pompeian army was held by Scipio, who was warned by Cato not to risk a decisive engagement with Caesar. After several minor actions the two armies met at Thapsus in April, B.C. 46, where, after a fierce battle, the Pompeians were totally defeated. Both the Pompeian leaders, Scipio and Cato, committed suicide, and their example was followed soon after by Juba. The coinages assigned to Africa are mostly connected with this campaign. Besides the issues of Scipio and Cato, we have those also of the former's legates, P. Licinius Crassus Junianus and M. Eppius. At the termination of the war Caesar also struck a series of coins to be used for the payment of his successful legions.

The kingdom of Numidia was now taken possession of by Caesar, who created it into a separate province, which became known as *Africa Nova*, the older province being designated *Africa Vetus*.

Under the arrangements of the triumvirate, B.C. 43, the whole of Africa was assigned to Octavius, T. Sextius, a former legate of Julius Caesar, being at the time governor of Africa Nova, whilst Q. Cornuficius held Africa Vetus for the so-called republican party. True to his principles, Cornuficius not only sent troops to the assistance of Sextus Pompey in Sicily, but, like the latter, he provided shelter and protection to those who had been proscribed by the triumvirs, and who had escaped from Italy. Having refused to hand over his province to Sextius, who summoned him to do so in the name of the triumvirs, a war broke out in B.C. 42, in which fortune at first favoured the republican troops. Eventually Sextius was victorious, and Cornuficius fell in battle. There are coins of Cornuficius struck during his government in Africa, but it is doubtful whether they were actually issued during the contest with Sextius, the period to which they are usually assigned. It seems more probable that they are of a date before hostilities commenced.[3]

Of the events which happened in Africa between the defeat of Cornuficius and the battle of Actium we have but slight numismatic evidence. When the triumvirs made their last partition of the provinces in B.C. 40, Lepidus was confirmed in his possession of Africa, and he at once proceeded to take charge of its government, Sextius being compelled to resign his position. The coins which Lepidus issued during the four years that he held Africa display his own portrait and that of Octavius. These constitute his only issue.[4] In B.C. 36 Octavius summoned Lepidus to Sicily to assist him against Sextus Pompey. Lepidus obeyed, but, tired of playing the part of a subordinate, he claimed Sicily for himself when the war was at an end, but his troops failing in their allegiance, he was obliged to surrender to Octavius, and to plead for his life on his knees. Both the African provinces now came under the rule of Octavius, and we have a record of this accession to his government in the aurei and denarii which bear his portrait on the obverse and the temple of the divine Julius on the reverse, and in the quinarii which illustrate the

[1] Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 19, 25, 52.
[2] Hirtius, *op. cit.*, 1.
[3] See below, p. 578, note.
[4] See below, p. 579.

return of his legions to Africa. With these pieces the series assigned to Africa closed.

Types.—In consequence of the short period over which it extended, and of the fact that each issue is so clearly identifiable from the legends with the circumstance of its striking, the series of Africa, like that of Sicily, presents but slight difficulties in the solution of the types. There is, however, a difference in the nature of the types of the coins of the two provinces. With perhaps the exception of the last coinage, that of Octavius, the types do not actually record contemporary events, but are rather illustrative of the district in which the coins were issued, with a certain amount of personal reference to those whose names are inscribed on them. Thus on the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, and of his legates P. Licinius Crassus Junianus and M. Eppius, the obverse types consist of representations of the national divinities Jupiter and Sekhet, or of heads symbolical of the town of Utica and of the province of Africa. The reverses show an elephant, a type applicable to Africa as well as specially to the Metelli, a curule chair, a trophy and a figure of Victory, which may record the campaign of the adoptive father of Metellus in Spain against Sertorius (see above, p. 357), and not improbably a representation of the African Baal Melkart or Makar, who may be identified with the Hercules of the Greeks and Romans. Cato for his coinage adopts a type which had been used by an ancestor for his own money issued in Italy during the progress of the Social war, viz., the head of Libertas and a seated figure of Victory.[1] It was one which was particularly applicable to the existing circumstances. Were it not for the head of Ceres, a local divinity, there is but little evidence beyond that of fabric and finds which would connect the denarii of Julius Caesar with this particular epoch.

The coin-types of Q. Cornuficius are similar in character. The obverses of both the gold and silver illustrate the local divinities, Jupiter Ammon, Ceres, and Africa herself; whilst the reverse is of quite a personal character, as it shows the augur himself crowned by Juno Sospita. Whether this last type relates to the events connected with the early period of the war with T. Sextius, B.C. 42, or to some earlier successes of Cornuficius, is uncertain. The variations in the obverse type seem to suggest that the issue extended over some lengthened period.

The remaining issues assigned to Africa, those of Lepidus and Octavius, call for little comment. Lepidus no doubt placed the portrait of Octavius on the reverse of his money in token of his gratitude for the support which he had received from his colleague in gaining possession of his province, from the occupation of which he had been debarred for at least two years, since Africa had been allotted to him in B.C. 42 under certain conditions after the battles of Philippi.[2] The part played by Octavius on this occasion was, however, not wholly disinterested, as, in case of a rupture with Antony, he hoped to attach Lepidus to his own interests. The temple of the divine Julius on the reverses of the aurei and denarii of Octavius was no doubt a tribute to the memory of his adoptive father, whose murder had at last been fully avenged by the annihilation of his enemies in the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus.

[1] See above, p. 303.

[2] See above, p. 392.

This victory and the return of the successful legions to Africa provide subjects for the quinarii which are assigned to this issue.

Denominations.—As there are no bronze coins, the only denominations are in gold, the aureus, and in silver, the denarius and the quinarius. The aureus occurs in four issues, those of Scipio, Cornuficius, Lepidus and Octavius; and the quinarius in two only, those of Cato and Octavius. The weights of these coins are the same as of those of the central mint and of the other provinces, which at that period were issuing money of the Roman standard.

Finds.—These afford the usual confirmatory evidence for the classification of the various issues. None of those which were struck during the African war between Julius Caesar and the Pompeians were met with in any of the hoards concealed just before B.C. 49, nor in the later discovered one at Carbonara, which was buried in that year. Specimens of most of the issues were, however, found in those of San Niccolò di Villola and Liria, the concealment of which was *circ.* B.C. 45—44 (see vol. i., pp. 501-502). No coins of Cornuficius were met with in any of the finds of which analyses are supplied.

We have precisely the same evidence in regard to the later issues of Lepidus and Octavius, which occurred for the first time at Garlasco, Arbanats, and in the earlier discovered hoard at Carbonara, *circ.* B.C. 36 (see vol. i., pp. 561-562).

Mint-places.—During the whole of the African war the base of operations of the Pompeian generals was at Utica. It was there that the main army of the Pompeians was massed, and the city was used as the chief place for the storage of provisions, arms, and other warlike necessaries.[1] It may be concluded, therefore, that all the Pompeian coins were struck there. Similarity of fabric and type supports this attribution. After the battle of Thapsus, Caesar established for a short time his head-quarters at Utica, and as a punishment, levied a heavy contribution upon its citizens.[2] It was, no doubt, on this occasion that he struck money for the use of his legions and others.[3] As Utica was the chief city of Africa Vetus, of which Cornuficius was governor, his mint was probably established there also. The difference in fabric of the coins of Lepidus and Octavius renders their assignment to any particular locality uncertain. We know very little of Africa during the governorship of Lepidus; and Octavius did not himself visit the province after the battle of Naulochus. He must, therefore, have committed the issue of his gold and silver coins to his legate, Statilius Taurus.[4] It is, however, not impossible that the coins of Octavius may also be of the same mint as the previous issues.

---

[1] Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 89.
[2] Hirtius, *op. cit.*, 90.
[3] See below, p. 576.
[4] See below, p. 580.

PERIOD I.[1]

Circ. B.C. 47—46; A.U.C. 707—708

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Q. METEL. PIVS SCIPIO (QUINTUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO[2]) **Denarius**	
1	58·8	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, beard and hair in ringlets; around and below, Q · METEL PIVS	An African elephant walking r.; above, SCIPIO; below, IMP (*Imperator*).
2	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 1.]** (Townley Coll.)

[1] The coins assigned to this period were those struck during the African war between the Pompeian generals and Julius Caesar. They comprise three separate issues: (i.) that of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in his name only, and in those of his legates, P. Licinius Crassus Junianus and M. Eppius; (ii.) that of M. Porcius Cato Uticensis; and (iii.) that of Julius Caesar. The first two series extend over two years, B.C. 47—46; that of Julius Caesar is of B.C. 46 only.

[2] Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio was the son of P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, praetor B.C. 94, but was adopted by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, who as proconsul commanded in Spain against Sertorius (see above, p. 357). He is first mentioned in B.C. 78, and next in B.C. 70, in the latter year as one of the defenders of Verres (Cicero, *in Verr.*, iv. 79 f.). In B.C. 63 he disclosed to Cicero the Catiline conspiracy (Plutarch, *Cicero*, 15, 1), was elected tribune of the plebs B.C. 60, was consul with Pompey B.C. 52, and governor of Syria B.C. 49. Though unsuccessful in an expedition against the inhabitants of Mount Amanus he assumed the title of *Imperator* (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 31), which he placed on cistophori struck at Pergamum B.C. 49—48 (see *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Mysia*, p. 126). He commanded the centre line of Pompey's army at Pharsalus (Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 88; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 76), after which he fled to Africa and formed an alliance with Juba, king of Numidia. Through the influence of Cato (see below, p. 574) Scipio received the command of the troops of the Pompeian party, but was defeated by Caesar at Thapsus, 6th April, B.C. 46 (Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 79 f.), and in order not to fall into the hands of his enemies he stabbed himself and leaped into the sea.

The above coins were struck by Scipio during the African campaign. The obverse type, head of Jupiter, probably relates to the local cult of that divinity. The same laureate head with the hair and beard in ringlets is not unfrequent on coins of Numidia, &c. (see Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. ii., p. 27; vol. iii., p. 59). On account of its peculiar form and similarity to the bust on coins of Terentius Varro struck in Spain B.C. 49 (see above, p. 362), Babelon (vol. i., p. 278) has identified it as of Jupiter Terminalis. The elephant, which is also a common type on African coins, may in this instance apply to Scipio, as it was the special symbol of the Metelli (see above, p. 357).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			METEL . PIVS SCIP : P . CRASSVS IVN	
			([QUINTUS CAECILIUS] METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO; PUBLIUS [LICINIUS] CRASSUS JUNIANUS[1])	
			Aureus	
	124·2	*AV* ·9	Head of Jupiter r., hair and beard in ringlets; below, eagle's head and sceptre; before, METEL · PIVS; behind, SCIP . IMP (*Imperator*).	A curule chair between an ear of corn and the head of a carnyx; above, cornucopiae supporting scales; around, on right, CRASS · IVN; on left, LEG · PRO · PR (*Legatus pro praetore*).

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 279, no. 48.]

Denarius

Type I.

4	60·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 2.]** (Claude Stewart Coll.)
5	59·3	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] Publius Licinius Crassus Junianus was, as his name indicates, a member of the Junia gens, and was adopted by a Licinius Crassus. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 51, and a friend of Cicero (Cicero, *ad Quint. fr.*, iii. 8, 4). In the Civil war he fought for Pompey, after whose death he served under Scipio in Africa with the title of *legatus pro praetore*. After the battle of Thapsus he made his escape to the sea, and as there is no further mention of him it is probable that he perished with Scipio, his commander. These coins were struck by Junianus as *legatus pro praetore* to Scipio.

The presence of the eagle's head and sceptre identifies the head on the obverse with Jupiter, and the ear of corn, cornucopiae and scales are symbolical of the corn-producing fertility of Africa, whilst the curule chair and the carnyx may either record the offices held by Scipio himself, or they may relate to the Spanish war, in which his adoptive father, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius commanded (see next coins). The specimen of the aureus of which an illustration is given is in the Paris collection.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 28, pl. ii., no. 25) mentions and figures a denarius in the Haeberlin collection, which was purchased at the Hoffmann sale, and which reads C . CASSIVS for CRASS . IVN. He considers the piece genuine, as also does Dr. Haeberlin, but he is unable to identify the moneyer or legate. The illustration of the coin shows that at least the letters on the obverse are ill-formed, which is not the case with those of Junianus. As this variation in the legend could not well be an original blunder on the part of the die-engraver, it seems, in spite of contrary opinions, that the genuineness of the coin may be questioned.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.[1]	
6	60·0	Æ ·75	Turreted female head, Utica, r., between winged caduceus and corn-stalk; below, prow; above, corn-grain?; on r., CRASS · IVN; on l., LEG · PRO · PR; all within laurel-wreath.	A military trophy between a lituus and a one-handled jug (*capis*); the trophy is composed of Spanish arms, consisting of cuirass with sword attached to the waist, helmet, bow and quiver, and round shield; on r., METEL · PIVS; on l., SCIP · IMP **[Pl. cxxi. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
7	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type III.[2]	
8	60·4	Æ ·7	The Genius of Africa (Sekhet) with head of lion, surmounted by a disc, standing facing in long robes; she holds in r. hand the *ankh*; above, G · T · A (*Genius Tutelaris Africae*); on r., Q · METEL · PIVS; on l., SCIPIO · IMP	Victory standing l., holding winged caduceus in r. hand and round shield in l.; behind her, P · CRASSVS · IVN; before, LEG · PRO · PR **[Pl. cxxi. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
9	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The turreted head is symbolical of Utica, which was used as the base of operations of the Pompeians, and where their main forces were massed. It was also the principal store-city for provisions and all munitions of war, and it was there that the fleet was collected which intercepted Caesar's transports from Sicily, Sardinia and the neighbouring provinces. This is indicated by the prow. The corn-stalk and the caduceus are other emblems of Utica, which was situated in the midst of an exceedingly fertile country, producing an abundance of corn, of which there was a great export trade to Rome (Livy, xxv. 31). The object above the head of Utica is uncertain; it may be a corn-grain or some other product of the district. It cannot be a tiara (Babelon, vol. i., p. 280, no. 52). As the lituus and the capis form the reverse type of some of the denarii struck by Scipio's adoptive father, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, in commemoration of his victory over Sertorius (see above, p. 357, no. 47), the trophy may also be a memorial of that event, and may not have been intended to relate to the campaign for which these coins were struck.

[2] The figure of Sekhet was no doubt selected for the coin-type as being the tutelary divinity of the country. This goddess was the personification of the violent heat of the sun and its destroying powers. Her cult extended not only over the whole of Egypt and Zeugitana, but also to Libya. She is therefore styled the "Tutelary Genius of Africa." Another interpretation has been given of the initials, *Genius Tutelaris Aegypti* (Eckhel, *Hist. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 154), but as the coins described above were not struck in Egypt, that of Vaillant, *Genius Tutelaris Africae*, is preferable (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. i., p. 194). Babelon (vol. i., p. 280, no. 51) has suggested *Genius Terrae Africae*, but another solution may be *Genius Totius Africae*. The symbol, which Sekhet holds in her right hand, is the *ankh* or symbol of life. In early times this form of the *ankh* appears to have been limited to the north-west district of Africa, but at a later period it found its way into Egypt. It is also met with on the early coinages of Carthage, and on those of the western islands of the Mediterranean (Cossura) and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. METELL. SCIPIO: EPPIVS	
			(QUINTUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS [PIUS] SCIPIO; [MARCUS] EPPIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
10	59·3	*AR* ·7	Head of Africa r., wearing elephant's skin; before, corn stalk; below, plough; on r., Q · METELL; on l., SCIPIO IMP (*Imperator*).	Hercules naked, standing facing in attitude of repose; his r. hand rests on his hip, and his l. arm on his club, which is covered with the lion's skin and is placed on a rock; on r., EPPIVS; on l., LEG · F · C (*Legatus flandum curavit*). **[Pl. cxxi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Numidia (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. ii., pp. 81, 120; vol. iii., p. 18; Hill, *Coins of Anc. Sicily*, pl. xv. 18). It is more commonly called the "Sign of Baal," in his capacity as the solar divinity (Müller, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 121). The Victory on the reverse with the winged caduceus and the shield is symbolical of commerce and war. A similar representation of Victory has already been met with on the coins of L. Hostilius Saserna struck at Rome, B.C. 48 (see vol. i., p. 512). In that instance, however, Victory holds a trophy instead of a shield.

[1] We have already met with Marcus Eppius as legate of Sextus Pompey, for whom he struck copper coins during the war in Spain, B.C. 45—44 (see above, p. 372). When acting as legate to Scipio, he appears to have had special charge of the mint, as shown by the legend *Legatus flandum curavit*.

The head on the obverse is symbolical of Africa. It is accompanied by the emblems denoting the fertility of the province, the corn-stalk and the plough. This head is frequently met with on coins of Numidia and Mauretania (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. iii., p. 43 *pass.*). The solution of the reverse type presents some difficulties. Cavedoni (Cohen, *Méd. fam. rom.*, p. 131) thought that it was personal to the moneyer Eppius, and was a record that Hercules, having enjoyed rest after his own labours, permitted the Epii to do the same on their lands near Rome. This solution Babelon (vol. i., p. 477) considers too ingenious, and he therefore thinks that the type symbolised the "force of the political party to which Eppius was attached." This would make it personal to the legate, which was not the case with the coins of P. Crassus Junianus. We would therefore offer the following suggestions. The first is that the figure represents the African divinity or hero Baal Melkart or Makar, who has been identified with the Hercules of the Greeks and Romans. This hero-god was much honoured in Africa, and was looked upon as the founder of the Numidian dynasty. It is related that he married Kerthe, the personification of the ancient capital and royal residence, and that he was the father of Juba, from whom were descended the kings of Numidia (Müller, *op. cit.*, vol. iii., p. 24). The head or bust of this divinity occurs frequently on coins of Numidia, but usually bearing his club on his shoulder. As the dies for the coins of Scipio were no doubt the work of a Roman artist, he represented Hercules in a form which must have prevailed in Italy. It is of the Farnese type and approaches very closely the figure of Hercules in the gallery at Florence (Clarac, *Musée de Sculp.*, pl. 802 c., no. 1984 b). As Juba was able to return to the assistance of the Pompeians before the battle of Thapsus, the type, if given the meaning proposed, may have been selected out of compliment to him. Another suggestion is that as the types of the coins of P. Crassus Junianus appear to record the deeds of Scipio's adoptive father in Spain, this one may have the same significance, and the figure may therefore represent Hercules Gaditanus, who took his name from Gades, where he was specially worshipped and where he had a celebrated temple (see above, p. 363). It was there that Geryon fed the oxen which were carried off by Hercules, the island of Erytheia having been identified with Gades.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
11	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
12	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Africa smaller.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 6.]** (Nott)
13	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 7.]**
14	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Claude Stewart Coll.)

M. CATO

(MARCUS [PORCIUS] CATO[1])

Denarius

15	60·0	Æ ·7	Female bust, Libertas, r., with slight drapery; hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind; before, M · CATO · PRO · PR (*Propraetor*).	VICTRIX (in exergue). Victory, draped, seated r., holding patera in extended r. hand and palm-branch in l. **[Pl. cxxi. 8.]** (Nott)

[1] Marcus Porcius Cato, surnamed Uticensis, from Utica in Africa, where he spent the last year of his life and where he died, was born in B.C. 95, and was the son of the tribune of the plebs of the same name and the friend of Sulla. His father dying when Cato was still an infant he was adopted by his uncle, M. Livius Drusus, the tribune, who was assassinated in B.C. 91. It is not necessary here to give a detailed account of Cato's active life, during which he played an important *rôle* in the affairs of his country, but reference need only be made to the immediate circumstances which led to the issue of the above coins bearing his name. On the commencement of the Civil war, B.C. 49, Cato was appointed by the Senate propraetor of Sicily, but on the landing of Curio, the legate of Caesar, with a strong force, thinking resistance useless he proceeded to join Pompey at Dyrrhachium, was present at the battle there in B.C. 48, but took no part in the subsequent engagement at Pharsalus. After which, proceeding to Africa, where he had hoped to meet Pompey in the spring of B.C. 47, he united his forces with those of Scipio, to whom he entrusted the chief command. He himself remained at Utica, the inhabitants of which city had been spared by his intervention from being massacred by Scipio. Here he was active in collecting provisions and all kinds of materials for the campaign. He strongly urged Scipio not to risk a decisive battle with Caesar, but disregarding this advice Scipio was utterly routed at Thapsus, (6 April, B.C. 46). Cato being unwilling to fall into the hands of his enemies committed suicide (Plutarch, *Cato min.*, 53 *pass.*; Caesar, *Bell. civ.*, i. 30 f.; Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 24, 36, 88; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, ii. 40, 87, 95 f., 99).

Count de Salis, like Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. di Roma*, 1843, p. 13; *Nuovi Studi*, pp. 22-23) has assigned the coins of Cato to Africa, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 539) thought that they were struck in Sicily on Cato's arrival there in B.C. 49, as no mention

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
16	57·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
17	60·0	AR ·7	Similar; the bust shows more drapery and the head is bound with fillet; below and in front, M · CATO · PRO · PR; behind, ROMA	Similar. [Pl. cxxi. 9.] (Townley Coll.)
18	56·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; Victory holds wreath instead of patera in r. hand; legend, VIC R̄IX for VICTRIX [Pl. cxxi. 10.]
			Quinarius	
19	30·4	AR ·55	Young male head r., crowned with ivy-wreath; hair long; behind and below, M · CAO · PRO · PR	Similar; Victory holds patera in r. hand; legend, VICTRIX [Pl. cxxi. 11.]
20	20·6	AR ·5	Similar.	Similar; legend, VICR̄IX for VICTRIX [Pl. cxxi. 12.] (Blacas Coll.)

is made on them of Scipio, who was in chief command of the forces in Africa, and who only, therefore, had the right to strike coins. Cavedoni has, however, shown that Cato's stay in Sicily was of so short a duration that he would not have had time to strike such a large number of denarii (as specimens are even now not uncommon), and also quinarii. On the other hand, at Utica, where he remained nearly twelve months, from the spring of B.C. 47 to that of B.C. 46, not only did he need money for defraying the expenses of fortifying and provisioning the city, but also for the payment of the legions commanded by Scipio (Plato, *Cato min.*, 58). The absence of the name of Scipio, as chief in command, would not be an isolated instance, as Cavedoni remarks, for there are others in the case of the coins of C. Coponius and of the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus struck two years previously in the East (see above, pp. 466 f.), on which no mention is made of Pompey. In order to reconcile both these opinions Babelon (vol. ii., p. 375) has suggested that as Cato would need money in Sicily as well as in Africa, his mint followed him in his peregrinations. This would, however, be most unusual. Though there are slight variations in the form of the head of Libertas and in the obverse legend, these differences are not of sufficient moment to justify the attribution of these coins to different provinces. Moreover, in assigning the whole issue to B.C. 47—46, we have the confirmatory evidence of finds, as no specimens were present in the hoard discovered at Carbonara (II.), which was concealed *circ.* B.C. 49, whereas they were present in that of San Niccolò di Villola buried a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 45 (see vol. i., p. 501). This last find contained specimens of all the coinages struck in Africa during the war of B.C. 47—46, with the exception of that of M. Eppius as legate of Scipio (see TABLES OF FINDS).

The types of the coins of Cato are all copies of those issued by his namesake, and probably cousin, in Italy at the commencement of the Social war B.C. 90 (see above, pp. 303, 304). Both series contain quinarii as well as denarii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 46; A.U.C. 708	
			JULIUS CAESAR	
			Denarius[1]	
21	60·6	Æ ·75	Head of Ceres r., wearing corn-wreath; hair rolled back and falling down her neck; before, DICT·ITER (*Dictator iterum*); behind, COS·TERT (*Consul tertio*).	Emblems of the pontificate and augurship; simpulum, "aspergillum" (sprinkler), one-handled jug (*capis*), and lituus; below, PONT·MAX (*Pontifex maximus*); above, AV GVR; on r., D (*Donativum*). **[Pl. cxxi. 13.]**
22	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
23	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; on r., M (*Munus*) for D (Nott)
24	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
25	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 14.]**

[1] Though the name of Julius Caesar does not occur on these denarii, yet the legends leave no doubt of his having struck them. He was appointed dictator for the second time in B.C. 47, and for the third in July of the following year; and he was consul for the third time in B.C. 46, and for the fourth in B.C. 45. These coins must therefore have been struck somewhat early in B.C. 46, as Caesar's election to the dictatorship for the third time occurred before his return to Rome in July of that year. As the letters D (*Donativum*) and M (*Munus*) show that the coinage was a special one, it may be presumed that it was struck by order of Caesar immediately after the battle of Thapsus, 6 April, B.C. 46, to be used for the payment of his successful legions. These coins are therefore assigned to Africa. The head of Ceres is emblematic of Africa, symbolizing the corn-producing wealth of that country, and the sacrificial implements refer to Caesar's priestly offices of pontifex maximus and augur. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 14, note) has suggested that this issue was ordered by Caesar to recompense his soldiers after his victory over Pharnaces, King of Pontus, when he wrote to the Senate the famous letter: *veni, vidi, vici*. He also identifies in the head of Ceres an allusion to the liberality of Caesar towards his soldiers. This solution does not quite coincide with the date supplied by the coins, as in B.C. 47, when Caesar defeated Pharnaces he was only *consul iterum*, and the dictatorship was not renewed till after the war (Plutarch, *Caesar*, 51). The coins could not have been struck at the Roman mint, and their fabric favours their assignment to Africa. Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 310) gives them to B.C. 46, before the triumph of Caesar and his third proclamation as dictator. They were probably minted at Utica, which city he entered shortly after the battle of Thapsus, and from the proceeds of the contribution which he levied on that city, and also on Adrumetum, Zama and other places (Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 89, 90, 97).

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 237) was the first to suggest that the letters D and M may be the initials of *Donum* and *Munus*. On this Cavedoni (*loc. cit.*, note 1) remarks, "ces deux initiales me paraissent mieux s'expliquer par les mots *Donativum*, indiquant les monnaies frappées pour les soldats (Tacit., *Annal.*, i. 2; *Ann. dell' Inst. Arch.*, vol. xxii., p. 152) et *Munus*, indiquant celles qui devaient être distribuées au people." Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 176, note 3) did not accept Borghesi's suggestion, but considered the letters D and M to be only mint or die-marks such as are met with in great profusion on the coinage of the Republic of the first half of the first century B.C. (see vol. i., p. 167, *pass.*). These marks, which include also numbers and symbols, fell out of use *circ.* B.C. 64,

PERIOD II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 44—42; A.U.C. 710—712

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Q. CORNVFICI	
			(QUINTUS CORNUFICIUS)	
			Aureus	
	122·0	*N* ·8	Head of Jupiter Ammon l.	Quintus Cornuficius in augur's dress and holding lituus in r. hand, standing facing, crowned with wreath by Juno Sospita standing l.; she wears the goat's skin on her head, long robe and sandals, and is armed with spear and shield; on the latter stands a raven; around and in the exergue, Q·CORN VFICI AVGVR· IMP (*Imperator*).

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 434, no. 1.]

---

and with the exception of two solitary instances do not recur in the coinage of the Roman mint (see vol. i., pp. 411, 494, 543). In such cases the letters do not occur singly, but form part of a series which extends usually throughout the alphabet. As the letters D and M are the only ones which are found on the above coins, and as this way of marking the dies had fallen into disuse, Borghesi's explanation seems to be quite correct. It must also be taken into consideration that these coins of Caesar are provincial, and that mint-marks were not in vogue in the provinces. They occur but twice in the whole series of provincial money, viz., on the Spanish coins of C. Annius Luscus (see above, pp. 352-356) and on those struck in Gaul by C. Valerius Flaccus (see above, pp. 388-390), but these issues were contemporary with those of the Roman mint on which these marks are so frequently found.

[1] The coins assigned to this Period are of Quintus Cornuficius (or Cornificius), who took an active part in the Civil war between Caesar and Pompey, being sent by the former as quaestor in B.C. 48 to Illyricum with the title of propraetor. By his prudence and skill Cornuficius reduced the province to a state of obedience (Hirtius, *Bell. Alex.*, 42), and in the following year, on his return to Rome, was rewarded by Caesar with the praetorship and augurship (*C. I. L.*, vi., 1300 *a*). He also formed an intimate friendship with Cicero, who addressed him as his *collega* in the augurship (*ad. Fam.*, xii., 17, 18). In B.C. 46 we find Cornuficius in Cilicia, of which province he was appointed governor by Caesar. This office he did not hold long, for two years later on the death of Caesar he was appointed propraetor of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
26	54·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 15.]** (Nott)
			Type II.	
27	56·2	AR ·75	Head of Ceres l., wearing corn-wreath and earring.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxi. 16.]** (Nott)
			Type III.	
28	57·6	AR ·75	Bust of Africa r., draped, and wearing on her head elephant's skin; behind her shoulders, two spears.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxii. 1.]** (Cohen Coll.)

Africa Vetus, and being of the senatorial party, not only gave shelter to those who had been proscribed by the triumvirs, but also sent ships to assist Sextus Pompey. Having refused to give up his province to T. Sextius, the governor of Africa Nova, who claimed it for the triumvirs, a war broke out between them in B.C. 42, the details of which are differently related by Appian and Dion Cassius (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 53-56; Dion Cassius, xlviii. 21). At first Cornuficius was successful and compelled Sextius to retreat into his own province. To complete this success Cornuficius now invaded the territory of his rival, but his army being surrounded near Utica, he himself was slain. For a full account of Cornuficius, his career and relations with Cicero, see L. Ganter, *Philologus*, vol. 53, pp. 132 f.

The coins of Cornuficius give him the title of *Augur* and *Imperator*. The date of his appointment as augur is known, and it is generally thought that he did not receive the title of *Imperator* till after his successes against Sextius in B.C. 42 (Pauly-Wissowa, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 1627; Babelon, vol. i., p. 434; L. Ganter, *op. cit.*, p. 145), but as there was so short an interval between his success and his defeat, there seems hardly time for the issue of a coinage which offers so many varieties of the obverse type. It is therefore possible that he was acclaimed *Imperator* at an earlier period in his career, not improbably for his successes in Illyricum, where he captured several important forts, and also seized the Pompeian fleet under the command of M. Octavius (Hirtius, *Bell. Alex.*, 42, 44).

The obverse types of heads of Jupiter Ammon, Ceres and Africa, are frequently met with on coins of Mauretania and other districts of Africa. They refer to the local cult of those divinities. A symbolical allusion to the name of Cornuficius in the head of Jupiter Ammon is scarcely admissible (Babelon, vol. i., p. 434). The objects behind the bust of Africa are clearly two spears and not a *virga* as has been suggested (Babelon, vol. i., p. 435, no. 4). On the reverse Cornuficius is shown in his capacity of augur, crowned by Juno Sospita, who is accompanied by the raven (*cornix*), which was sacred to her (Livy, xxiv. 10—*Lanuvii in aede intus Sospitae Junonis corvos nidum fecisse*). Amongst the prodigies which occurred in the winter of B.C. 217, on the approach of Hannibal, Livy (xxi. 62) relates that the spear of Juno at Lanuvium moved itself, and a raven flew down into her temple and perched *in ipso pulvinario*, i.e., on the couch, whereon the goddess was supposed to recline at a lectisternium. The presence of the goddess appears only to be accounted for in the circumstance that Q. Cornuficius was a native of Lanuvium, where the principal sanctuary of the goddess was situated.

Only two specimens of the aureus of Cornuficius are known. Both came from the Brescello find, and they are in the Paris and Vienna collections. The weight given is that of the Paris specimen. His denarii are also rare, and no specimens occurred in any of the finds of which analyses have been given (see TABLES OF FINDS). There exist several forgeries of the denarius of Type II., with head of Ceres to right or left (*Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 111; *Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 154). An example of such a forgery in the British Museum has a diademed female head to right on the obverse. The type with head of Ceres was restored by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 576, no. 19).

PERIOD III.[1]

Circ. B.C. 40—36; A.U.C. 714—718

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 40—37; A.U.C. 714—717	
			LEPIDVS: CAESAR	
			([MARCUS AEMILIUS] LEPIDUS; [CAIUS] CAESAR)	
			Denarius[2]	
29	58·7	Æ ·8	Head of Lepidus r., bare; around, LEPIDVS·PONT·MAX·III·V·R·P·C· (*Pontifex maximus, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, CAESAR·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C· (*Imperator, triumvir reipublicae constituendae*). **[Pl. cxxii. 2.]**
30	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, IMP for IMP **[Pl. cxxii. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
31	57·7	Æ ·7	Similar; legend reading, III·VR·R·P·C for III·V·R·P·C	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The coins of this period are those struck by Lepidus as administrator of the province of Africa, and those of Octavius issued after the battle of Naulochus.

[2] The fabric of these denarii is unlike that of any others of the series of the triumvirs. In style the portraits of Lepidus and Octavius are somewhat similar to those which are met with on the early coins assigned to Gaul (see pl. ciii., no. 11; civ., no. 1). The attribution of these coins to Africa affords some clue to their date. After the battles of Philippi, when Octavius and Antony made a new division of the State, Lepidus, who was then consul, was temporarily deprived of his provinces, being suspected of having treasonable relations with Sextus Pompey. At the close of the Perusine war B.C. 40, Octavius being anxious to attach Lepidus to his own interests allowed him to take possession of Africa, which had been allotted conditionally to him in B.C. 42. The triumvirate was renewed in the summer of B.C. 37, and Lepidus remained in his province till the following year, when he was summoned by Octavius to give him assistance in the war against Sextus Pompey. Failing in his attempt after the battle of Naulochus to seize Sicily, he was deprived by Octavius of his province and of all his dignities, except that of pontifex maximus, and banished to Circeii, where he survived till B.C. 13. If correctly attributed to Africa these coins must have been issued some time between B.C. 40—36, but as no mention is made of the renewal of the triumvirate we may further limit them to B.C. 40—37. The above data sufficiently explain the motive which caused Lepidus to use the portrait of Octavius for the reverse type of his coins to the exclusion of that of Antony. Coins of similar type were struck about the same time by Antony and Octavius in the East and in Gaul, giving each other's portraits but not that of Lepidus. Babelon (vol. i., p. 132) has assigned these coins to B.C. 43, soon after the constitution of the triumvirate. If they are to be given to that period they must have been struck in Narbonese Gaul or in Spain, which provinces were allotted to Lepidus in the first instance. The later date is supported by the evidence of finds, as these coins occur for the first time in those unearthed at Garlasco, Arbanats, and Carbonara (I.), which were buried *circ.* B.C. 36.

The unique aureus of the same type as the denarius formerly in the French collection disappeared in the theft of 1831. A variety of the denarius reads on the reverse C. CAESAR for CAESAR (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 18, 19, pl. i. 13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 36; A.U.C. 718	
			IMP. CAESAR DIVI F	
			(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)	
			Aureus[1]	
32	124·4	*AV* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with beard; around, IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F · III · VIR · ITER · R · P · C (*Triumvir iterum reipublicae constituendae*).	Temple of four columns, within which is the statue of Julius Caesar holding the augur's staff (*lituus*); the pediment of the temple is ornamented with a star, and the frieze is inscribed, DIVO · IVL (*Divo Julio*); on the l. is a lighted altar; around, COS · ITER · ET · TER · DESIG · (*Consul iterum et tertio designatus*). **[Pl. cxxii. 4.]** (Montagu Coll.)
			Denarius	
33	60·0	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
34	59·2	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The date of issue of these gold and silver coins is ascertainable within a comparatively short limit by the legend and portrait of Octavius on the obverse. It was in the summer of B.C. 37 that the triumvirate was formally renewed for the second time (see above, p. 414), and it was soon after the battle of Naulochus that Octavius shaved his beard. These facts establish a limit of date extending from the summer of B.C. 37 to the autumn of the following year. Octavius was also consul designate for the second and third time from B.C. 39—34. The attribution of these coins to Africa is based chiefly on their fabric, which, as compared with those of the other provincial series is very crude. For this reason they cannot be classed with the coins struck about this time in Gaul; they cannot also be given to the East, as there all the issues bear the name of Antony; nor could they be assigned to the Roman mint from B.C. 36, as on those coins Octavius is never given his title of triumvir. They must therefore be relegated to either Sicily or Africa, and for style preferably to the latter, as there is a certain resemblance in the portrait to that on the previous coins of Lepidus. When Octavius deprived Lepidus of his province after the battle of Naulochus, he did not go himself to Africa, but sent his legate Statilius Taurus to take charge of the province. It is therefore probable that these coins were struck in the name of Octavius by Taurus, and were used for payment of the legions which had fought with success in Sicily. Though not completed at the time of the issue of these coins, the temple on the reverse may represent that which was in course of construction in the Forum at Rome (Huelsen, *das Forum rom.*, p. 124), and which was built on the spot where the body of Caesar had been burnt, and where a temporary altar was erected. The motive for selecting this reverse type was no doubt to show that by the defeat of Sextus Pompey the last remnant of the Pompeian party had been wiped out, and full atonement had thus been made for the murder of the Dictator. The star in the pediment was the symbol of his divinity, the *sidus Julium*. The quinarius not only commemorates the battle of Naulochus, but also the return of the legions to Africa.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
35	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
36	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
37	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Bank of England Coll.)

Quinarius

38	24·0	Æ ·55	Galley with rowers, sailing r.; above, IMP CAESAR	Victory l., holding wreath, long palm-branch, and rudder; on r., DIVI·F [Pl. cxxii. 6.] (Cracherode Coll.)

COINAGE OF CYRENAÏCA

Cyrenaïca, in its widest sense, included the whole of the district which was subject to Cyrene, when that city was most flourishing. It extended from the borders of Carthage on the west to those of Egypt on the east. From B.C. 631 to about B.C. 450 it was held by the Battiadae, a dynasty named after its founder, Battus. A republican form of government then prevailed till B.C. 321, when Cyrenaïca was made subject to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter, son of Lagus. The last king of the Egyptian dynasty, Ptolemy Apion, left the country by testament to the Romans, B.C. 95; but it was not reduced to the condition of a province till *circ.* B.C. 74, when it was placed under the rule of governors. There are bronze coins of some of these governors, which in their types are of a purely local character, and were not intended for circulation outside the country. The earlier pieces appear to have been based on the semuncial standard, but the later ones on the quarter-ounce standard, which was generally adopted throughout the Roman State during the triumvirate.[1] The only pieces which come within the scope of this work are the denarii and quinarii of the governor, Lucius Pinarius Scarpus, which are of Roman types and standard. These were issued specially for the payment of the legions, but were intended for general circulation in any part of the State. Scarpus was appointed governor of Cyrenaïca by Mark Antony shortly before the battle of Actium. From the coins it is evident that this appointment was confirmed by Octavius after that engagement, and that Scarpus continued to hold it after Octavius had received the title of Augustus, B.C. 27.

The coins of Scarpus are of two Periods :—

i. Those struck by him as legate of Antony, B.C. 31—30.

ii. Those issued as legate of Octavius, *circ.* B.C. 30—27.

Classification.—The date of the issues bearing the name of Antony is fixed by the legend on the obverse, which commemorates his third consulship and his fourth imperatorship, B.C. 31. The coins with the name of Octavius are divisible into three series: 1, those on which the name of Scarpus does not occur, but which from their fabric and type must have been struck in Cyrenaïca, *circ.* B.C. 30—29; 2, those which give the name of Scarpus, and the title of "Imp. Caesar" to Octavius; and 3, those with the title "Augustus." These last are also inscribed with the name of Scarpus.

Types.—The types relate to contemporary events, or to such as were nearly so. The coins of Antony record on the reverse the number of one of the legions which Scarpus took with him to Cyrenaïca, and also some slight successes which Antony appears to have gained just before the battle of Actium. On the obverse is the head of the god Jupiter Ammon, the chief

[1] Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. i., pp. 152 f.

divinity of the district. The Victory which constitutes the only reverse type of the coins of Octavius relates to the battle of Actium, whilst the open hand may be a punning allusion to the cognomen *Scarpus*, or it may represent the line of action which Scarpus professed to follow when he changed from the party of Antony to that of Octavius. On some of these coins the head of Jupiter Ammon is retained for the obverse type.

Denominations.—The coins of Scarpus are of silver only, the denarius and the quinarius. These, like those of the other provinces, are of the Roman standard, but they seem to be of somewhat base metal.

Finds.—None of the coins of Scarpus were met with in any of the finds buried after the battle of Actium, of which analyses are given, viz., Chantenay, Beauvoisin, Palazzo Canavese and Terranova Pausania (see above, pp. 5-7, 47, 48).

Mint-place.—The only city of Cyrenaïca which appears to have retained its right of issuing coins during the later period of the Republic and imperial times was Cyrene. Of this city we have a succession of coins, with certain intervals, extending from the time of the Battiadae down to the middle of the 3rd cent., A.D. (Head, *Hist. Num.*, pp. 725-733). Barce was the only other place of importance which had a mint, but this had been closed long before the Roman period. It may in consequence be concluded that the coins of Scarpus were issued at Cyrene, and this attribution is in a measure confirmed by the obverse type of Jupiter Ammon, which is that of the early money of the city.

PERIOD I.

Circ. B.C. 31—30; A.U.C. 723—724

Coinage of Antony and Scarpus

M. ANTONIO: SCARPVS

(MARCO ANTONIO; [LUCIUS PINARIUS] SCARPUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	48·0	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter Ammon r.; around, M · ANTO COS III IMP IIII (*Consuli tertio, imperatori quarto*).	Three standards, a legionary *aquila* between two *signa*; in the field, LEG VIII (*Legionis octavae*); above, SCARPVS; on l., IMP (*Imperator*). [Pl. cxxii. 7.] (Nott)

[1] Lucius Pinarius Scarpus was the grandson of a sister of the Dictator, and heir to the eighth part of his property (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 83; Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iii. 22 f.). He

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
2	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Victory, naked to the waist, walking r., bearing wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; before her, ANTONIO AVG (*Antonio auguri*); behind, SCARPVS P IM (*Imperator*). **[Pl. cxxii. 8.]** (Nott)
3	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar; legend commencing above head instead of behind, M·ANTONIO COS III IMP IIII	Similar. **[Pl. cxxii. 9.]** (Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 30—27; A.U.C. 724—727

Coinage of Octavius (or Augustus) and Scarpus

Circ. B.C. 30—29; A.U.C. 724—725

IMP. CAESAR DIVI F

(IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)

Denarius[1]

4	52·8	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter Ammon r.; behind, AVGVR; before, PONTIF (*Pontifex*).	Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; across the field, IMP CAESAR DIVI F **[Pl. cxxii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

commanded for Antony in the war against Brutus and Cassius (Appian, *Bell. civ.*, iv. 107), and shortly before the battle of Actium was placed by Antony in charge of Cyrene with the command of four legions. After the battle of Actium Antony sailed for Libya and ordered Scarpus to join him with his legions. Scarpus, however, realizing the desperate condition of the affairs of Antony refused to comply with the order, put the messengers to death, and with the view of gaining the favour of Octavius handed over his troops to C. Cornelius Gallus, who was then governor of Africa (Dion Cassius, li. 5, 9; Plutarch, *Antonius*, 69). It is evident from the coins that the policy of Scarpus was successful, for he remained in Cyrenaïca at least till B.C. 27, Cornelius Gallus having been transferred to Egypt.

The date of issue of these coins is fixed by the legend on the obverse, as Antony claimed

[1] See note 1, p. 585.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 29—27; A.U.C. 725—727	
			IMP.CAESARI DIVI F: SCARPVS	
			(IMPERATORI CAESARI DIVI [JULI] FILIO; [LUCIUS PINARIUS] SCARPUS)	
			Denarius	
5	52·7	Æ ·75	An open right hand and wrist l.;[2] above, IMP CAESARI; below, SCAR PVS IMP (*Imperator*).	Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; before, DIVI F; behind, AVG PONT (*Auguri pontifici*). **[Pl. cxxii. 11.]** (de Salis Coll.)
6	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar; above hand, SCAR PVS; below, IMP	Similar; before Victory, CA ESAR[I]; behind, DIVI F **[Pl. cxxii. 12.]**

the consulship for the third time in B.C. 31, in which year the arrangement made at Misenum in B.C. 39 expired (Dion Cassius, l. 10); but he had been deprived not only of this dignity but of all his other powers by the Senate in the previous year (Dion Cassius, l. 4). It was also in the early part of B.C. 31 that he was acclaimed *Imperator* for the fourth time (Caland, *de Num. M. Ant.*, p. 22). The obverse type, head of Jupiter Ammon, is that met with on the early coins of Cyrene (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 728), and the reverse of the three standards is copied from the legionary coins of Antony struck at Ephesus, B.C. 32—31 (see above, pp. 527 f.), on which the *Legio VIII* is recorded. No doubt it was one of the legions which Scarpus took to Cyrenaïca. The reverse type of Victory is adapted from the coins of Antony with the name of Decimus Turullius (see above, p. 531), which commemorated some slight successes at the beginning of the war, and in which Scarpus may also have taken some part. It is not recorded when Scarpus was acclaimed *Imperator*, but it may have been on his taking over the command of the legions in Cyrenaïca. The name of Antony is in the dative case, showing that these coins were dedicated specially to him. The same occurs on some of the coins bearing the name of Octavius also struck by Scarpus.

[1] Though this denarius does not bear the name of Scarpus, it is evident from its fabric and the obverse type that it was struck in Cyrene, and no doubt by his orders. It is possible that Scarpus, not knowing precisely what line Octavius would take after his faithless conduct to Antony, thought it politic at first to omit his own name and so to make it appear as if the coins were struck by order of Octavius. Octavius no doubt overlooked the treachery of Scarpus on account of their relationship, the latter being the grandson of the Dictator. The reverse type is met with on contemporary coins of the Roman mint (see above, p. 11, no. 4338, pl. lix. 10), which commemorate the battle of Actium. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 171) has noticed a peculiar formation of the letter D in the legend; he gives it as Δ, but it really is D. The malformation of the letter is due to provincial striking (see also p. 521, no. 174 obv.).

[2] The open hand and wrist is probably a *symbole parlant* of the name of Scarpus, derived from the Greek word *καρπός*, i.e., the joint of the arm (wrist) and hand. In support of this solution it may be observed that the open hand in connection with the name Malleolus(?) is found on a bronze coin attributed to Carthago Nova (Heiss, *Monn. ant. de l'Esp.*, pl. xxxvi., no. 26; Delgado, *Med. Autón. de Esp.*, vol. iii., pl. cviii., no. 4), and a closed fist (*balio*) on a copper coin of C. Allius Bala struck in Sicily (Babelon, vol. i., p. 111, no. 5; vol. ii., p. 306). In the case of the coins of Scarpus this type is capable of another interpretation, viz., that it may be symbolical of the policy which Scarpus meant to pursue if his treachery to Antony was overlooked.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
7	23·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Victory walking r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; before her in two lines, CAESARI / DIVI F **[Pl. cxxii. 13.]** (Nott)
8	21·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxii. 14.]** (Nott)

Circ. B.C. 27; A.U.C. 727

SCARPVS: AVGVSTVS DIVI F

([LUCIUS PINARIUS] SCARPUS; AUGUSTUS DIVI [JULI] FILIUS)

Denarius [1]

	Æ ·75	An open right hand and wrist l.; above, IMP CAE / SARI; below, SCARPVS / IMP (similar to no. 5).	Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch in l. (similar to no. 5); behind, AVGVSTVS; before, DI / VI F

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 307, no. 15.]

[1] This denarius was described and illustrated by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 169, no. 10, pl. xxxvi., no. 7), but no specimen has been met with. The inscription on the reverse shows that Scarpus retained his government of Cyrenaïca till after Octavius had received the title of Augustus. Of his subsequent career there appears to be no record, either documentary or numismatic. Suetonius (*Augustus*, 27) when remarking on the cruel acts of Augustus mentions that on one occasion, whilst haranguing some soldiers, he observed Pinarius, a Roman knight, admit a number of strangers, and suspecting him to be a spy ordered him to be stabbed before his eyes. It is very doubtful if this member of the Pinaria gens can be identified with Scarpus.

APPENDIX

COINAGE OF ROME

AES GRAVE

TRIENTAL SERIES

Circ. B.C. 268—240; A.U.C. 486—514

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
1	575·4	Æ 1·45	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, ƨ; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; above, S; all on raised disk. (Strozzi Coll.)
2	396·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; prow l.;[1] mark of value, ƨ **[Pl. cxxiii. 1.]** (Strozzi Coll.)
3	435·4	Æ 1·15	Prow r.; above, S; all on raised disk.	Similar.[2] **[Pl. cxxiii. 2.]** (Strozzi Coll.)
			Quadrans[3]	
4	595·3	Æ 1·4	Head of young Hercules l., wearing lion's skin; below, •••; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; below, •••; all on raised disk. **[Pl. cxxiii. 3.]** (Strozzi Coll.)

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. i., pl. xxxviii., no. 10) figures the previous variety, but not this one with prow to left.

[2] This is a hybrid, caused by the accidental use of two reverse moulds.

[3] A description of this denomination with an illustration from Babelon has already been supplied (vol. i., p. 20). It is a somewhat rare piece (*loc. cit.*, note 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 90; A.U.C. 664	
			L. H. ♈	
			(LUCIUS HOSTILIUS TUBULUS[1])	
			Uncia	
5	86·8	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet; behind, •	♈ within Laurel-wreath; below which, ROMA (Borghesi Coll.)
6	83·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. cxxiii. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 88; A.U.C. 666	
			With moneyer's symbol	
			DOLPHIN	
			Semis[2]	
7	86·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S; before, dolphin. **[Pl. cxxiii. 5.]** (F. Parkes Weber Coll.)

[1] This moneyer has been identified with the praetor of B.C. 142 of the same name, who was accused by the tribune, P. Scaevola, of corrupt practices in the discharge of his duties (Babelon, vol. i., p. 548). Being unable to justify his conduct Tubulus went into exile. Cicero (*ad Att.*, xii. 5, 3; *de Fin.*, ii. 16 *pass.*; *de Nat. Deor.*, i. 23, iii. 30; *pro Scaur.*, i. 5) speaks of him as one of the vilest of men. If these coins are assigned to B.C. 90 this attribution is not possible. The coin is here given to this date on account of its similarity of type to one of the same denomination of L. Appuleius Saturninus (vol. i., p. 220). Owing to the special nature of its reverse type, Babelon (*loc. cit.*) is of opinion that it was issued outside Rome, but there is no coin assigned to Italy which corresponds so closely to it in type as that of L. Appuleius Saturninus. Considerable freedom was at this time exercised at the Roman mint in regard to the types of the bronze coins of the lesser denominations.

[2] The date of issue of this coin is doubtful. It is of the semuncial standard, and corresponds in work and style to similar pieces also with symbols which Count de Salis has assigned to B.C. 88, i.e., after the passing of the *Lex Papiria* (see vol. i., p. 285, nos. 2217-2219, and note 1). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pl. lxxix., nos. 10, 14) figures also the as and quadrans of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 84; A.U.C. 670	
			VER : GAR : OCV	
			(VERGILIUS; GARGILIUS; OGULNIUS)	
			As[1]	
8	195·2	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	VER · GAR · O[CV] above Prow l.; no letter before prow. **[Pl. cxxiii. 6.]**
			Circ. B.C. 58; A.U.C. 696	
			M . SCAVR : Ꝑ . HYPSAEVS	
			(MARCUS [AEMILIUS] SCAURUS; PUBLIUS [PLAUTIUS] HYPSAEUS)	
			Denarius	
			Series I.[2]	
9	56·9	Ar ·75	King Aretas kneeling r., holding in extended r. hand an olive-branch, to which is attached a fillet, and with l. camel, with saddle, by the bridle; above, M · SCAVR; at sides, EX S · C; in exergue, AED · CVR (similar to vol. i., p. 483, no. 3876).	Jupiter in quadriga l., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds reins in l.; above, Ꝑ HYPSAEVS / AED CVR; below and on r., C · HYPSAE COS / PREIVER CAPTV (similar to vol. i., p. 483, no. 3876). **[Pl. cxxiii. 7.]** (Hamburger Coll.)
			Series I. var.[3]	
10	63·6	Ar ·75	Similar; but in the exergue, [RE]X ARETAS	Similar; below horses' feet, scorpion. **[Pl. cxxiii. 8.]** (Hamburger Coll.)

[1] This is another variety of the series of bronze coins of these three moneyers (see vol. i., p. 335, note 2), the order of their names being differently placed.

[2] This denarius varies from those previously described in reading CAPTV for CAPTVM or CAPT (see vol. i., p. 483).

[3] This variety, omitting the official title *aedilis curulis* on the obverse and substituting for it REX ARETAS, has already been noticed by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 17).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.[1]	
11	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; above camel, M·SCAVR AED CVR	Similar; above quadriga, Ꝑ HYPSAE AED CVR; and below, C HYPSAE COS CAPTV PREIVE [Pl. cxxiii. 9.] (Hamburger Coll.)

[1] This coin only varies from vol. i., p. 484, no. 3878 in reading HYPSAE for HYPSAEVS and PREIVE for PREIVER.

COINAGE OF ITALY

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 217; A.U.C. 537	
			Double Victoriatus[1]	
	98·2	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate, in low relief; slight indentation at back (similar to no. 149, p. 179).	ROMA (in exergue). Victory naked to the waist, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy, which consists of shield, helmet, spear, sword and greaves, attached to stem (similar to no. 144, p. 178).

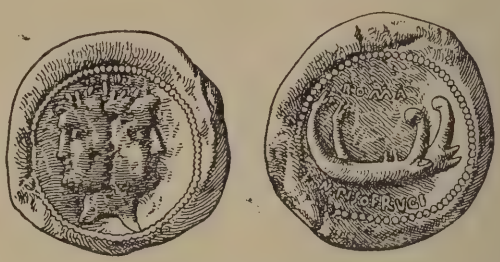
[D'Ailly Coll., Paris.]

			K AND EAR OF CORN	
			(CAPUA)	
			Dupondius[2]	
			(UNCIAL STANDARD)	
1	610·6	Æ 1·4	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied with band.	ROMA below Prow r.; above, mark of value, II, and ear of corn; before, K (Capua). **[Pl. cxxiii. 10.]**

[1] Only one specimen of this coin is known. It is in the D'Ailly collection, Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, and was found in Spain. Count de Salis, in a MS. note, states that it was in the Cazlona hoard. In style and fabric it resembles very closely some of the victoriati assigned to local issue (see pl. lxxxii. 5, 6). The head of Jupiter is in low relief, and the hair straggling and the beard in rolls. Victory appears to be naked to the waist. The coin was therefore of local issue, but there is no evidence that it was struck in Spain as D'Ailly has suggested (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 100). A description of this coin should have been given on p. 178 of this volume.

[2] Of this rare denomination only three specimens are known. The first specimen is that in the D'Ailly collection (see vol. i., p. 47). It came from the Depoletti cabinet. The second is that which was recently found at Ostia with other bronze coins, numbering about 600, of contemporary and later dates (*Riv. Ital.*, 1909, pp. 11 f.). The specimen above described

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 91—89; A.U.C. 663—665	
			CN . ΠISO FRVGI	
			(CNAEUS [CALPURNIUS] PISO FRUGI)	
			As[1]	
	357·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, mark of value, I	Two galleys side by side r., with lofty prow stems and *aplustria*; below, ? Ni . ΠISO FRVGI; above, ROMA



[*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pl. ii., no. 30.]

---

has recently been acquired by the British Museum. It was formerly in the Bignami collection. This third specimen differs from the other examples in having on the reverse the legend ROMA and the mint-initials ⋔ (Capua), with the symbol an ear of corn. It belongs to the series of uncial coins assigned to that mint, which have already been described (see above, pp. 208, 209). This piece is specially interesting, first of all because it adds another denomination to the coinage of Capua, and secondly because it shows that this denomination was struck outside as well as inside Rome. It is over-struck on an *as* of the sextantal standard.

[1] This unique coin, which is in the Museo Olivieri, Pesaro, was first published by Olivieri (*Della Fondazione di Pesaro*, 1757, p. 50). It was subsequently inaccurately illustrated and described by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. liv., no. 3, p. 41, no. 7), who read the moneyer's name L. ΠISO FRVGI. Bahrfeldt has recently given fuller particulars of the coin with photographic illustrations in *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pp. 31-33, pl. ii., no. 30; 1909, p. 77, pl. i., no. 9. The weight, 357·0 grs. (23·11 gramm.), proves it to be of the uncial standard, and it therefore cannot be attributed to L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who, as a moneyer in B.C. 88, issued bronze coins of the semuncial standard (see vol. i., pp. 280 f.); nor to C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who did not hold office till B.C. 64 (see vol. i., pp. 450 f.), when the issue of the bronze money was in abeyance. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 33) has noticed its similarity of fabric to the *asses* of C. Fonteius and Cn. Blasio (vol. ii., pp. 293, 296, pl. xciv. 15, xcv. 5), which are assigned to local issue. He further suggests that, on account of its weight, it may be classed with the coins of Sextus Pompey and M. Eppius, which were struck in Spain in B.C. 45—44 (see above, pp. 371-373, pl. ci. 13-15); but as it is only in this respect that there can be established any connection between the two series we are disposed to propose its attribution to an earlier date, B.C. 91—89, when the issue of the uncial *as* was resumed locally as well as in the capital, and to place it with the coinages of C. Fonteius and Cn. Blasio, which it resembles so closely, not only in weight but also in fabric. Its attribution to local issue is also favoured by the novel reverse type, in which respect it corresponds to similar coins of Cn. Blasio (pl. xcv. 5). The moneyer must remain uncertain, especially as there is no member of the Calpurnia gens of the early part of the first century B.C. with whom he can be identified; moreover the praenomen on the coin is somewhat indistinct, though Bahrfeldt considers it may be Cn. (Cnaeus).

MARCEL M. DE MAYO
EXPERT-NUMISMATE
7, rue du Rhône
GENÈVE

- 1. OCT. 1949

A CATALOGUE

OF

THE ROMAN COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

H. A. GRUEBER, F.S.A.

KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 123 PLATES

VOLUME III

TABLES OF FINDS AND COGNOMINA, INDEXES, PLATES, ETC.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND BY

LONGMANS & CO., 39 PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH, 11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.; ASHER & CO., 14 BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN; HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C., AND ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C., AND 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

1910

[*All rights reserved*]

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

PAGE

Tables of Finds of Roman Republican Silver Coins . . . 1

Table of "Cognomina" on Roman Republican Coins with the Names of the "Gentes" to which they belong . . . 60

Indexes:—

I. Names and Titles of Moneyers, Magistrates, &c. . . . 65
II. Remarkable Inscriptions 81
III. Types, Symbols of Moneyers, &c. 89
IV. Symbols as Mint-Marks or Die-Marks 141
V. General Index (including Moneyers, &c.) 155

Table of the Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes 234

Table for converting English Inches into Millimetres and the Measures of Mionnet's Scale 236

Plates

TABLES OF FINDS

OF ROMAN

REPUBLICAN SILVER COINS

	ROME	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 268 —217	Early denarii without symbols [1]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ (21)	.	+	+	.	+	+	+
	Early quinarii without symbols	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Sestertii	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ear of Corn [2]	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Adze (Den.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Adze (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. AV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. VR	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	Victoriati without symbols	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Staff	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Club	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Club (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Spear-head	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Spear-head (Vict.)	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 217 —197	Denarii without symbols	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	Victoriati without symbols	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cornucopiae	+ ?	+ ?	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
	Cornucopiae (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dolphin	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Crescent	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.
	Crescent (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Staff	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Staff (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Trident	+ ?	+ ?	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rudder	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.

[1] It is possible that some of these denarii may be of B.C. 217. In the descript

[2] When the same symbol occurs on the local issues, it is uncertain in most c

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSFOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
-	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+[2]	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	+[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.

finds sufficient details for identification are not supplied.
ich series the coins are to be attributed.

ROME
(*continued*)

		MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 217 —197 (*cont.*)	Prow	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	
	Star	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	
	Rod, *obv.* and *rev.*	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Knife (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Hog	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Hog (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Dog	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	
	Dog (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Meta	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ROMA	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ROMA (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 196 —173	ROMA (L . PL . H)	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	TAMP (TAMP) Dioscuri	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+
	TAMP (TAMP) Dioscuri (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	TAMP (TAMP) Diana	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	AV	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	Diana in biga, without symbol	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+
	Crescent	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Cornucopiae	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	
	Prawn (*squilla*)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	
	TOD and wren	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
	AR	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	V . COIV	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	
	CN . CA	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	
	CN . DO	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+
	P . MA	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	

8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.

. . . .

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 172 —151	C . IVNI . C . F	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
	S . AFRA	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	M . ATIVI . SARAV	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M . ATIV . SARAV	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	.
	Q . MARC . LIBO	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+
	V . SEMS . PITIO	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	V . ITI	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
	C . SCR	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+
	SAR or SAR	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+
	NAT	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+ (9)	+	+	+
	C . AL or C . AL	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	C . ER . VVC	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
	P . SVLA	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	V . SAVF	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	NATA	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
	FVAVS	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	V . CVP	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	C . AETESTI and dog	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	Dog and C . AETESTI	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	M . IVNI	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 150 —125	V . SEMS	.	+	.	.	+ ?	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
	P . PAETVS	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C . VAV . C . F . FVAC	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	C . RENI	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C . CVR . TRIGE	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	Crescent (Diana and Stags)	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+

18	19	RONCOFREDDO	20	FRASCAROLO	21	RIGNANO	22	LICODIA	23	PALESTRINA	24	OSSERO	25	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	26	COMPITO	27	FRAUENDORF	28	CADRIANO	29	SAN CESARIO	30	CARBONARA (II)	31	SAN NICCOLÒ DI VILLOLA	32	COLLECCHIO	33	LIRIA	34	FLORENCE	35	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	36	VIGATTO	37	SANTA ANNA	38	OSSOLARO	39	PIEVE-QUINTA	40	GROSSPOLD	41	BORZANO	42	PECCIOLI	43	GARLASCO	44	ARBANATS	45	CARBONARA (I.)	46	CHANTENAY	47	BEAUVOISIN	48	PALAZZO CANAVESE	49	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	+	20	+	21	.	22	+	23	+	24	.	25	+	26	+	27	.	28	+	29	+	30	.	31	.	32	.	33	.	34	.	35	.	36	.	37	+	38	+	39	.	40	+	41	+	42	.	43	+	44	.	45	+	46	.	47	.	48	.	49	.
.		+		.		.		+		+		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		+		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		.		.		+		+		.		+		+		.		.		+		.		.		+		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
+		+		+		.		.		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.	
.		+		.		.		+		+		.		.		+		.		+		+		.		.		+		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
+		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		.		.		.		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		+		+		.		+		+		.		+		+		+	
.		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		+		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		+		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		+		.		+		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		.		.		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		.		+		.		+		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		+		.		.		.		+		.	
.		+		+		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		+		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
.		+		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		+		+		+		+		.		.		.		.		+		.		+		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 150 —125 (*cont.*)	V . IVI	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	C . VA . C . F . FLAC	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	V . AILI . NOM	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+
	C . TITINI	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+
	A . SPVRI	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	M . ARELI . COTA	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+
	CN . GEL	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	M . AF . RVS	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	SEX . POM . FOSTLVS	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	CN . VVCR . TRIO	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M . BAEBI . Q . F . TAMPIV	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C . CVR . F . TRIGE	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+
	C . AVG	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+
	L . REBAVI	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+
B.C. 124 —103	L . MINVCI	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	P . CALP	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
	C . NVMITORI	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	V . AES . GRAG	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	P . NE . AT . MF	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	M . AVRI . MF . GEM	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C . AVRI . GEM	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
	TI . MINVCI . C . F . AVGVRINI	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
	M . NRCI . MF	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+
	NV . ACILI . BALBVS	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	M . PORC . LAECA	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	CN . DOM	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+ ?	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE COPPETTO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 124 —103 (*cont.*)	C. CASSI	+	+	+	·	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	T. Q.	+	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+
	Elephant's Head	+	+	·	+	·	·	+?	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	+
	Q. MÆ.	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 102	M. VARG	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	+	+
	C. EGATVEI. C. F.	+	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·
B.C. 101	T. CLOVLI	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+
	T. CLOVI (Quin.)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·
B.C. 100	M. ACILIVS M. F.	+	+	·	+	·	+	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	+	+
	PISO : CAEPIO	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+
B.C. 99 —95	L. POST. AB	+	+	+	+	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	+	+	+	+
	L. OPEIMI	+	+	+	·	·	+	+?	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	·
	M. OPEIMI	+	+	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	·	+	+
	SEX. IVI. CAISAR	+	+	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	·	·	+
	Q. PILIPVS	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	+
B.C. 94	M. METELLVS Q. F. (Roma)	+	+	+	·	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M. METELLVS Q. F. (Apollo)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Q. MAX (Roma)	+	·	+	+	·	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	·	+	+
	Q. MAX (Apollo)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·
	C. SERVEIL (Roma)	·	+	·	·	+	·	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C. SERVEIL (Apollo)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
B.C. 93	N. FABI. PICTOR	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	·	·	·	+	+	·	+	+
	C. METELLVS	+	·	+	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	+
B.C. 92	M. AVRELI. SCARI	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	+
	L. PORCI. LICI	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	·	·	+
	L. COSCO. M. F.	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	·	·	+

	REV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	BIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.
.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.
+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.

(87)

(29)

ROME
(*continued*)

		MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 92 (*cont.*)	L. POMPONI. CNF	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
	C. MALLE. C. F.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 91	AV. FONEI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	M. HERENNI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
	C. PVLCHER	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+ (25)	+	+	+	+
	AP. CL: T. MA. Q. VR.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	T. MA: AP. CL. Q. VR.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	L. COT.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	C. SVLICI. C. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	L. MEMMI. GAL.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	L. SCIP. ASIAG.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 90	L. IVLI. L. F. CAESAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	C. COIL. CALD.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	CALD.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+
	L. SATVRN (Head of Roma)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	L. SA.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	L. SATVRN (Saturn in quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	P. SABIN (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. FABI. C. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+
	C. FABI. EX A. PV.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
	M. LVCILI. RVF.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	L. THORIVS BALBVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 89	L. SENTI. C. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	M. SERVEILI. C. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+
	P. SERVILI. M. F. RVLLI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	L. IVLI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
-	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
-	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
-	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
-	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.
-	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
-	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
-	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.
-	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
-	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
-	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
-	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
-	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
-	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.

(20)

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CORVINO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 89 (*cont.*)	C . FVNDAN . Q .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
	C . FVNDA (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
	LENT . MAR . F . ROMA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
	LENT . MAR . F : P . E . S . C .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
	L . CASSI . CÆICIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
	C . ALLI . BALA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
B.C. 88	D . SILANVS L . F . (Head of Roma)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+ (106)	+	+	+	+ (67)
	D . SILANVS L . F . (Mask of Silenus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+ (7)	+	.	.	+
	D . SILANVS L . F . (Head of Salus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+ (12)	+	+	.	+
	L . PISO L . F . FRVGI *var.* (Den.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+ (211)	+	+	.	+
	L . PISO FRVGI *var.* (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
B.C. 87	Q . TITI (Bearded head)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	439	+	+	+	.	+
	Q . TITI (Head of Bacchus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		+	.	+	+	+
	Q . TITI (Bust of Victory) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
	C . VIBIVS C . F . PANSA (Head of Apollo and Ceres)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ (50)	+	.	+	+ (3)
	C . VIBIVS C . F . PANSA (Head of Apollo and quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	C . VIBIVS C . F . PANSA (Quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+
	C . VIBIVS C . F . PANSA (Mask of Silenus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	L . TITVRI . SABIN (Two men carrying Sabines)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+ (3)
	L . TITVRI . SABIN (Tarpeia)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+ (3)
	L . TITVRI . SABIN (Victory)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+ (3)
	C . CENSO (Heads of N. Pompilius and Anc. Marcius)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+
	C . CENSORI (Head of Apollo)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+
	L . C . MEMIES L . F . GAL .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLÒ DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+ (9)	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+
	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+ ?	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ ?	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ (31)	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ ?	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ (42)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+
	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CORRUGGO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 86	CN . LENTVL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+
	CN . LENT (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
	L . RVBRI . DOSSEN (Head of Jupiter)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+
	L . RVBRI . DOS (Head of Juno) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
	L . RVBRI . DOS (Bust of Minerva) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
	L . RVBRI . DOSSEN (Head of Neptune) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . FAN : L . CRT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
B.C. 85	C . LICINIVS L . F . MACER . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	MV . FONTEI . C . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	EX A . P . (Head of Veiovis) . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	L . IVLI . BVRSIO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	EX A . P . (Head of Genius) . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	P . FOVRIVS CRASSIPES . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
B.C. 84	GAR . OCV . VER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	GAR . VER . OCV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	OCV . GAR . VER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	OCV . VER . GAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	VER . GAR . OCV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	VER . OCV . GAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	No legend (Head of Jupiter, and quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
B.C. 83	L . CENSORIN—P . CREPVSI . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	C . LIMETAN . . . . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	L . CENSORIN—C . LIMETA . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	P . CREPVSI . . . . . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	L . CENSOR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+

8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
-	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ (15)	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ (86)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ (36)	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+
	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 83 (*cont.*)	P. CREPVSI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	C. MAMIL. LIMETAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
B.C. 82	Q. ATO. BALB	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	C. NORBANVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	A. POST. A. F. S. N. ALBIN (Head of Diana)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A. POST. A. F. S. N. ALBIN (Head of Hispania)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	EX S. C. (*rev.* Cornucopiae) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 81	C. POBLICI. Q. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. NÆ. BALB	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 80	L. PAPI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TI. CLAD. TI. F. A. N . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 79	L. VLO. L. F. STRAB	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. PROCILI. F. (Head of Jupiter) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. PROCILI. F. (Head of Juno) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 78	L. CASSI. Q. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M. VOLTEI. M. F. (Head of Jupiter)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M. VOLTEI. M. F. (Head of Hercules)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M. VOLTEI. M. F. (Head of Liber) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M. VOLTEI. M. F. (Head of Attis?)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M. VOLTEI. M. F. (Head of Apollo)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 77	P. SATRIENVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. POSTVMI. A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. RVTILI. FLAC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 76	L. LVCRETI. TRIO (Head of Sol) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 76 (*cont.*)	L . LVCRETI . TRIO (Head of Neptune)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . RVSTI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 75	C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N—MAXSVMVS (Head of Venus) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N—MAXSVMVS (Bust of Cupid) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N—MAXSVMVS (Bust of Libertas) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . FARSVLEI . MENSOR . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . PLAETORI . L . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 74	L . COSSVTI . C . F . SABVLA . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	P . LENT . P . F . L . N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . POMPONI . RVFVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 73	Q . CREPEREI . M . F . ROCVS (*var.*)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . AXSIVS L . F . NASO . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 72	KALENI : CORDI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . AQVIL . M . F . M . N . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	T . VETTIVS SABINVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 71	PAVLLVS LEPIDVS : PAVLLVS TER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	LIBO (BON . EVENT .), etc. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	PAVLLVS LEPIDVS : LIBO . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . HOSIDI . C . F . GETA . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 70	L . ROSCI . FABATI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 69	L . TORQVAT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	P . GALB	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 68	M . PLAETORIVS CEST . S . C . (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . PLAETORI . CEST . S . C .—SORS	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.
.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	BONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 68 (*cont.*)	M . ⅁LAETORI . CEST . EX S . C . (Female head; *rev.* Jug and torch)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ⅁LAETORI . CEST . EX S . C . (Female bust)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ⅁LAETORI . CEST . EX S . C . (Bonus Eventus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ⅁LAETORIVS AED . CVR . EX S . C . (Curule chair)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ⅁LAETORIVS M . F . AED . CVR . (Eagle)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 67	Q . ⅁OM⅁ONI . MVSA—HERCVLES MVSARVM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . ⅁OM⅁ONI . MVSA . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 66	M . ⅁ISO M . F . FRVGI . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 65	M . LE⅁IDVS or M . LE⅁IDVS AN . XV . ⅁R . H ., etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . LE⅁IDVS TVTOR REG, etc. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . LE⅁IDVS AIMILIA REF . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 64	C . ⅁ISO L . F . FRVGI (*var.*) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 63	C . SERVEIL . C . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SVFENAS: SEX . NONI . ⅁R . L . V . ⅁ . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 62	FAVSTVS: FELIX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	FEELIX: FAVSTVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . CONSIDI . NONIANI . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 61	CALDVS IIIVIR (Head of Sol) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CALVS IIIVIR (Lectisternium) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⅁ . Y⅁SAE: C . Y⅁SAE . COS (Head of Neptune)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⅁ . Y⅁SAE: C . Y⅁SAE . COS (Head of Leuconoë)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

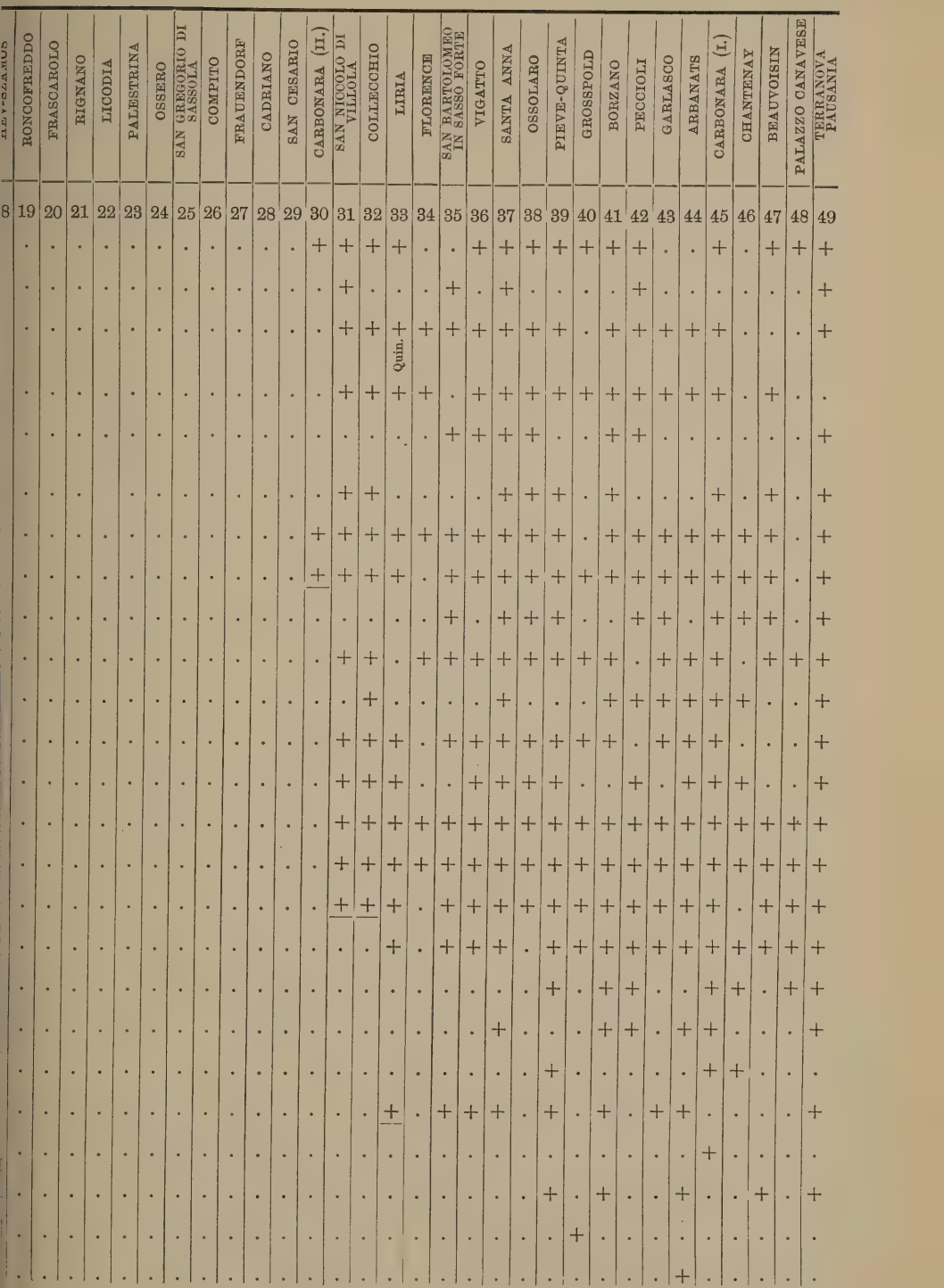
| | | |

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B.C 60	Ꝑ . FONTEIVS Ꝑ . F . CAPITO : ꟿ . FONT, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ꝑ . FONTEIVS CAPITO : T . DIDI, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 59	BRVTVS : LIBERTAS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	BRVTVS : AHALA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 58	Q . CASSIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . CASSIVS VEST	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . CASSIVS LIBERT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . SCAVR . AED . CVR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ꝑ . HVPSAEVS AED . CVR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 57	Q . POM . RVFI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . POMPEI . RVF .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 56	PHILIPPVS–AQVA . ꟿ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 55	L . FVRI . CN . F . BROCCHI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ꝑ . CRASSVS M . F .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 54	SER . SVLP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⟨AS (FAVSTVS) (Head of Venus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⟨AS (FAVSTVS) (Head of Hercules)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A . PLAVTIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CN . PLANCIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 53	L . VINICI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MESSAL . F .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 52	LONGIN .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 51	C . MEMMI . C . F .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . MEMMI . C . F . QVIRINVS .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 50	ꟿ . ACILIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 49	Q . SICINIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	NERI . Q . VRB	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	CAESAR ⅄II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ALBINVS BRVTI F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ALBINVS BRVTI F—ΠIETAS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ALBINVS BRVTI F—A. ΠOSTVMIVS COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C . VIBIVS C . F . C . N . ΠANSA[1] .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 48	L . HOSTILIVS SASERNA . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	A . LICINI . NERVA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 47	L . ΠLAVTIVS ΠLANCVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	ΠALIKANVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 46	L . ΠAΠIVS CELSVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C . ANTIVS C . F . RESTIO . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	MV . CORDIVS RVFVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 45	T . CARISIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C . CONSIDIVS ΠAETVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L . VALERIVS ACISCVLVS (*var.*) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 44	M . METTIVS (*var.*)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L . AEMILIVS BVCA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L . BVCA (*var.*)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Π . SEΠVLLIVS MACER (*var.*) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C . MARIDIANVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C . COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 43	C . CLODIVS C . F . VESTALIS .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L . FLAMIN . CHILO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

[1] At this time, and later under Augustus, many of the moneyers varied the types of
have thought it sufficient to refer to the issue generally. This is quite enough for our purp



i. As these in most cases are not distinguished in the published analyses of the finds, we

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 43 (*cont.*)	L. FLAMINIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 42	L. SERVIVS RVFVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	MARCELLINVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 41	M. ARRIVS SECVNDVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 40	C. NVMONIVS VAALA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 39	L. MVSSIDIVS T. F. LONGVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS—CONCORDIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS—CLOACIN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	L. REGVLVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 38	P. CLODIVS M. F. (*var.*)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	C. VIBIVS VARVS (*var.*)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 37	Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 36—29	CAESAR DIVI F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 29—27	IMP. CAESAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 27—25	AVGVSTVS (Capricorn)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 24—20	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—S. P. Q. R. CL. V (Victory)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—OB CIVIS SERVATOS (Wreath)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
B.C. 19	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—SIGNIS RECEPTIS. S. P. Q. R. CL. V. (Signa, etc.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—SIGNIS RECEPTIS (Mars)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

REV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCABOLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE GIORGIO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 19 (*cont.*)	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—MARTIS VLTORIS or MART . VLT . (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—IOVIS TONANT . or IOV . TON . (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 18	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—DIVVS IVLIVS (Comet)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—MAR . VLT . (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESARI AVGVSTO—MAR . VLT . (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESARI AVGVSTO—S . P . Q . R . (Chariot in temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESARI AVGVSTO—S . P . Q . R . (Triumphal quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESARI AVGVSTO—S . P . Q . R . PARENTI CONS . SVO (Consular robes)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESARI AVG . S . P . Q . R . FORTVN . REDV . (Altar)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAES . AVG . S . P . Q . R . FORT . RED . (Altar)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS S . P . Q . R . CL . V . (Trees and shield)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS (Trees)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 17	AVGVSTVS (Sol flying)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SIGNIS RECEPTIS (Mars)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAESARI AVG . COS . XI . TR . POT . VI—CIVIB . ET SIGN . MILIT . etc. (Triumphal arch)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	IOVI VOT . SVSC . PRO SAL . CAES . AVG . S . P . Q . R . (Wreath)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAESARI—VOT . P . SVSC . PRO SAL . etc. (Mars)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	S . P . Q . R . CAESARI AVGVSTO—QVOD VIAE MVN . SVNT (Triumphal arch and quadriga)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	HEY-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSFOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
18																																
19																																
20																																
21																																
22																																
23																																
24																																
25																																
26																																
27																																
28																																
29																																
30																																
31																																
32																																
33																																
34																																
35																																
36																																
37																																
38																																
39																																
40																																
41																																
42																																
43																																
44																																
45																																
46																																
47																																
48																																
49																																

	ROME (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 17 (*cont.*)	S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAESARI— QVOD VIAE MVN . SVNT (Two triumphal arches with equestrian statue)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—LVDI SAECVL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR—AVGVST . (Caius Caesar) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 16	L . VINICIVS L . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . MESCINIVS RVFVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . ANTISTIVS VETVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 14	P . PETRON . TVRPILIANVS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . AQVILLIVS FLORVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . DVRMIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 12	Q . RVSTIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . SANQVINIVS Q . F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	P . LICINIVS STOLO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 8	C . MARIVS C . F . TRO . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . SVLPICIVS PLATORINVS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . ANTISTIVS REGINVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 6	COSSVS CN . F . LENTVLVS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . LENTVLVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L . CANINIVS GALLVS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

| | | |

	ITALY	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 240 —217	Early denarii without symbol [1]	+ ?	+ ?	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	+ ?	+ ?	.	+ ?	.	+
	Anchor	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Prow [2]	+ ?	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Victory	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Flamen's Cap	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Flamen's Cap and Hammer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Caduceus	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Spear-head	+ ?	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Spear-head (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knife	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Knife (Vict.)	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Staff	+ (6)	+ (7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Pentagon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Caduceus	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M (Den. and Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Laurel-branch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AA	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AA (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AR (Den. and Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 240 —197	Victoriatus, no symbol	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L (Luceria) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L (Luceria) (Sest.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L (Luceria) (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L—T (Luceria and Teanum) (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L—T (Luceria and Teanum) (Half-Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	T (Luceria and Teanum) (Vict.)	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[1] It is possible that some of these denarii may be of the Roman

[2] When the same symbol occurs on coins struck at the Roman

REV-SZAMUS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	ITALY (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 240 —197 (*cont.*)	C (Canusium?)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C (Canusium?) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ROMA (Roma)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ROMA (Roma) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ROMA (Roma) (Sest.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ROMA (Roma) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B (Beneventum?)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H (Herdonea)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H (Herdonea) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q (uncertain) (Quin.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q (uncertain) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⚓ (Corcyra) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⚓ (Corcyra) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MT or MM (Mateola) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MT (Mateola) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	VB (Vibo) (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	VB (Vibo) (Half-Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N (Nola?) (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CROT (Croton) (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MK (uncertain) (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C—M (uncertain) (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 217 —197	Pentagon	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Anchor	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Trident	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Human Ear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Staff and Feather	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (IL.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (L.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	ITALY (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE COMPATRI
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 217 —197 (*cont.*)	Wheel (*serrated*)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.
	Shield and Carnyx	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Female Head	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Butting Bull	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Owl	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gryphon	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Torque (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ear of Corn (Vict.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Amphora? (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . L . C .	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.
	VR .	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D (Uncertain)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	GR .	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Helmet	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Helmet (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 196 —173	Diana in biga (Den.)	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	Fly	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fly (Vict.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	℞	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⅄ or ⅄	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Feather	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	⅄ or ⅄	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	⅄ (Vict.)	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	SX . Q .	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+
B.C. 172 —151	ΓVR or ΓR and Murex	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+
	Victory in biga	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+

	REV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLÒ DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	ITALY (*continued*)	MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B.C. 172 —151 (*cont.*)	Victory in biga (Ear of Corn)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·	·
	C . MAIAI	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 150 —125	AV . RVF	+	+	·	·	+	·	+	+	·	·	+	·	+	·	+
	CARB	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+
	C . PVTI	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	·	+
	C . CATO	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Q . MINV . RVF	+	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M . FAV . C . F	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M . CARBO	+	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 124 —103	M . CALID : Q . MÆ : CNF . L	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	·	+
	CNFOV : M . CA : Q . MÆ	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	·	+
	C . F : L . R : Q . M	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·
	Q . MR : C . F : L . R	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	+	·	·
	Q . CVRT : M . SIA	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	·
	Q . CVRT : CN . DOMI	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	CN . DOMI	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	·	+
B.C. 102 —100	Q . FABI . LABEO	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	M . TVLLI	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	+	·
	CN . CORNEL . L . F . SISENA	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	A . MANLI . Q . F . SER	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
B.C. 99 —94	M . SERGI . SILVS	+	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	·
	L . TORQVA . Q . EX S . C	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·
	TORQVA . Q . EX S . C	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·
	CETEGVS	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
	M . CIPI . M . F	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·
	P . NERVA	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	·

	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLÒ DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIBIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+
	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+
	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+
	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
OL. III.																														G	

ITALY
(continued)

		MASERA	RICCIA	S. GIOVANNI INCARICO	RONCAROLO	POZOBLANCO	TARANTO	CAZLONA	OLIVA	RICINA	HOFFMANN	FIESOLE	FUSCALDO	CINGOLI	ROMAGNANO SESIA	MONTE CODRUZZO
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
B.C. 99 —94 (*cont.*)	T . DEIDI	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	+	·	·	·	+
	L . PHILIPPVS	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	·	+
	L . FLAMINI . CILO	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 93 —92	C . SERVEILI . M . F .	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	+
	TI . VE . B .	+	+	+	+	+	·	·	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	·
	M . FOVRI . L . F . PILI	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·
	ROMA (Roma and Wolf and Twins)	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	·	·
B.C. 91	TI . Q .	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	·	+	·
	L . CÆSI	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	+	+	·	·	·
	MV . AEMILIO LEP	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·
	C . FONT	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	·
	CN . BLASIO CN . F	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	·	+	+	+	+	·
B.C. 90	Q . LVATI . CERCO	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	·
	L . MEMMI	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·
	MV . AQVIL	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	+	+	+	·	·
	L . VALERI . FLACCI	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	+	+	+	+	·
	P . LÆCA	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	+	+	·	·	·
	Q . TERM . MF	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	·
	M . CAO—VICTRIX	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	+	·
	M . CAO—VIICTRX ST	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	·	·
	M . CAO—VICTRIX (Quin.)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
B.C. 89	C . MAL (Head of Apollo)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·
	C . MA (Head of Mars)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	·	+	+	·
	A . ALBINVS S . F	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·
	A . ALBINVS S . F . —R	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·
	A . ALB . S . F : L . METEL : C . MAL	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	·	·
	L . POMPON . MOLO	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	+	+	+	·
	ROMA (Head of Apollo and Victory with trophy) (Quin.)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	ROMA VNI (Same types) (Quin.)	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA	OSSERO	SAN GREGORIO DI SASSOLA	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+
+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.
.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
-	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.
-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+
	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+
	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+
	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(20)	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.

	SPAIN	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 82 —80	C . ANNI . T . F . T . N .—L . FABI . L . F . HISP	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+
	C . ANNIVS T . F . T . N .—C . TARQVITI . P . F	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
B.C. 79 —77	Q . C . M . P	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	IMPER	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+
B.C. 76 —72	CN . LEN .—G . P . R	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
	LENT . CVR . ✱ FL .—G . P . R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 49	CN . PISO—MAGN . PRO . COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	VARRO—MAG . PRO . COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR IMP (Head of Venus and Trophy) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 46 —45	M . POBLICI .—CN . MAGNVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . MINAT . SABIN .—CN . MAGNVS .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 45	CAESAR (Bust of Venus with Cupid, and Trophy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 45 —44	SEX . MAGNVS PIVS—PIETAS (Var.) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 39 —37	DOM . COS . ITER . IMP .—OSCA . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 24 —22	P . CARISIVS LEG . PRO . PR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	P . CARISI . LEG .—AVGVST (Quin.) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 23 —22	P . CARISIVS . LEG . PRO . PR .—EMERITA .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (IL.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+
.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.
+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	GAUL	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 82	C . VAL . FLA . IMPERAT	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.
B.C. 50—49	CAESAR (Elephant and Emblems of Pontificate) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 43	M . ANTON . IMP .—M . LEPID . IMP . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTON . COS . IMP .—M . LEPID . COS . IMP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTON . IMP .—M . LEPID . COS . IMP .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . AT . IMP .—M . LEP . IMP (Quin.) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . AT . IMP (Victory) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A . XL . LVGVDVNI (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 42	ANTONI . IMP . A . XLI . (Quin.) . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTON . IMP .—CAESAR DIC . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTON . IMP . R . P . C .—CAESAR DIC .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTONI . IMP (Temple)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 41	C . CAESAR III VIR R . P . C (Equestrian statue)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTONIVS IMP . etc.—PIETAS COS .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AT . AVG . IMP . etc.—PIETAS COS . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . AT .—P . VENTIDI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 40	CAESAR III VIR R . P . C .—CÆSAR DIC . PER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . CAESAR III VIR R . P . C .—PONTIF . IVSSV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . CAESAR IMP . (Equestrian statue) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . CAESAR—BALBVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C . CAESAR—Q . SALVIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 39	CAESAR IMP .—ANTONIVS IMP (Caduceus) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANTONIVS IMP .—CAESAR IMP (Caduceus) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR III VIR R . P . C (Head of Mars, etc., and Aquila, etc.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 38	DIVOS IVLIVS: DIVI F .—M . AGRIPPA .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
+	+	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	GAUL (*continued*)	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 38 (*cont.*)	IMP . CAESAR DIVI IVLI F .—M . AGRIPPA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 37	IMP . CAESAR DIVI F . III VIR R . P . C (Emblems of Pontificate, etc.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	IMP . CAESAR DIVI F .—COS . ITER . ET TER . DESI (Tripod)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	IMP . CAESAR DIVI F . III VIR ITER .—COS . ITER . ET TERT . DESIG (Laurel-wreath)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 36	IMP . CAESAR DIVI F . III VIR ITER . R . P . C .—COS . ITER . ET TER . DESIG (Emblems of Pontificate, etc.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 29 —25	No coins of these years in the finds have been distinguished from similar pieces of the Roman mint.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 24 —19	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—S . P . Q . R . CL . V (Shield)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 18 —17	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—DIVVS IVLIVS (Comet)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 16	CAESAR AVGVSTVS—S . P . Q . R . CL . V (Victory with shield)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS S . P . Q . R . CL . V (Shield and laurel-trees)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CAESAR AVGVSTVS (Laurel-trees) . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 16 —15	The coins assigned to this date have also not been distinguished from similar pieces of the Roman mint	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 14 —12	AVGVSTVS DIVI F .—IMP . X (Two soldiers and Augustus)[1]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AVGVSTVS DIVI F .—IMP . X (One soldier and Augustus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AVGVSTVS—IMP . X (Butting bull) . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AVGVSTVS DIVI F .—IMP . X . SICIL (Diana)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AVGVSTVS DIVI F .—IMP . X . ACT (Apollo)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[1] No coins attributed to Gaul of a later date were

	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIBIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GABLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+	+	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

a.o Canavese and Terranova Pausania hoards.

	THE EAST	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 82 —81	L. SVLLA—IMPER. ITERVM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	L. MANLI.—L. SVLLA IMP	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+
B.C. 81 —80	Q (Double cornucopiae)	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+
B.C. 49	L. LENT: C. MARC. COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. LENTVLVS: MAR. COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q. SICINIVS: C. CORONIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 48	CAESAR (Aeneas and Anchises)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 44 —43	C. ANTONIVS M. F. PRO. COS.—PONTI FEX (Emblems of Pontificate)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 43 —42	CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO. COS.—LEIBERTAS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	LEIBERTAS (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. SESTI: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS (Ceres and tripod)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. SESTI: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS (Ceres and Victory) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. SESTI: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS (Chair and tripod) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS IMP (Trophy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. FLAV. HEMIC.—Q. CAEP. BRVT. IMP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	COSTA LEG.—BRVTVS IMP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	BRVTVS IMP.—CASCA LONGVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. PLAET. CEST.—BRVT. IMP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L. PLAET. CEST: BRVT. IMP.—EID. MAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. CASSI. IMP. LEIBERTAS—LENTVLVS SPINT (Capis and lituus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. CASSI. IMP.—LENTVLVS SPINT (Capis and lituus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	BRVTVS—LENTVLVS SPINT (Capis and lituus)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C. CASSI. IMP.—M. SERVILIVS LEG (Aplustre)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.

	THE EAST (*continued*)	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 43 —42 (*cont.*)	C.CASSEI.IMP.—M.SERVILIVS LEG (Crab)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MVRCVS IMP.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 42	M.ANTONIVS III VIR R.P.C (Head of Sol)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	IMP.—M.ANTONIVS III VIR R.P.C. (Head of Sol)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 42 —41	AHENOBAR: CN.DOMITIVS IMP. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 41	M.ANT.IMP. etc.: M.BARBAT.—CAESAR etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.IMP. etc.: M.BARBAT.—L.ANTO NIVS COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.IMP. etc.: M.NERVA—CAESAR etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.IMP. etc.: M.NERVA—L.ANTO NIVS COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.IMP. etc.: L.GELL.—CAESAR etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 40	ANT.IMP. etc.—CN.DOMIT.AHENOBAR BVS IMP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.IMP.III VIR etc. (Caduceus, cornucopiae and globe)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANTON.IMP.AVG.—L.PLANCVS etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 40 —39	M.ANTON.IMP.III VIR R.P.C.— CAESAR IMP.III VIR R.P.C. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANTON.IMP.III VIR R.P.C.— CAESAR IMP.PONT.III VIR R.P.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	III VIR R.P.C.—M.ANTON: C.CAESAR (Hands and caduceus) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q.LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 38 —37	M.ANTONIVS M.F.M.N.AVGVR IMP. TER. etc. (Head of Sol).	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 36	ANT.AVGVR III VIR R.P.C.—IMP.TER (Military trophy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M.ANT.AVGVR III VIR R.P.C.IMP. TER (Military trophy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	+	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

THE EAST
(continued)

		MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEY-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 35	ANTONIVS AVGVR COS . DES . ITER . etc.—IMP . TERTIO etc. (Tiara)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 34	ANTON . AVG . IMP . III . COS . DES . III . etc.—M . SILANVS AVG . Q . PRO . COS . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANTON . AVG . IMP . III . COS . DES . III . etc.—ANTONIVS AVG . IMP . III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 32 —31	ANTONI : CLEOPATRAE REGINAE etc. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—CHORTIVM PRAETORIARVM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—LEG . PRI .—XXX (Standards)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—LEG . XII . ANTIQVAE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—LEG . XVII . CLASSICAE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANT . AVG . III VIR R . P . C .—LEG . XVIII . LYBICAE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 31	M . ANTONIVS AVG . IMP . IIII . etc.—D . VR (Victory)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . ANTONIVS AVG . IMP . IIII . etc.—Victory (without D . VR)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 29 —18 B.C. 19 —18	No coins assigned to these years were in the Beauvoisin, Palazzo Canavese, and Terranova Pausania hoards, with the exception of the denarius with ARMENIA CAPTA (Head of Augustus : *rev.* Tiara)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	SICILY	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEV-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 49	LENT: MAR. COS (Triskelis and Jupiter) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 47	C. CAESAR IMP. COS. ITER.—A. ALLIENVS PRO. COS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 42 —38	MAG . PIVS IMP . ITER .—PRÆF . CLAS . etc. (Neptune, Anapias and Amphinomus) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 38 —36	MAG . PIVS IMP . ITER .—PRÆF . CLAS . etc. (Naval trophy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	MAG . PIVS IMP . ITER (Pharos)—PRÆF . CLAS . etc. (Scylla)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	NEPTVNI—Q . NASIDIVS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	AFRICA									
B.C. 47 —46	Q . METEL . PIVS—SCIPIO IMP . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	METEL . PIVS SCIP . IMP (Head of Jupiter) —CRASS . IVN . LEG . PRO . PR (Curule chair)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	CRASS . IVN . LEG . PRO . PR (Head of Utica) —METEL . PIVS SCIP . IMP (Trophy) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . METEL . PIVS SCIPIO IMP (Sekhet)—P . CRASSVS IVN . LEG . PRO . PR (Victory)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Q . METELL . SCIPIO IMP .—EPPIVS LEG .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMITTO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARBANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.	+
.	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	+	.	.	.	.

	AFRICA (*continued*)	MONTE CODRUZZO	CARRARA	SAN MINIATO	HEY-SZAMOS	RONCOFREDDO	FRASCAROLO	RIGNANO	LICODIA	PALESTRINA
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B.C. 47 —46 (*cont.*)	M . CATO ΡRO . ΡR .—VICTRIX (Victory) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M . CAO ΡRO . ΡR .—VICTRIX (Victory) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 46	DICT . ITER . COS . TERT (Ceres)—AVGVR . ΡONT . MAX (Emblems of Pontificate) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 44 —42	Q . CORNVFICI . AVGVR IMΡ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 40 —37	LEΡIDVS ΡON . MAX . III V . R . Ρ . C .— CAESAR IMΡ . III VIR R . Ρ . C . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B.C. 36	IMΡ . CAESAR DIVI F . III VIR R . Ρ . C .— COS . ITER . etc.; DIVO IVL (Temple) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	IMΡ . CAESAR (Galley)—DIVI F (Victory) (Quin.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CYRENAÏCA

No coins of this series were present in any of the later finds.

COMPITO	FRAUENDORF	CADRIANO	SAN CESARIO	CARBONARA (II.)	SAN NICCOLO DI VILLOLA	COLLECCHIO	LIRIA	FLORENCE	SAN BARTOLOMEO IN SASSO FORTE	VIGATTO	SANTA ANNA	OSSOLARO	PIEVE-QUINTA	GROSSPOLD	BORZANO	PECCIOLI	GARLASCO	ARPANATS	CARBONARA (I.)	CHANTENAY	BEAUVOISIN	PALAZZO CANAVESE	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
·	·	·	·	·	+	·	+	·	·	·	+	·	+	±	·	±	+	·	+	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	±	·	±	±	±	±	±	·	±	·	±	·	+	+	+	·	+	·	+
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	+	±	+	·	+	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	±	·	±	±	·	·	±
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	±	±	·

TABLE OF "COGNOMINA" ON ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS WITH THE NAMES OF THE "GENTES" TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Cognomen.	*Gens.*
Acisculus	Valeria
Agrippa	Luria
,,	Vipsania
Ahala	Servilia
Ahenobarbus	Domitia
Albinus	Postumia
Antiaticus	Maenia
Asiagenus	Cornelia
Atratinus	Sempronia
Augurinus	Minucia
Bala	Aelia
Balbus	Acilia
,,	Antonia
,,	Cornelia
,,	Naevia
,,	Thoria
Barrus?	Veturia
Bassus	Betiliena
Bibulus	Calpurnia
Blandus	Rubellia
Blasio	Cornelia
Brocchus	Furia
Brutus	Junia
Buca	Aemilia
Bursio	Julia
Caecicianus	Cassia
Caepio	Servilia
Caesar	Julia
Caldus	Coelia
Capella	Naevia
Capito	Fonteia
,,	Maria
,,	Oppia
Capitolinus	Petillia
Carbo	Papiria
Casca	Servilia
Cato	Porcia
Catullus	Valeria
Celer	Cassia
Celsus	Papia
Censorinus	Marcia
Cerco	Lutatia
Cestianus	Plaetoria
Cetegus	Cornelia
Chilo or Cilo	Flaminia
Cinna or Cina	Cornelia
Cocles	Horatia
Cordus	Mucia
Cossus	Cornelia
Costa	Pedania
Cotta or Cota	Aurelia
Crassipes	Furia
Crassus	Canidia
,,	Licinia
Crispinus	Quinctia
Dossenus	Rubria
Fabatus	Roscia
Faustus	Cornelia
Felix	Cornelia
Flaccus	Rutilia

Cognomen.	*Gens.*
Flaccus	Valeria
Flavus	Decimia
Florus	Aquillia
Fostulus	Pompeia
Frugi	Calpurnia
Galba	Sulpicia
Gallus	Asinia
,,	Caninia
Geminus	Aburia
Geta	Hosidia
Graccus	Sempronia
Gragulus	Antestia
Hemicillus	Flavia
Hispaniensis	Fabia
Hypsaeus	Plautia
Junianus	Licinia
Kalenus	Fufia
Labeo	Fabia
Laeca	Porcia
Lamia	Aelia
Lariscolus	Accoleia
Lentulus	Cornelia
Lepidus	Aemilia
Libo	Marcia
,,	Scribonia
Licinus	Porcia
Limetanus	Mamilia
Longinus	Cassia
Longus	Mussidia
,,	Servilia
Lucanus	Terentia
Lupercus	Gallia
Macer	Licinia
,,	Sepullia
Magnus	Pompeia
Malleolus	Poblicia
Marcellinus	Cornelia
Marcellus	Claudia
Maridianus	Cossutia
Maximus	Egnatia
,,	Fabia
Mensor	Farsuleia
Messalla	Valeria
Metellus	Caecilia
Molo	Pomponia
Murcus	Statia
Murena	Licinia
Mus	Decia
Musa	Pomponia
Mutilus	Papia
Naso	Axia
Natta or Nata	Pinaria
Nerva	Cocceia
,,	Licinia
,,	Silia
Nomentanus	Atilia
Nonianus	Considia
Otho	Salvia
Paetus	Aelia
,,	Considia
Palikanus	Lollia
Pansa	Vibia
Paullus	Aemilia
Philippus	Marcia
Philus	Furia
Pictor	Fabia
Piso	Calpurnia
Pitio	Sempronia
Pius	Caecilia
,,	Pompeia
Plancus	Munatia
,,	Plautia
Platorinus	Sulpicia
Pulcher	Claudia
Purpureo	Furia

Cognomen.	*Gens.*
Quinctilianus	Nonia
Reginus	Antistia
Regulus	Livineia
Restio	Antia
Rocus	Crepereia
Rufus	Aurelia
,,	Cordia
,,	Lucilia
,,	Mescinia
,,	Minucia
,,	Plotia
,,	Pompeia
,,	Pomponia
,,	Sulpicia
Rullus	Servilia
Rusticus	Aufidia
Sabinus	Minatia
,,	Tituria
,,	Vettia
Sabula	Cossutia
Salinator	Iulia
Saranus	Atilia
Saserna	Hostilia
Saturninus	Appuleia
Saxa	Voconia
Saxula	Clovia
Scarpus	Pinaria
Scaurus	Aemilia
,,	Aurelia
Scipio	Cornelia
Secundus	Arria
Silanus	Junia
Silianus	Licinia

Cognomen.	*Gens.*
Silo	Pompaedia
Silus	Sergia
Sisenna	Cornelia
Spinther	Cornelia
Stolo	Licinia
Strabo	Volteia
Sufenas	Nonia
Sulla	Cornelia
Sulpicianus	Quinctia
Surdinus	Naevia
Talna	Juventia
Tampilus	Baebia
Tatius	Postumia
Taurus	Statilia
Thermus	Minucia
Todus	. . . .
Torquatus	Manlia
Trigeminus	Curiatia
Trio	Lucretia
Trogus	Maria
Tubulus	Hostilia
Tullus	Maecilia
Turdus	Papiria
Turpilianus	Petronia
Unimanus ?	Claudia
Vaala	Numonia
Varro	Terentia
Varus	Vibia
Vestalis	Claudia
Vetus	Antistia
Vitulus	Voconia
Volusus	Valeria

INDEXES

I. Names and Titles of Moneyers, Magistrates, etc.

II. Remarkable Inscriptions.

III. Types, Symbols of Moneyers, etc.

IV. Symbols as Mint-marks or Die-marks.

V. General Index.

INDEX I.

NAMES AND TITLES OF MONEYERS, MAGISTRATES, ETC.

A

C . AVRI . GEM ., i. 147

M . AVRI . MF . GEM ., i. 146

M . ABVRINI, i. 146, note

P . ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS, i. 569, 570

M . ACILI ., i. 169, 170; see also M . ACILIVS M . F .

M . ACILI . BALBVS, or M . ACIL ., i. 150

M . ACILIVS IIIVIR, i. 496, 497

M . ACILIVS M . F ., or M . ACILI ., i. 169, 170

ACISCVLVS, i. 534–537; see also L . VALERIVS ACISCVLVS

Q . AELIVS LAMIA IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 87

Q . AELIVS L . F . LAMIA IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 86

M . AEMILIO LEP ., ii. 291

L . AEMILIVS BVCA, i. 545, 547

L . AEMILIVS BVCA IIIVIR, i. 547

S . AFRA ., i. 91, 92

M . AGRIPPA, ii. 96, 97

M . AGRIPPA COS . DESIG ., ii. 410–412

M . AGRIPPA COS . TER ., ii. 101

AHENOBAR ., ii. 487, 488; see also, CN . DOMITIVS L . F . IMP ., etc.

AV (Allius), ii. 170

C . AV . (C. Allius), i. 34

A . ALB . S . F ., ii. 310, 311

A . ALB . S . F : L . METEL : C . MAL ., ii. 310, 311

ALBINVS (ALBINV ., or ALBIN .) BRVTI F ., i. 507–509, 512

A . ALBINVS S . F . *var.*, ii. 309–311

C . ALLI . BALA, i. 238–240

A . ALLIENVS PRO . COS ., ii. 559

C . ANNI . T . F . T . N . PRO . COS ., ii. 352–355

ANNIVS, ii. 88; see also LAMIA : SILIVS : ANNIVS

C . ANNIVS T . F . T . N . PRO . COS ., ii. 355, 356

ANT . AVG . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 526–530

ANT . AVG . IMP . IIIV . R . P . C ., ii. 402

ANT . AVGVR (or AVGV .) IIIVIR R . P . C . —IMP . TER ., ii. 509, 510

M . ANT . AVGVR IIIVIR R . P . C . —IMP . TER ., ii. 510

M . ANT . IIIV . R . P . C ., ii. 403

M . ANT . IMP ., ii. 394

M . ANT . IMP . AVG . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 489–493

ANT . IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 494, 495

M . ANT . (or ANT .) IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 495

M . ANT . IMP . TER . COS . DES . ITER . ET TER . IIIVIR R . P . C . *var.*, ii. 510–516

M . ANT . IMP . TR . COS . DESIG . ITER . ET TR . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 517–520

V . AES . GRAG . (or GRAGV .), i. 142, 143

C . AESTI ., i. 114, 115

C . ANTIST . REGIN ., ii. 98

C . ANTIST . VETVS, ii. 56

C . ANTISTIVS REGINVS IIIVIR, ii. 99

C . ANTISTIVS (or ANTISTI .) VETVS IIIVIR, ii. 54–56

C . ANTIVS C . F ., i. 522

C . ANTIVS C . F . RESTIO, i. 521

C . ANTIVS RESTIO, i. 522, 523

Q . ATO . BALB . PR ., i. 344–347

M . ANTO . COS . III . IMP . IIII ., ii. 583, 584

M . ANTO . IMP ., ii. 397

M . ANTON ., ii. 498

ANTON . AVG . IMP . III . COS . DES . III . IIIV . R . P . C ., ii. 521–523

M . ANTON: C . CAESAR—IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 498

M . ANTON . COS . IMP ., ii. 393

ANTON . IMP ., ii. 409

M . ANTON . IMP ., ii. 392, 393, 397

M . ANTON . IMP . AVG . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 496, 497

M . ANTON . IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 497, 498

M . ANTON . IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C . AVG ., ii. 498

M . ANTON . (or ANTO .) IMP . R . P . C ., ii. 397, 398

ANTONI ., ii. 525

ANTONI . IMP .—IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 396, 397

M . ANTONI . IMP . (or IMP .)—IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 398, 399

M . ANTONI . M . F . M . N . AVG . IMP . TERT .—COS . ITER . DESIGN . TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 521

ANTONIO AVG ., ii. 584

M . ANTONIO COS . III . IMP . IIII ., ii. 584

ANTONIVS AVG . IMP . III ., ii. 523

M . ANTONIVS AVG . IMP . IIII . COS . TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 531

ANTONIVS AVGVR COS . DES . ITER . ET TERT .—IMP . TERTIO IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 520

L . ANTONIVS COS ., ii. 491, 492

M . ANTONIVS IIIVIR R . P . C ., i. 573, 575, 578, 582, 584, 587; ii. 395, 396, 486, 487

M . ANTONIVS IIIVIR R . P . C .—IMP ., ii. 487

ANTONIVS IMP ., ii. 408, 409, 501

M . ANTONIVS IMP . COS . DESIG . ITER . ET TERT .—IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 502, 503

M . ANTONIVS IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 499

M . ANTONIVS IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C . AVG ., ii. 398, 400, 401

M . ANTONIVS M . F . F ., ii. 521

M . ANTONIVS M . F . M . N . AVG . IMP . ITE .—COS . DESIG . ITER . ET TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 505

M . ANTONIVS M . F . M . N . AVGVR IMP . TER .—COS . DESIGN . ITER . ET TER . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 507

M . ANTONIVS M . F . M . N . AVGVR IMP . TER .—COS . DESIG . ITER . ET TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 506

M . ANTONIVS M . F . M . N . AVGVR IMP . TIIRT .—COS . DIISIG . ITIIR . IIT . TIIRT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 508

C . ANTONIVS M . F . PRO . COS . PONTIFEX, ii. 470

APRONIVS, ii. 112–115

APRONIVS: GALVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 115

APRONIVS: MESSALLA A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 113

APRONIVS: MESSALLA IIIVIR, ii. 112

APRONIVS: SISENNA A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 113, 114

APRONIVS SISENNA IIIVIR, ii. 112

AV . AQVIL ., ii. 300

AV . AQVIL . AV . F . AV . N . IIIVIR, i. 416, 417

L . AQVILLIVS FLORVS IIIVIR, ii. 67–71

M . AQVINVS LEG ., ii. 480

M . ARRIVS SECVNDVS, i. 568, 569

C . ASINIVS C . F . GALLVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 57

C . ASINIVS GALLVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 58

Ⱥ (Ȃtilius or Tatius), i. 105

M . ATILI ., i. 93, 94

L . ȺTILI . NOM ., i. 125

M . ATILI (or ATIL .) SARȺ ., i. 92, 93

L . ATRATINVS AVGVR, ii. 501

L . ATRATINVS AVGVR COS . DESIG ., ii. 515, 516

Ⱥ (*Aurelius*), i. 72, 73

Ⱥ . RVF ., ii. 246

M . ȺF . RVS ., or M . ȺF ., i. 130, 131

C . AVG ., i. 135, 136

AVGVR PONT . MAX . (Julius Caesar), ii. 576

TI . AVGVRINI ., i. 148; see also TI . MI NVCI C . F . AVGVRINI

AVGVST ., ii. 20, 21, 42, 376

AVGVST . DIVI F . LVDOS SAE ., ii. 78, 79

AVGVST . TR . POT ., ii. 553

AVGVST . TRIB . POTEST ., ii. 377

AVGVSTO OB C . S ., ii. 60, 61, 71

AVGVSTVS, ii. 18, 19, 22, 23, 36, 94–96, 101, 102, 104, 105, 418, 419, 424–426, 441, 539–551

AVGVSTVS COS . XI ., ii. 101

AVGVSTVS DIVI F ., ii. 79, 95, 103, 416, 427–438, 440–444, 586

AVGVSTVS IMP ., ii. 418

AVGVSTVS TR . POT ., ii. 80, 81, 104

AVGVSTVS TR . POT . VII . (or VIII .), ii. 49

AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC . POTEST . *var.*, ii. 58–60, 78, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92, 107, 109

ȺR (*Aurelius*), ii. 172, 173

M . ȺRELI . COTA, or M . AVRELI ., i. 128, 129

M . AVRELI . SCAȺRI ., i. 184

ȺR (*Autronius*), i. 78

L . AXSIVS L . F . NASO, i. 409, 410

B

M . BAEBI . Q . F . TAMPIL ., i. 133, 134

BAL (Balbus), i. 80, 81

BALA, i. 238–240; see also C . ALLI . BALA

BAȽBVS, i. 150; see also MM . ACILI . BAȽBVS

BALBVS PRO . PR ., ii. 406, 407

M . BARBAT . Q . P ., ii. 489–491

P . BETILIENVS BASSVS—IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 110

L . BIBVLVS M . F . PR . DESIG ., ii. 510–514

Ⱥ (*Blasio*), ii. 296

C . BLȺS . for P . BLAS ., i. 104

P . BLAS ., i. 104, 105

CN . ȺSIO, ii. 296, 297

CN . BLASIO CN . F ., ii. 294–296

Ⱥ (*Brutus*), ii. 474, 475

BROCCHI IIIVIR, i. 486, 487; see also L . FVRI . CN . F . BROCCHI

BRVT . IMP ., ii. 479, 480

BRVTVS, i. 479, 480; ii. 483

BRVTVS IMP ., ii. 477, 478

M . BRVTVS IMP ., ii. 477

L . BVCA, i. 545, 546

C

Q . C . M . P . I . (*Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Imperator*), ii. 357

A . CÆ ., i. 107, 108

CÆICIȺ ., i. 236, 237; see also L . CASSI . CÆICIȺ

Q . CAEP . BRVT . IMP ., ii. 476

Q . CAEPIO BRVTVS IMP ., ii. 475, 476, 484

CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO . COS ., ii. 471

Q . CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO . COS ., ii. 472, 473

CAEPIO : PISO, i. 170, 171

CAEPIO Q ., i. 170, 171; see also PISO : CAEPIO Q

CAES . AVG . S . P . Q . R .—FORT . RED ., ii. 34

CAES . AVG . S . P . Q . R .—IOVI VOT . SVSC . PRO SAL ., ii. 38

C . CAES . AVGVS . F ., ii. 443, 444

CAES . DIC . QVAR .—COS . QVINC ., i. 540

C . CAES . DIC . TER ., i. 537, 538

CAESAR, i. 209–211; see also L . IVLI . L . F . CAESAR

CAESAR (Augustus), ii. 17, 543, 544, 546

CAESAR (Caius Caesar ?), ii. 42

CAESAR (Julius Caesar), i. 505–507; ii. 368, 369, 390, 391, 469

C . CAESAR (Julius Caesar), i. 527

C . CAESAR (Octavius), ii. 498

CAESAR AVGVST . PONTIF . MAX . TRIB . POT ., ii. 87

CAESAR AVGVST . PONTIFEX MAX . TRIBVNIC . POT ., ii. 82

CAESAR AVGVST . TRIB . POTEST . *var.*, ii. 377

CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, ii. 543, 544, 546

CAESAR AVGVSTVS, ii. 21–30, 35, 41, 62, 65–68, 70–75, 81, 93, 96–99, 420–426

CAESAR AVGVSTVS PONT . MAX . TRIB . POT ., ii. 85

CAESAR AVGVSTVS (or AVGVST .) PONT . MAX . TRIBVNIC . POT . (or POTEST .) *var.*, ii. 80, 83, 86, 99, 100, 105–109

CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN . RECE ., ii. 64, 70, 73

CAESAR AVGVSTVS TR . POT ., ii. 52, 54

CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC . POT EST . *var.*, ii. 58–60, 90–92

C . CAESAR COS . PONT . AVG . *var.*, ii. 404, 405

C . CAESAR COS . TER ., i. 525, 526

CAESAR COS . VI ., ii. 536, 537

CAESAR COS . VII ., ii. 18

CAESAR DIC . TER ., i. 538, 539

CAESAR DICT . IN PERPETVO, i. 551

CAESAR DICT .—ITER ., ii. 470

CAESAR DICT . PERPETVO, i. 545, 546, 548, 549, 551

CAESAR DICT . QVART ., i. 542

CAESAR DIV . F . ARMEN . CAPTA IMP . VIIII ., ii. 550

CAESAR DIV . F . ARMEN . RECEPT . IMP . VIIII ., ii. 549

CAESAR DIVI F ., ii. 8–12, 412, 413, 416 (note 2), 535

CAESAR DIVI F . ARME . CAPT ., ii. 63, 69

CAESAR DIVI F . ARMINIA CAPTA, ii. 69

CAESAR DIVI F . AVGVST ., ii. 92, 93

CAESAR DIVI F . COS . VI ., ii. 537

CAESAR DIVI F . COS . VII ., ii. 537

CAESAR IIIVIR R . P . C ., i. 580, 584, 585; ii. 405, 409, 410

C . CAESAR IIIVIR R . P . C ., i. 574, 575, 579, 583, 588; ii. 396, 399, 400, 405–407

CAESAR IM . P . M ., i. 545

CAESAR IMP . (Julius Caesar), i. 544, 548, 585; ii. 363

CAESAR IMP . (Octavius), ii. 408, 409

C . CAESAR IMP . (Octavius), ii. 406

C . CAESAR IMP . COS . ITER . (Julius Caesar), ii. 559

CAESAR IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C . *var.*, ii. 497, 498, 579

C . CAESAR IMP . IIIVIR R . P . C . PONT . AV ., ii. 398

CAESAR IMP . PONT . IIIVIR R . P . C . *var.*, ii. 489–491, 493, 498

CAESAR IMP . VII ., ii. 536

CAESAR IMPER ., i. 543, 547

CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE, i. 549, 552

CAESAR PONT . MAX ., ii. 439, 440

CAESARI AVG . S . P . Q . R .—FORTVN . REDV ., ii. 34

CAESARI AVGVSTO *var.*, ii. 30–34, 76, 77

CAESARI AVGVSTO S . P . Q . R ., ii. 39, 40

CAESARI DIVI F ., ii. 585, 586

L . CÆSI ., ii. 290

CAISAR, ii. 538

CALDVS (or CALVS) IIIVIR, i. 474, 475

M . CALID ., or M . CAL ., ii. 255

M . CALID : Q . ME : CNFL ., ii. 255

CN . CAV ., i. 81, 82

P . CALP ., i. 140, 141

C . CAMP ., i. 154

L . CANINIVS GALLVS, ii. 103

L . CANINIVS GALLVS IIIVIR, ii. 104, 105

CAPIT ., i. 354–356; see also C . MARI . C . F . CAPIT

CAPITOLINVS, i. 571; see also PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS

CAR .; see GAR

CARB ., or CARBO, ii. 247, 248

M . CARBO, ii. 252

P . CARISI . LEG ., ii. 376

T . CARISIVS IIIVIR, T . CARISIV ., T . CARISI ., T . CARIS ., or T . CAR ., i. 527–531

P . CARISIVS LEG ., ii. 377

P . CARISIVS LEG . AVGVSTI, ii. 377

P . CARISIVS LEG . PRO . PR ., ii. 374–376

CASCA LONGVS, ii. 478

C . CASSEI . IMP ., ii. 484

C . CASSI ., i. 153, 154

C . CASSI ., i. 321

L . CASSI . CÆICIAN ., i. 236, 237

C . CASSI . IMP ., ii. 480–484

C . CASSI : L . SALIN ., i. 321

C . CASSI . PRO . COS ., ii. 480

L . CASSI . Q . F ., i. 387

Q . CASSIVS, i. 481, 482

C . CASSIVS C . F . CELER IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 58

C . CASSIVS CELER IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 59

C . CATO, ii. 249, 250

M . CATO, ii. 303–305

M . CATO (or CATO) PRO . PR ., ii. 574, 575

CELSVS, i. 520; see also L . PAPIVS CELSVS

C . CENSO ., C . CENSOR ., or C . CENSORI ., i. 301–306

L . CENSORIN : C . LIMETAN : P . CREPVSI . *var.*, i. 336, 337

L . CENSORIN ., L . CENSORI ., or L . CENSOR ., i. 336–339

L . CENSORIN : P . CREPVS : C . LIMETAN ., i. 336

C . CENSORINVS L . F . AVG . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 83; see also C . MARCI . L . F . CENSORIN ., etc.

CERCO, ii. 297, 298; see also Q . LVTATI . Q . CERCO .

CESTIANVS, i. 439–441; see also L . PLAETORIVS M . F . AED . CVR .—CESTIANVS

L . CESTIVS : C . NORBA . PR ., i. 552

L . CESTIVS PR ., i. 552, 553

CETEGVS, ii. 271

CINA, i. 106

M . CIPI . M . F ., ii. 271–274

AP . CL ., i. 199, 200

AP . CL : T . MA . Q . VR ., i. 199, 200

TI . CLAVD . TI . F . AN . N ., i. 381–384

CLEOPATRAE REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM, ii. 525

C . CLODIVS C . F . VESTALIS, i. 564

P . CLODIVS M . F ., i. 584–586

P . CLODIVS M . F . IIIIVIR A . P . F ., i. 582–584

T . CLOVLI . (or CLOVLI .), i. 165–168

C . CLOVI . PRAEF ., i. 539

COCLES, i. 94, note

V . COIV ., i. 81

C . COIL . CALD ., i. 212–215

C . CONSIDI NONIANI, i. 473

C . CONSIDIVS, C . CONSIDI ., *var.*, i. 533, 534

C . CONSIDIVS ΡAETVS, C . CONSIDI . ΡAETI, *var.*, i. 531–533

C . COΡONIVS ΡR ., ii. 468

CORDI, i. 415, 416; see also KALENI: CORDI

M . CORDIVS RVFVS *var.*, i. 524, 525

M . CORDIVS RVFVS IIIVIR *var.*, i. 523, 524

CN . CORNEL . L . F . SISENA, ii. 267

Q . CORNVFICI . AVGVR IMΡ ., ii. 577, 578

L . COSCO . M . F ., i. 186

L . COSSVTI . C . F . SABVLA, i. 405, 406

C . COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS A . A . A . F . F ., i. 552

COSTA LEG ., ii. 477

L . COT ., i. 200–202

COTA, i. 128; see also M . ARELI . COTA

CRAS ., or CRA ., ii. 532

CRASS . IVN . LEG . ΡRO . ΡR ., ii. 571, 572

Ρ . CRASSVS IVN . LEG . ΡRO . ΡR ., ii. 572

Ρ . CRASSVS M . F ., i. 487, 488

Q . CREΡEREI . ROCVS, or Q . CREΡER . M . F . ROCVS, i. 408, 409

Ρ . CREΡVS: C . LIMETAN: L . CENSOR IN ., i. 336

Ρ . CREΡVSI ., i. 336, 337, 339–342

Ρ . CREΡVSI: C . LIMET: L . CENSOR IN . *var.*, i. 336, 337

T . CRISΡINVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84, 85

T . CRISΡINVS SVLΡICIANVS (or SVL ΡICIAN .) IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84

T . CRISΡINVS T . F . SVLΡICIAN . III VIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84; see also T . QVINCTIVS CRISΡINVS, etc.

L . CRΡ ., i. 314, 315

L . CRΡ: M . FAN ., i. 314, 315

L . CVΡ ., i. 113, 114

C . CVR ., i. 123

C . CVR . F . TRIGE . (or TRIG .) or C . CVR . F ., i. 134, 135

C . CVR . TRIGE ., i. 122, 123

Q . CVRT ., or CVRTI ., ii. 257–261

Q . CVRT: M . SIA ., ii. 257, 258

Q . CVRTI: M . SILA: CN . DOMI ., ii. 259–261

D

D (uncertain), ii. 222

T . DEIDI ., ii. 276

DICT . ITER . COS . TERT .—ΡONT . MAX . AVGVR (Julius Caesar), ii. 576

DIVI F . (Octavius), i. 592; ii. 410, 413, 581

DIVI IVLI F . (Octavius), i. 591, 593

CN . DO ., i. 82

CN . DOM ., i. 184–187

DOM . COS . ITER . IMΡ ., ii. 373

CN . DOM ., DOME ., or DOMI ., i. 151, 152

CN . DOMI ., ii. 258–261

CN . DOMI: M . SILA: Q . CVRTI ., ii. 259–261

CN . DOMIT . AHENOBARBVS IMΡ ., ii. 494, 495

CN . DOMITIVS IMΡ . AHENOBAR ., ii. 488

C . N . DOMITIVS L . F . IMΡ . AHENO BAR ., ii. 487

DOS ., or DOSSEN ., i. 311–313; see also L . RVBRI . DOSSEN . *var.*

MD (Durmius?), i. 69

M . DVRMIVS IIIVIR, ii. 71–75

E

C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N . MAXSV MVS *var.*, i. 399–401

C . EGNATVLEI . C . F ., i. 164, 165

EΡΡIVS LEG ., ii. 372, 373

EΡΡIVS LEG . F . C ., ii. 573, 574

F

C . F . (*C. Fabius*), ii. 256

C . F : L . R : Q . M ., ii. 256

Ⅎ (V . F . Ⅾ ?), i. 65

FABATI, i. 422–431; see also L . ROSCI . FABATI

Q . FABI ., or FAB ., ii. 265

C . FABI . C . F ., i. 222–224

Q . FABI . LABEO, ii. 264, 265

L . FABI . L . F . HISⅮ . Q ., ii. 352–356

N . FABI . ⅮICTOR, i. 181, 182

M . FABRINI ., i. 144

M . FAN ., i. 314, 315

M . FAN . C . F ., ii. 251

M . FAN : L . CRⅠ ., i. 314, 315

L . FARSVLEI . MENSOR, i. 402, 403

(*Faustus*), i. 489, 490

FAVSTVS—FELIX or FEELIX, i. 471, 472

FELIX or FEELIX—FAVSTVS, i. 471, 472

FLAC ., i. 395; see also L . RVTILI . FLAC

L . FLAMIN . CHILO IIIIVIR ⅮRI . FL ., i. 565

L . FLAMINI . CILO, ii. 278, 279

L . FLAMINIVS IIIIVIR, i. 566

C . FLAV . HEMIC . LEG . ⅮRO . ⅮR ., ii. 476

FVAVS, i. 113

C . FONⅠ ., ii. 292–294

M . FONⅠ ., i. 324; see also M . FONTEI . C . F .

M . FONTEI ., i. 192–195

M . FONTEI . C . F ., i. 322, 323

Ⅾ . FONTEIVS CAⅮITO IIIVIR, i. 479

Ⅾ . FONTEIVS Ⅾ . F . CAⅮITO IIIVIR, i. 478

CNFOV ., or CNFL ., ii. 255

CNFOV : M . CA : Q . Æ ., ii. 255

M . FOVRI . L . F . PILI ., ii. 283

Ⅾ . FOVRIVS CRASSIⅮES ÆD . CVR ., i. 332

C . FVNDAN ., or C . FVNDA ., i. 231–233

S . FVRI ., i. 109

L . FVRI CN . F . BROCCHI IIIVIR, i. 486, 487

G

Ⅾ . GALB . AED . CVR ., i. 433

C . GALLIVS C . F . LVⅮERCVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 59

C . GALLIVS LVⅮERCVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 60

GALVS, ii. 112–115

GALVS : AⅮRONIVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 114, 115

GALVS : MESSALLA A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 112, 115

GALVS : MESSALLA IIIVIR, ii. 113

GALVS : SISENNA A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 112, 114

GALVS : SISENNA IIIVIR, ii. 113

GAR ., or GAR ., i. 333–335; ii. 589

GAR : OCV : VER ., i. 333, 335

GAR : VER : OCV ., i. 334, 335

CN . GEL ., or GELI ., i. 128, 129

L . GELL . Q . Ⅾ ., ii. 493

GEM ., i. 146, 147; see also C . AVRI . GEM . and M . AVRI . MF . GEM

GETA IIIVIR ., i. 420, 421; see also C . HOSIDI . C . F . GETA IIIVIR

GR . (Gracchus ?), ii. 223

GRAG ., or GRAGV ., i. 142, 143; see also V . ÆS . GRAG

H

HⅮ (V . Ⅾ V . H ?), i. 70

V . H . VB ., ii. 588

M . HERENNI ., i. 195–198

A . HIRTIVS ⅮR ., i. 525, 526

C . HOSIDI . C . F . GETA IIIVIR, i. 420, 421

L . HOSTILIVS SASERNA, or SASERN ., i. 512–514

Ꝑ . HYPSAE . AED . CVR ., i. 484; ii. 590

Ꝑ . HYPSAE . AED . CVR : M . SCAVR . AED . CVR ., i. 484; ii. 590

Ꝑ . HYPSAEVS AED . CVR ., i. 483, 484; ii. 589

Ꝑ . HYPSAEVS AED . CVR : M . SCAVR . AED . CVR ., i. 483, 484; ii. 589

I

IMP ., ii. 17, 418, 487

IMP . AVGVST . TR . POT ., ii. 552

IMP .—AVGVSTVS, ii. 418

IMP . CAES . AVGV . COMM . CONS ., ii. 53

IMP . CAES . S . P . Q . R ., ii. 50

IMP . CAESAR, ii. 13–17, 440, 441, 541, 544–546, 581

IMP . CAESAR AVGV . COS . XI ., ii. 56

IMP . CAESAR AVGVS . TR . POT . IIX ., ii. 55

IMP . CAESAR AVGVS . TR . POT . VIII ., ii. 56

IMP . CAESAR AVGVST ., or AVGVSTVS, ii. 374–376

IMP . CAESAR—AVGVSTVS, ii. 541, 544–546

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F ., ii. 415–417, 584

IMP . CAESAR—DIVI F ., ii. 581

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F .—AVGVR . PONTIF ., ii. 584

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F .—COS . ITER . ET TER . DESI ., ii. 415

IMP CAESAR DIVI F . COS . VI . LIBERTATIS P . R . VINDEX, ii. 537

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F . IIIVIR ITER . R . P . C .—COS . ITER . ET TERT . DESIG . *var.*, ii. 415, 580, 581

IMP . CAESAR DIVI F . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 414

IMP . CAESAR DIVI IVLI F ., ii. 412

IMP . CAESAR TR . POT . IIX ., ii. 53

IMP . CAESARI, ii. 585, 586

IMP . CAESARI AVG . COS . XI . TR . POT . VI . S . P . Q . R ., ii. 37, 38, 41

IMP . CAESARI—DIVI F . AVG . PONT ., ii. 585

IMP . CAESARI S . P . Q . R ., ii. 38—41

IMP . DIVI IVLI F . TER . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 411

IMPER ., ii. 357, 358

L . ITI ., i. 97

L . IVI ., i. 124

L . IVLI ., i. 230, 231

L . IVLI . BVRSIO, i. 324–331

SEX . IVI . CAISAR, i. 174

L . IVLI . L . F . CAESAR, i. 209–211

M . IVNI ., i. 115, 116

C . IVNI . C . F ., or C . IVNI ., i. 89, 90

C . IVNI . LEG . SIC ., ii. 562

K

KALENI, 415, 416

KALENI : CORDI, i. 415, 416

L

Ⅎ (Ⅼ . F . P ?), i. 65

Ⅎ (Ⅼ . PⅬ . H ?), i. 70

Q . L . C . (*Q. Lutatius Cerco*), ii. 221

LABEO, ii. 264, 265; see also Q . FABI . LABEO

Q . LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP ., ii. 500

LAECA, i. 151; see also M . PORC . LAECA

P . LÆCA, ii. 301

LAMIA, ii. 88; see also Q . AELIVS L . F . LAMIA, etc.

LAMIA : SILIVS : ANNIVS, ii. 88

CN . LEN . Q ., ii. 358, 359

LENT ., ii. 558

L . LENT ., i. 504; ii. 466

L . LENT : C . MARC . COS ., i. 504; ii. 466

LENT . CVR . ✱ F ., or FL ., ii. 359

LENT: MR . COS ., ii. 558

LENT . MR . F ., i. 233-236

P . LENT . P . F . L . N . Q ., i. 406

CN . LENTVL ., ii. 360

CN . LENTVL ., CN . LENTV ., CN . LENT ., or CN . LEN . *var.*, i. 309, 310

COSSVS CN . F . LENTVLVS, ii. 101

COSSVS LENTVLVS, ii. 101

L . LENTVLVS, ii. 467

L . LENTVLVS: C . MARC . (or C . MR .) COS ., ii. 467, note

L . LENTVLVS FLAMEN MARTIALIS, ii. 102

L . LENTVLVS: MR . COS ., ii. 467

LENTVLVS SPINT ., ii. 481–483

M . LEP . IMP ., ii. 394

M . LEPID . COS . IMP ., ii. 393

M . LEPID . IMP ., ii. 392

M . LEPIDVS, i. 447–450

PAVLLVS LEPIDVS, i. 418, 420

M . LEPIDVS IIIVIR R . P . C ., i. 574, 575, 580, 584, 588; ii. 395

LEPIDVS PONT . MAX . IIIV . R . P . C . *var.*, ii. 579

LIBO, i. 94; see also Q . MARC . LIBO

LIBO, i. 419, 420

L . LIC ., i. 184–187

L . LIC: CN . DOM ., i. 184–187

A . LICIN . NERVA SILIAN . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 99

P . LICIN . STOLO IIIVIR, ii. 81, note

A . LICINI . IIIVIR NERVA, i. 514

A . LICINI . NERVA, i. 515, 516

C . LICINIVS (or LICINI .) L . F . MACER, i. 320

A . LICINIVS NERVA IIIVIR, i. 515

P . LICINIVS STOLO IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 81

C . LIMET: P . CREPVSI: L . CENSORIN . *var.*, i. 336, 337

C . LIMETAN . *var.*, i. 336, 337; see also C . MAMIL . LIMETAN

L . LIVINEIVS REGVLVS, i. 580–582; see also L . REGVLVS, or REGVLVS, etc.

LONGIN . IIIV ., i. 494

M . LVCILI . RVF ., i. 224

CN . LVCR . TRIO, i. 132, 133

L . LVCRETI . TRIO, i. 396–398

P . LVRIVS AGRIPPA IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F . *var.*, ii. 108, 109

Q . LVATI ., ii. 298

Q . LVATI . Q .—CERCO, ii. 297, 298

M

M (uncertain), ii. 167, 168

Q . M . (*Q. Marcius*), ii. 256; see also Q . MR

MA (uncertain), ii. 171, 172

MACER, i. 320; see also C . LICINIVS L . F . MACER

MÆ (and shield), i. 77

P . MÆ ., i. 83

P . MÆ . AT . MF ., or P . MÆ . AT ., i. 145

M . MAECILIVS TVLLVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 105, 106

CN . MAG . IMP ., ii. 367

SEX . MAG . PIVS IMP ., ii. 370

MAG . PIVS IMP . ITER ., ii. 560–564

SEX . MAGN . IMP . SAL ., ii. 371

MAGN . (or MAG .) PRO . COS ., ii. 361, 362

CN . MAGNVS (or MAGN .) IMP ., ii. 364–367

CN . MAGNVS (or MAGN .) IMP . F ., ii. 366

MAGNVS (MAGN . or MGN .) PIVS IMP ., ii. 371, 372

MAGNVS PIVS IMP . F ., ii. 372, 373

MAGNVS—PRO . COS ., ii. 464

SEX . MAGNVS SA . IMP ., ii. 371

C . MAIAVI ., ii. 243, 244

T . MA ., i. 199, 200

T . MA: AP . CL . Q . VR ., i. 200

C . MAL . ., or C . MA . ., ii. 306–308, 310, 311

C . MAL: A . ALB . S . F: L . METEL ., ii. 310, 311

C . MALLE . C . F ., i. 187

C . MAMIL . LIMETAN ., i. 343, 344

P . MAMILI ., i. 97, 98

A . MANLI . A . F . Q ., ii. 463

L . MANLI . PRO . Q ., ii. 461, 462

A . MANLI . Q . F . SER ., ii. 268

L . MANLI H . PRO . Q ., ii. 462

Q . MAR ., ii. 256

Q . MAR ., or Q . MARI ., i. 108, 109

Q . MAR: C . F: L . R ., ii. 256

MAR . COS ., ii. 467, 558; see also LENT: MAR . COS

M . MARC ., i. 149

C . MARC . (MARC ., or MAR .) COS ., i. 504; ii. 466, 467; see also L . LENT: C . MARC . COS . *var.*

Q . MARC . LIBO ., or Q . MARC ., i. 94–96

MARCELLINVS, i. 567

C . MARCI . CENSO ., i. 305, note

C . MARCI . L . F . CENSORIN . AVG . III VIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 82

M . MARCI . MF ., i. 149, 150

Q . MARI ., or Q . MAR ., i. 108, 109

C . MARI . C . F . CAPIT ., i. 353–356

C . MARIDIANVS, i. 551

C . MARIVS C . F . TRO . IIIVIR, ii. 94, 95

C . MARIVS TRO . IIIVIR, ii. 93, 95, 96

MA (*Matienus*?), i. 82, 83

MA, or MT (*Matienus*?), ii. 236, 237

P . MAT ., i. 137, note

Q . MAX ., i. 178, 179

MAXSVMVS, i. 399, 401; see also C . EGNATIVS CN . F . CN . N . MAXSVMVS

MD (and bull), i. 69

ME (*Metellus*), i. 63, 64

Q . ME ., i. 79

L . C . MEMIES L . F . GAL ., i. 307, 308

L . MEMMI ., ii. 299

C . MEMMI . C . F ., i. 495, 496

L . MEMMI . GAL ., or L . MEMMI ., i. 204–206

MENSOR, i. 402, 403; see also L . FARSVLEI . MENSOR

L . MESCINIVS, ii. 53

L . MESCINIVS RVFVS, ii. 51

L . MESCINIVS RVFVS IIIVIR, ii. 52–54

MESSA . F ., i. 493

MESSALLA, ii. 112–115

MESSALLA: APRONIVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 113, 115

MESSALLA: APRONIVS IIIVIR, ii. 114

MESSALLA: GALVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 115

MESSALLA: GALVS IIIVIR, ii. 114

MESSALLA: SISENNA IIIVIR, ii. 114

Q . ME ., 157; see also Q . METE

Q . ME ., ii. 255; see also Q . ME: CNFL ., etc.

Q . ME: CNFL: M . CALID ., ii. 255

C . METE ., or C . METE ., i. 183

Q . METE ., or Q . ME ., i. 156, 157

C . METEL ., i. 183

L . METEL ., ii. 310, 311

L . METEL: A . ALB . S . F: C . MAL ., ii. 310, 311

METEL . PIVS SCIP . IMP ., ii. 571, 572

Q . METEL . PIVS SCIPIO IMP ., ii. 572

Q . METEL . PIVS—SCIPIO IMP ., ii. 570

Q . METELL . SCIPIO IMP ., ii. 573, 574

C . METELLVS, C . METEL ., C . METE ., or C . METE, i. 182, 183

M . METELLVS Q . F . *var.*, i. 175–177

M . METTIVS, or M . METTI ., i. 542–544

M . MINAT . SABIN . (or SABI .) PR . Q ., ii. 366, 367

Q . MINV . RVF ., ii. 250

L . MINVCI ., i. 139, 140

TI . MINVCI C . F . AVGVRINI, i. 148

MVRCVS IMP ., ii. 485

MRENA, i. 107

L . MVSSIDIVS LONGVS, or L . MVSSI DI . LONGVS *var.*, i. 575–578

L . MVSSIDIVS T . F . LONGVS IIIIVIR A . Ꝑ . F ., i. 573, 574

N

C . NÆ . BALB ., i. 366–370

C . NAEVIVS CAꝐELLA IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 110

L . NAEVIVS SVRDINVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 90, 91; see also L . SVRDI NVS, etc.

Q . NASIDIVS, ii. 564, 565

NASO, i. 409, 410; see also L . AXSIVS L . F . NASO

NAT ., i. 101, 102

NATA, i. 112

NERI . Q . VRB ., i. 504

NERVA, or NERVA IIIVIR, i. 514, 515; see also A . LICINI ., or A . LICINIVS NER VA

Ꝑ . NERVA, ii. 274–276

M . NERVA ꝐROQ . Ꝑ ., ii. 491, 492

SEX . NONIVS QVINCTILIAN . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 100

C . NORBANVS, i. 347–351

C . NORBANVS, or C . NORBA . ꝐR ., i. 552, 553

C . NORBANVS : L . CESTIVS ꝐR ., i. 553

C . NVMITORI ., i. 141, 142

C . NVMONIVS VAALA, i. 570, 571

O

OCV ., i. 333–335; ii. 589

OCV : GAR : VER ., i. 334, 335

OCV : VER : GAR ., i. 335

OꝐEI ., i. 78, 79

OPW (*Opeimius*), i. 78

L . OꝐEIMI ., i. 172, 173

M . OꝐEIMI ., i. 173, 174

M . OꝐꝐIVS CA . ꝐRAEF . CLASS ., ii. 520

M . OꝐꝐIVS CAꝐITO ꝐRO . ꝐR . ꝐRAEF . CLASS . F . C ., ii. 517–520

Q . OꝐꝐIVS ꝐR ., i. 541

Ꝑ

A (*Paetus*?), i. 84

F (V . F . Ꝑ ?), i. 65

H (V . ꝐV . H ?), i. 70

ꝐAETVS, or ꝐAETI ., i. 532, 533; see also C . CONSIDIVS ꝐAETVS

Ꝑ . ꝐAETVS, i. 120

ꝐALIKANVS, or ꝐALIKANI ., i. 517, 518

ꝐANSA, i. 289–295; see also C . VIBIVS C . F . ꝐANSA

ꝐANSA, i. 509–511; see also C . VIBIVS C . F . CN . ꝐANSA

C . ꝐANSA, i. 295; see also C . VIBIVS C . F . ꝐANSA

C . ꝐANSA, i. 511, 512

C . ꝐANSA C . F . C . N ., i. 511

L . ꝐAꝐI ., i. 370–380

L . ꝐAꝐIVS, i. 520

L . ꝐAꝐIVS CELSVS, i. 520

L . ꝐAꝐIVS CELSVS IIIVIR, i. 519, 520

ꝐETILLIVS CAꝐITOLINVS, i. 571, 572

Ꝑ . ꝐETRON . TVRꝐILIAN . IIIVIR, ii. 62, 63, 66, 67; see also TVRꝐILIAN . IIIVIR, etc.

PHLI . (*Phili*), ii. 283; see also M . FOVRI . L . F . PHLI

ꝐHILIꝐꝐVS, i. 485, 486

L . ꝐHILIꝐꝐVS, ii. 277, 278

ꝐIETAS (or ꝐIEAS) COS ., ii. 400–402

Q . ꝐILIꝐVS, i. 175

ꝐISO, i. 170, 171

CN . ꝐISO, ii. 92, 93

L . ꝐISO, i. 280, 281

ꝐISO : CAEꝐIO Q ., i. 170, 171

CN . PISO CN . F . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 89, 90

CN . PISO FRV . F . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 90

L . PISO . FR/ . И ., i. 251; see also L . PISO L . F . FRVGI

PISO FRVGI, i. 253, 280; see also L . PISO FRVGI

CN . (?) PISO FRVGI, ii. 592

L . PISO FRVGI, or FRVG ., i. 254–281

CN . PISO IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 89, note

C . PISO L . F . FRVGI, i. 450–468

L . PISO L . F . FRVGI, i. 252, 253

M . PISO L . F . FRVGI, i. 446, 447

CN . PISO PRO . Q ., ii. 361

PITIO, i. 95, 96; see also L . SEM . PITIO

PIVS IMP . (Sextus Pompey), ii. 371, 372

L . PLAET . CEST ., ii. 479, 480

L . PLAETORI . L . F . Q ., i. 404, 405

M . PLAETORIVS (PLAETORIV ., PLAETORI ., or PLAETOR .) CEST . *var.*, i. 434–439

M . PLAETORIVS M . F . AED . CVR .— CESTIANVS, i. 439–441

CN . PLANCIVS AED . CVR ., i. 491

PLANCVS, or PLANCV ., i. 516, 517; see also L . PLAVTIVS PLANCVS

L . PLANCVS IMP . ITER ., ii. 497

L . PLANCVS (or PLANC .) PRAEF . (or PR .) VRB ., i. 537, 538

L . PLANCVS PRO . COS ., ii. 496, 497

PLATORINVS IIIVIR, ii. 96, 97; see also C . SVLPICIVS PLATORIN

A . PLAVTIVS AED . CVR ., i. 490

L . PLAVTIVS PLANCVS *var.*, i. 516, 517

C . PLOT ., ii. 93

C . PLOT . RVF ., ii. 92

C . PLOTIVS RVFVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F . *var.*, ii. 91, 92

C . PVTI ., ii. 248, 249

M . POBLICI . LEG . PRO . PR ., ii. 364, 365

C . POBLICI . Q . F ., i. 365, 366

SEX . POM ., i. 132; see also SEX . POM . FOSTLVS

SEX . POM . (or PO .) FOSTLVS, i. 131, 132

P . OM ., ii. 312, 313

Q . POMPEI . (or POM .) RVF ., i. 484, 485

L . POMPON . MOLO, ii. 311, 312

L . POMPONI . CNF ., i. 186

Q . POMPONI . MVSA, i. 441–446

Q . POMPONI . RVFVS, i. 407

PONT . MAX . AVGVR (Julius Caesar), ii. 576

M . PORC . LAECA, i. 151

L . PORCI . LICI ., i. 185

A . POST . A . F . S . N . ALBIN ., i. 351, 352

L . POST . ALB ., i. 171, 172

C . POSTVMI . A ., i. 394, 395

L . PROCILI . F ., i. 386, 387

C . PROCVLEI . L . F ., ii. 533, 534

T (*Petronius?*), i. 83, 84

PVLCHER, ii. 75, 76

PVLCHER : TAVRVS : REGVLVS, ii. 75, 76

C . PVLCHER, i. 198, 199

VR (*Purpureo*), ii. 230, 231

PVR . or PVR ., ii. 240, 241

Q

Q (and anchor), i. 64

SX . Q . (*Sext. Quinctilius*), ii. 238

T . Q . (*T. Quinctius*), i. 154, 155

TI . Q . (*Ti. Quinctius*), ii. 288, 289

Q . C . M . P . I . (*Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Imperator*), ii. 357

T . QVINCTI . CRISPIN . SVLP . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84

T . QVINCTIVS CRISPIN . SVLPIC . III VIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84

T . QVINCTIVS CRISPINV . A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84

T . QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS IIIVIR . A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 84

T . QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS SVLPI . III VIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 83

R

L . R . (*L. Roscius*), ii. 256; see also C . F : L . R : Q . M ., etc.

REG ., ii. 98, note

REGVLVS, ii. 75, 76; see also PVLCHER : TAVRVS : REGVLVS

L . REGVLVS, i. 581, 582; see also L . LI VINEIVS REGVLVS

REGVLVS F . PRAEF . VR., i. 580

L . REGVLVS IIIIVIR A . P . F ., i. 578–580

C . RENI ., i. 121, 122

RESTIO, i. 521–523; see also C . ANTIVS C . F . RESTIO

L . ROSCI FABATI, i. 422–431

C . RVBELLIVS BLANDVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 111

L . RVBRI ., i. 314

L . RVBRI . DOSSEN ., DOSSE ., or DOS ., i. 311–314

RVF ., ii. 250; see also Q . MINV . RVF

RVFVS, i. 407; see also Q . POMPONI . RVFVS

RVFVS, or RVFVS IIIVIR, i. 523–525; see also M . CORDIVS RVFVS IIIVIR, etc.

RVLLI, i. 230; see also P . SERVILI M . F . RVLLI

RVS ., i. 130; see also M . AF . RVS

L . RVSTI ., i. 398

Q . RVSTIVS, ii. 76, 77

L . RVTILI . FLAC ., i. 395

S

S . P . Q . R . CAESARI AVGVSTO, ii. 39, 40

S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAES ., ii. 50

S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAESARI, ii. 38–41

S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAESARI AVG . COS . XI . TR . POT . VI ., ii. 37, 38, 41

SABIN ., i. 297–299; see also L . TITVRI . SABIN

P . SABIN ., i. 221, 222

SABINVS, i. 417; see also T . VETTIVS SABINVS

SABVLA, i. 405, 406; see also L . COSSVTI . C . F . SABVLA

C . SÆ . (*C. Saenius*), i. 107

SA ., see BA

L . SALIN ., i. 321; see also C . CASSI : L . SALIN

Q . SALVIVS IMP . COS . DESIG . *var.*, ii. 407

M . SALVIVS OTHO IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 106–108

M . SANQVINIVS IIIVIR, ii. 78, 79

M . SANQVINIVS Q . F . IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F . *var.*, ii. 79, 80

SAR ., or SAR . (*Saranus*), i. 99, 100

SARA ., i. 92, 93; see also M . ATILI . SA RA

L . SAT ., or L . SĀ ., i. 219, 220; see also L . SATVRN ., etc.

P . SATRIENVS, i. 392–394

L . SATVRN ., L . SĀRN ., L . SAT ., or L . SĀ ., i. 216–220

V . SAVF ., i. 111, 112

SIX . (*Saxa?*), i. 79, 80

C . SIX ., i. 84

SCÆVA, i. 131, note

SCARPVS IMP ., ii. 583–586

M . SCAVR . AED . CVR ., i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

M . SCAVR . AED . CVR .—P . HYPSAE VS (or HYPSAE .) AED . CVR ., i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

SCARI ., i. 184; see also M . AVRELI . SCARI

L . SCIP . ASIAG ., i. 206–209

SCIPIO IMP ., ii. 570; see also Q . METEL . PIVS SCIPIO IMP . *var.*

C . SCR ., i. 98, 99

SECVNDVS, i. 569; see also M . ARRIVS SECVNDVS

L . SEM ., i. 119

L . SEM . PITIO, i. 95, 96

TI . SEMPRON . GRACCVS IIIIVIR Q . DESIG ., or Q . D ., i. 593

TI . SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 85, 86

TI . SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS Q . DESIG ., or DES ., i. 594

L . SENTI . C . F ., or L . SENTI ., i. 227, 228

P . SEPVLLIVS, i. 551

P . SEPVLLIVS MACER, i. 547–550

SER ., ii. 268; see also A . MANLI . Q . F . SER

SER . SVLP ., i. 488

M . SERGI . SILVS Q ., ii. 269, 270

C . SERVEIL ., or C . SERVEILI ., i. 179, 180

C . SERVEIL . C . F ., i. 469, 470

M . SERVEILI . C . F ., i. 229, 230

C . SERVEILI . M . F ., ii. 279–281

P . SERVILI M . F . RVLLI, i. 230

M . SERVILIVS LEG ., ii. 483, 484

L . SERVIVS RVFVS, i. 566

L . SESTI . PRO . Q ., ii. 472, 473

Q . SICINIVS IIIVIR, i. 503; ii. 468

M . SILA ., or M . SIA ., ii. 257–261

M . SIA : Q . CVRT ., ii. 257, 258

M . SILA : Q . CVRTI : CN . DOMI ., ii. 259–261

D . SILANVS AVG . Q . PRO . COS ., ii. 522, 523

D . SILANVS L . F ., or D . SILANVS, i. 244–251

SILIVS, ii. 88; see also LAMIA : SILIVS : ANNIVS

Q . SILO, ii. 329

SISENA, ii. 267; see also CN . CORNEL . L . F . SISENA

SISENNA, ii. 112–115

SISENNA : APRONIVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 113, 114

SISENNA : APRONIVS IIIVIR, ii. 115

SISENNA : GALVS A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 112, 114

SISENNA : GALVS IIIVIR, ii. 115

SISENNA : MESSALA IIIVIR, ii. 115

C . SOSIVS COS ., ii. 524

C . SOSIVS COS . DESIG ., ii. 524

C . SOSIVS IMP ., ii. 508

C . SOSIVS Q ., ii. 504

A . SPVRI ., i. 127

STATI . TREBO ., ii. 485, note

P . STOLO IIIVIR, ii. 80; see also P . LICINIVS STOLO, etc.

P . STOLO IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 81, 82

SVFENAS, i. 470, 471

L . SVL . IMPE ., i. 359

P . SVLA ., i. 110

L . SVLLA FELIX (or FELI .) DIC ., ii. 463

L . SVLLA IMP ., or IM ., ii. 461, 462

L . SVLLA—IMPER . ITERVM, or ITERV ., ii. 459, 460

C . SVLICI . C . F . or C . SVLI ., i. 202, 203

C . SVLPICIVS PLATORIN ., ii. 97

L . SVRDIN ., ii. 92, 93

L . SVRDINVS IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., ii. 91; see also L . NÆVIVS SVRDINVS, etc.

T

T ., or TOD (and wren), i. 77; see also TOD ., etc.

T . Q . (*T. Quinctius*), i. 154, 155

T (*Tatius* or *Atilius*), i. 105

TA (*Talna*), ii. 232–234

C . TAL ., i. 102, 103

TAR (*Tampilus*), i. 71, 72

TAMPIV., i. 133, 134; see also M. BAEBI. Q. F. TAMPIV

C. TARQVITI. P. F. Q., ii. 356

TAVRVS, ii. 75, 76; see also PVLCHER: TAVRVS: REGVLVS

C. TER. LVC., i. 103, 104

Q. TERM. MF., ii. 302

L. THORIVS BALBVS, i. 225, 226

Q. TITI., i. 286–289

C. TITINI., i. 126

M. TITINI., i. 85, 86

L. TITVRI. SABIN., or L. TITVRI. L. F. SABNVS *var.*, i. 297–300

TOD., or T. (and wren), i. 76, 77

L. TORQVA. Q., ii. 270

L. TORQVAT. IIIVIR, i. 432, 433

L. TREBAVI., i. 136, 137

TRIGE., or TRIG., i. 122, 123, 134; see also C. CVR. TRIGE. and C. CVR. F. TRIGE

TRIO, i. 132, 133; see also CN. VVCR. TRIO

M. TVLLI., ii. 266

D. VR., ii. 531

L. VR. SAB. (retrograde), i. 300; see also L. TITVRI. SABIN., etc.

TVRD., i. 105, 106

TVRPILIAN. IIIVIR, ii. 66, 67

TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR, ii. 60–65; see also P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. IIIVIR

U

VNI (*Unimanus*?), ii. 316

V

VV (*Valerius*), i. 69

C. VV. C. F. FLAC., or C. VV. C. F., i. 120, 121

C. VV. C. F. FLAC., i. 124, 125

C. VAL. FLA. IMPERAT., ii. 388–390

VOLVSVS VALER. MESSAL. IIIVIR A. A. A. F. F., ii. 100

L. VALERI FLACCI, ii. 300, 301

L. VALERIVS ACISCVLVS, i. 534–536; see also ACISCVLVS

L. VALERIVS CATVLLVS IIIVIR A. A. A. F. F., ii. 111

VARR (*Varro*), ii. 222

C. VAR., i. 35

P. VAR., i. 68, note

M. VARG., i. 163, 164

VARO., i. 68

VARRO PRO. Q., ii. 362, 363

C. VEIBIVS VAARVS, i. 587, 588; see also C. VIBIVS VARVS

P. VENTIDI. PONT. IMP., ii. 403

VER., i. 333–335; ii. 589

VER: GAR; OCV., i. 334; ii. 589

VER: OCV: GAR., i. 335

VESTALIS, i. 564; see also C. CLODIVS C. F. VESTALIS

TI. VE., or TI. VEV., ii. 281, 282

TI. VE. B., ii. 282

TI. VETTIVS SABINVS, i. 417

C. VIBI., i. 296

C. VIBI. AS. *var.*, i. 296

C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. PANSA, i. 509–511

C. VIBIVS C. F. PANSA *var.*, i. 289–295

C. VIBIVS VARVS, i. 588–590

L. VINICI., i. 492

L . VINICIVS, ii. 50

L . VINICIVS L . F . IIIVIR, ii. 49, 50

Q . VOCONIVS VITVLVS, i. 591, 592

Q . VOCONIVS VITVLVS Q . DESIGN ., or DESIG ., i. 592

L . VO . L . F . STR ., i. 385

M . VOLTEI . M . F ., i. 388–392

Y

Y . YPSAE ., i. 476, 477

Oscan.

IVM . ZIHEI . IVM, ii. 334

ΩVM . IИƆVИI . IN, ii. 333

ИHTVVM, ii. 330, 331

ИHTVVM . >, ii. 331, 332

ΩVTΠΩΒWIƎ . ИHTVVM, ii. 332, 333

> . HIMNNMM . >, ii. 330–333

ИHTVVM . > . IMNNMM . >, ii. 330, 331

ΩVTΠΩΒWIƎ . ИHTVVM . > . IMΠΠMM . > *var.*, ii. 332, 333

INDEX II.

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTIONS.

(*This Index includes proper names other than those of Moneyers, Magistrates, etc.*)

A

A (*Apollo*), i. 532

A . C . (*Absolvo: condemno*) (on tabella), i. 482

A . Ꝑ . F . (*Auro publico feriundo*), *Int.* lxviii; i. 557, 573, 574, 578–580, 582–584

A . Ꝑ V . (*Argento publico*), *Int.* lxxi; i. 297, 298

A . XL . (*Anno XL.*), ii. 394

A . XLI . (*Anno XLI.*), ii. 396

ACT ., ii. 432, 437, 438

AD FRV . EMV ., i. 170

AED . CVR ., i. 332, 433, 439, 441, 483, 484, 490, 491; ii. 589, 590

AED . Ꝑ L ., i. 314

AEGYꝐT . CAꝐTA, ii. 537

AEGYꝐTO CAꝐTA, ii. 536, 537

AHALA, i. 480

AHENOBAR ., ii. 487, 488

AIMILIA REF . S . C ., i. 450

ALEXANDREA, or ALEXSANDREA, i. 449

AN . XV . Ꝑ R . H . O . C . S ., i. 449

ANCVS, i. 485

ANCVS MARCI ., i. 305

AꝐOLLINI ACTIO, ii. 55

AQVA MAR ., MARC ., or MRC ., i. 485, 486

ARETAS, i. 484; ii. 589

ARG . (or AR G .) Ꝑ VB ., *Int.* lxxi; i. 191, 227

ARME . CAꝐT ., ii. 63, 69

ARMEN . CAꝐTA IMꝐ . VIIII ., ii. 550

ARMEN . RECEꝐ . IMꝐ . VIIII ., ii. 549

ARMENIA CAꝐTA, ii. 549, 550

ARMENIA DEVICTA, ii. 525

ARMENIA RECEꝐTA, ii. 548

ARMINIA CAꝐTA, ii. 69

ASIA RECEꝐTA, ii. 536

AVG . Q . Ꝑ RO . COS ., ii. 522

AVG . SVF . Ꝑ ., ii. 53

AVGVR, ii. 501

AVGVR COS . DESIG ., ii. 515, 516

AVGVR IMꝐ ., ii. 577

AVGVR Ꝑ ONT . MAX ., ii. 576

AVGVR Ꝑ ONTIF ., ii. 584

B

B (*Beneventum*?), ii. 192

BACCHIVS IVDAEVS, i. 490

BON . EVENT ., i. 419

BRVTVS, i. 480

L . BRVTVS Ꝑ RIM . COS ., ii. 477

C

C (*Canusium*?), ii. 187–190

C . A . (*Commune Asiae*), ii. 538, 542, 553

C . C . AVGVSTI (on cippus), ii. 104

C—M (*Cumae: Misenum*?), ii. 202

C . V. (*Clypeus virtutis*), ii. 102

CA (*Canusium*?), ii. 205–207

CAESAR DIC ., ii. 397, 398

CÆSAR DIC . PER ., ii. 405

C . CAESAR DICT . PERP . PONT . MAX ., ii. 404, 405

C . CALDVS IMP . A . X ., i. 475

L . CALDVS VIIVR EPVL ., i. 475

CASER IVLIVS, ii. 413

CEREALIA PREIMVS FECIT, i. 496

CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM, ii. 527

CHORTIVM PRAETORIARVM, ii. 526

CIVIB . ET SIGN . MILIT . A PART . RECVPER . *var.*, ii. 37

CIVIBVS SERVATEIS, ii. 18

CL . V . (*Clypeus virtutis*), ii. 21–25, 35, 421–423, 425, 426; see also S . P . Q . R ., etc.

CLEMENTIAE CAESARIS, i. 549

CLOACIN ., or CLOAC ., i. 577, 578

C . COEL . CALDVS COS ., i. 474

COM . ASIAE, ii. 552

COMM . CONS ., ii. 53

CONCORD ., i. 420

CONCORDIA, i. 418, 479, 576, 577

CONCORDIAE, or CONCORDIAI, i. 492

COS ., i. 504; ii. 466, 467, 524, 558

COS . DESIG . *var.*, ii. 407, 410–412, 515, 516, 524

COS . DESIG . ITER . ET TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 505–507

COS . DESIGN . ITER . ET TER . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 507

COS . DIISIG . ITIIR . IIT TIIRT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 508

COS . III . IMP . IIII ., ii. 583, 584

COS . ITER . DESIGN . TERT . IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 521

COS . ITER . ET TER . DESIG . *var.*, ii. 415, 580

COS . ITER . IMP ., ii. 373

COS . QVINC ., i. 540

COS . VI ., ii. 536, 537

COS . VII ., ii. 537

COS . XI ., ii. 56, 101

COS . XI . TR . POT . VI ., ii. 37

CROT . (*Croton*), ii. 201

CVR . ✳ FL ., or F . (*Curator denariis flandis*), ii. 359

D

D (*Donativum*), ii. 576

D . P . P . (*Dei Penates publici*), i. 202

D . S . S . (*De senatus sententia*), *Int.* lxix, lxxii; i. 317, 320, 321, 332; ii. 288

D . T . (*De thesauro*), i. 389, 392

DEI PENATES, i. 522

DIC . PER ., ii. 405

DIC . QVAR ., i. 540

DICT . IN PERPETVO, i. 551

DICT .—ITER ., ii. 470

DICT . ITER . COS . TERT .—PONT . MAX . AVGVR, ii. 576

DICT . PERP . PONT . MAX ., ii. 404

DICT . PERPETVO, i. 545, 546, 548, 549, 551

DICT . QVART ., i. 542

T . DIDI . IMP . VIL . PVB ., i. 479

DIVI F ., ii. 581

DIVI F . AVG . PONT ., ii. 585

DIVI IVLI, i. 592

DIVO IVL ., ii. 580

DIVOS IVLIVS, ii. 410, 412, 413

DIVVS IVLIVS, ii. 29, 421, 422

E

E replaced by II in legends, ii. 508

E . L . P . (*Ex lege Papiria*), *Int.* xxxi; i. 241, 250, 280

EID . MAR ., ii. 480

EMERITA, ii. 376, 377

ERVC ., i. 473

EX A . P . (*Ex argento publico*), *Int.* lxxi; i. 316, 320, 323, 332

EX A . ꟻV ., *Int.* lxxi; i. 191, 223

EX S . C . (denoting special issues), *Int.* lxix, lxxi, lxxii; i. 170, 307, 316, 317, 320, 321, 357, 436–439, 483, 484; ii. 269–271, 352, 355, 356, 358, 388, 552, 589; see also S . C .

EX S . C . (relating to type, etc.), ii. 77, 560–563; see also S . C .

F

F . C . (*Flandum curavit*), ii. 517–520, 573

F . ꟻ . R . (*Fortuna populi romani*), i. 568

FEELIX, or FELIX, i. 471, 472

FELI . DIC ., ii. 463

FELICITATIS, i. 518

FELIX DIC ., ii. 463, note

FERON ., or FERO ., ii. 61–64

FIDES, i. 514

FLAMEN MARTIALIS, ii. 102

FLORA . ꟻRIMVS, i. 469

FOEDVS ꟻ . R . QVM (or CVM) GABINIS, ii. 56, 98

MV . FONT . TR . MIL ., i. 478

FOR . RE ., ii. 77

FORT . ꟻ . R ., i. 503

FORT . RED . CAES . AVG . S . ꟻ . Q . R ., ii. 34

FORTVN . REDV . CAESARI AVG . S . ꟻ . Q . R ., ii. 34

FORTVNÆ, ii. 76

FORTVNÆ ANTIAT ., ii. 77

G

G . ꟻ . R . (*Genius populi romani*), ii. 358

G . T . A . (*Genius tutelaris Africae*), ii. 572

H

H (*Hastati*), i. 504; ii. 388

H (*Herdonea*), ii. 193, 194

HERCVLES MVSARVM, i. 441

HIS . (*Hispania*), i. 475

HISꟻAN ., i. 352

HISꟻANORVM, ii. 509, 562

HO . (*Honos*), i. 415

HONORI, ii. 71

HONORIS, i. 518

HS (mark of silver sestertius), *Int.* xxxviii, xlvii; see also IIS

HS (mark of bronze sestertius), ii. 510, 515, 517

C . HYꟻSAE . COS . ꟻREIVER . CAꟻTVM, *var.*, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

I

I . O . M . S . ꟻ . Q . R . V . S . ꟻR . S . IMꟻ . CAE . QVOD ꟻER EV . R . ꟻ . IN AMꟻ . ATQ . TRA . S . E ., ii. 53

I . S . M . R ., i. 225

II (= E in legends), ii. 508

IIS, or HS (mark of silver sestertius), *Int.* xxxviii, xlvii; i. 14, 16 *pass.*

IIIV . (= IIIVIR) (moneyer), i. 494

IIIVIR (moneyer), i. 416, 420, 421, 432, 474, 475, 478, 479, 486, 494, 496, 503, 514, 515, 519, 523, 529, 530; ii. 49, 52–56, 60–75, 78, 80, 93–97, 99, 104, 105, 468

IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F ., *Int.* lxii, lxiii; ii. 57 *pass.*

IIIVIR A . A . A . F . F . (*rev.* legend of quadrans), ii. 75, 76, 88, 110, 111

IIIVIR R . ꟻ . C . (*obv.* or *rev.* legend), ii. 396, 398, 498, 502, 503

IIIIVIR, i. 566

IIIIVIR A . ꟻ . F ., i. 557, 573, 574, 578–580, 582–584

IIIIVIR ꟻRI . FL ., i. 565

IIIIVIR Q . DESIG ., or Q . D ., i. 595, 596

IMꟻ . IX . TR . ꟻOT . (or ꟻO .) V ., ii. 551

IMꟻ . X ., ii. 427–432

IMꟻ . XI ., ii. 433

IMꟻ . XII ., ii. 434–438

IMꟻ . XIIII ., ii. 441

IMP . SAL . (*Imperator salutatus*), ii. 371
IMP . TER ., ii. 509
IMP . TERTIO IIIVIR R . P . C ., ii. 520
IMPE ., i. 359
IMPER ., ii. 357, 358
IMPER . ITERVM, or ITERV ., ii. 459–460
IMPERAT ., ii. 388
IMPERATOR, i. 495
ITAL (*Italia*), i. 415
ITALIA, ITALIA *var.*, ii. 321–325, 329, 331
ITER ., ii. 470

J

IOV . TON ., ii. 29
IOVI OLVM ., or OLV ., ii. 539, 540
IOVI VOT . SVSC . PRO SAL . CAES . AVG . S . P . Q . R ., ii. 38
IOVIS AXVR ., i. 510
IOVIS TONANT ., ii. 28
IVDEX, i. 417
IVTCEXV (on Gaulish coin), ii. 323, note

L

L (*Libertas*), ii. 478
L (*Luceria*), ii. 145–148, 179–187
L . D . (*Libero : damno*) (on tabella), i. 474
L . P . D . A . P . (*Lege Papiria de aere publico*), *Int.* xxxi, lxxii ; i. 241, 282
L—T, or T (*Luceria : Teanum*), ii. 185–187
L . V . P . F . (*Ludos Victoriae primus fecit*), i. 470
LAR (*Lares*), ii. 290
LEG . (*Legatus*), ii. 372, 376, 377, 477, 480, 483, 484
LEG . F . C . (*Legatus flandum curavit*), ii. 573
LEG . II—LEG . XXX, ii. 527–530
LEG . PRI ., ii. 527
LEG . PRO . PR ., ii. 364, 374–376, 476, 571, 572
LEG . VIII ., ii. 583
LEG . XII . ANTIQVAE, ii. 530
LEG . XVI ., ii. 417
LEG . XVII . CLASSICAE, ii. 530
LEG . XVIII . LYBICAE, ii. 530
LEIBERTAS, ii. 471, 472, 481, 482
LIBERT ., i. 482
LIBERTAS, i. 479, 511
LIBERTAS, ii. 480
LIBERTATIS, i. 517
LIBERTATIS P . R . VINDEX, ii. 537
LII (= 52), i. 505, 507
LVD . S ., ii. 53
LVD . SAEC ., ii. 54
LVDI SAECVL ., ii. 41
LVDOS SAE ., ii. 78
LVGVDVNI, ii. 394
X (= 60 sestertii), *Int.* liii ; i. 27 ; ii. 155, 160, 161, 163

M

M (*Marcus*) (on shield), i. 179
M (*Munus*), ii. 576
M—C (*Misenum : Cumae* ?), ii. 202
MARCELLVS COS . QVINQ ., i. 567
MART . (or MAR .) VLT ., ii. 27, 28, 30
MART . VLTO ., ii. 551
MARTIS VLTORIS, ii. 27, 426
MEMMIVS AED . CERIALIA PREIMVS FECIT, i. 496
C . MEMMIVS IMPERATOR, i. 495
MONETA, i. 404, 527
M (uncertain mint), ii. 201
M (*Mateola* ?), ii. 197, 198

N

N (*Nola* ?), ii. 200
NEPT ., ii. 487
NEPTVNI, ii. 564, 565

SEX . NONI . PR . L . V . P . F ., i. 470

NVMA, ii. 361

NVMA POMPIL ., ii. 311

NVMA POMPILI ., i. 305

O

O . C . S ., ii. 62, 67

OB C . S ., ii. 60, 71, 103

OB CIVIS SER ., ii. 68, note

OB CIVIS SERVATOS, ii. 24, 424, 425, 552

OB CIVIS SERVATOS (*obv.* legend of bronze sestertius), ii. 57–59, 79, 81–83, 85, 86, 89–91

OB R . P . CVM SALVT . IMP . CAES . AVGVS . CONS ., ii. 52

OSCA, ii. 373

P

P, or P—P (*Palio*?), ii. 203–205

P (*Lex Poblicia*) (on tabella), ii. 308

P (*Principes*), i. 504; ii. 388

P (*Provoco*) (on tabella), ii. 274

P (*Publice*) (denoting special issue), *Int.* lxix; i. 191, 230

P . A . (*Publico argento*), *Int.* lxxi; i. 314

P . E . S . C . (*Publice; ex senatus consulto*), i. 191, 235

P . P . (*Penates publici*), i. 193, 195

PAPI (on tabella), i. 379

PARENS PATRIAE, i. 549, 552

PARENTI (or PAREN .) CONS . SVO, ii. 33

PARTHICVS, ii. 500

PAR̄E COS ., i. 493

PAVLLVS TER ., i. 418

PAX, ii. 537

PAXS, i. 547

PIETAS, or PIE$\bar{A}$S, i. 195, 508; ii. 370, 371

PIETAS (or PIE$\bar{A}$S) COS ., ii. 400–402

Q . POMPEI . Q . F . RVFVS COS ., i. 485

PONF . MAX ., i. 449

PONT . MAX . AVGVR, ii. 576

PONT . MAX . TRIB . POT ., ii. 85

PONT . (PONTIF . or PONTIFEX) MAX . TRIBVNIC . (or TRIB .) POTEST . (or POT .) *var.* (legend on *as*), ii. 80, 82, 83, 85–87, 99, 100, 105–109

PONTIF . AVGVR, ii. 584

PONTIFEX, ii. 470

POPVL . IVSSV, ii. 405

A . POSTVMIVS COS ., i. 509

PR . (*Praefectus*), i. 525, 526, 541, 552, 553

PR . (*Praetor*), i. 344, 580; ii. 468

PR . COS ., ii. 480

PR . DESIG ., ii. 510–514

PR . Q ., ii. 366, 367

PRAEF ., i. 539

PRAEF . CLAS . ET ORÆ M̄RIT . EX S . C ., ii. 560–563

PRAEF . CLASS . F . C ., ii. 517–520

PRAEF . ORÆ M̄RIT . (or M̄RI .) ET CLAS . S . C ., ii. 561, 564

PRAEF . VR ., i. 580

PRAEF . (or PR .) V̄RB ., i. 537, 538

PREIVER . CAPTVM *var.*, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

PRI . FL . (*Primus flavit*), i. 565

PRIM . COS ., ii. 477

PRIV . CEPIT, i. 476

PRO . COS ., ii. 352, 355, 356, 361, 362, 464, 470–473, 496, 522, 559

PRO . PR ., ii. 406, 574, 575

PRO . PR . PRAEF . CLASS . F . C ., ii. 517, 520

PRO . Q ., ii. 361–363, 461, 462, 472, 473

PRO . Q . P ., ii. 491, 492

PRO VALETVDINE CAESARIS, ii. 54

PROVOCO, ii. 301

PV . (*Publice*), *Int.* lxxi; i. 224

PVTEAL . SCRIBON ., i. 419, 420

Q

Q (uncertain mint), ii. 195, 196

Q (*Quaestor*), i. 170, 231, 404, 406; ii. 270, 297, 352, 355, 356, 358, 463, 466, 504, 522

Q (*Quinarius*), *Int.* xlvi; i. 164, 167, 221, 233

Q . D . (*Quaestor designatus*), i. 593

Q . DESIGN ., or DESIG ., i. 592–594

Q . Ꝑ . (*Quaestor pro(praetore)*), ii. 489, 491, 493

Q . ꝐRO . COS ., ii. 522

Q . S . C . (*Quaestor; senatus consulto*), i. 406

Q . VR . (*Quaestores urbani*), i. 199, 200

Q . VRB ., i. 504

QVIRIN ., i. 181

QVIRINVS, i. 496

QVOD VIAE MVN . SVNT, ii. 39–41

R

R (*Roma*), ii. 310

℟ (ROMA), i. 322; ii. 290

RA (*Roma*), i. 257, 259, 276

REGVLVS ꝐR ., i. 580

L . REGVLVS ꝐR ., i. 580

REX ARETAS, i. 484; ii. 589

RMAONTA (on barbarous denarius), ii. 564, note

RO . (*Roma*), i. 415

ROM . ET AVG ., ii. 439

ROM . ET AVGVST ., ii. 552

ℛA (ROMA), ii. 276, 277

℟ (uncertain mint), ii. 190–192

ROMANO ., ii. 117, 121–127

ROMANOM ., i. 3

RVFVS COS ., i. 484, 485

S

S (mark of half-victoriatus), ii. 186, 199

ε (mark of semuncia), ii. 148, 183

S . C . (denoting special issues), *Int.* lxix, lxx; i. 344, 354, 366, 381, 386, 387, 392, 398, 402–404, 406, 407, 409, 412, 417, 433–436, 441, 470, 473, 476, 477, 487, 489–491, 493, 524, 530, 552, 553, 592, 594; ii. 468; see also EX S . C .

S . C . (relating to type, etc.), ii. 18, 53, 62, 68, 72, 76, 399, 406, 409, 410, 561, 564; see also EX S . C .

S . C . (*rev.* type of bronze coins), ii. 57–60, 75, 76, 79, 81–91, 99, 100, 105–109

S . C . (*obv.* or *rev.* type of quadrans), ii. 76, 88, 110–115

S . C . D . T . (*Senatus consulto de thesauro*), *Int.* lxix; i. 389, 392

S . C . OB R . Ꝑ . CVM SALVT . IMꝐ . CAES . AVGVS . CONS ., ii. 52

S . F . (*Sacris faciundis*), i. 572; ii. 54

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . (*rev.* legend), ii. 21–25, 31–35, 54, 421–423, 425, 426

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . CAESARI AVGVSTO, ii. 39, 40

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . CL . V ., ii. 22–24, 420

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . IMꝐ . CAE . QVOD V . M . S . EX EA Ꝑ . Q . IS AD A . DE ., ii. 49

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . IMꝐ . CAES ., ii. 50

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . IMꝐ . CAESARI, ii. 38, 39, 41

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . IMꝐ . CAESARI AVG . COS . XI . TR . ꝐOT . VI ., ii. 37

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . ꝐARENTI (or ꝐAREN .) CONS . SVO, ii. 33

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . V . Ꝑ . S . ꝐR . S . ET RED . AVG ., ii. 52

S . Ꝑ . Q . R . V . ꝐR . RE . CAES ., ii. 51

S . Ꝑ . R ., ii. 551

SAL . IMꝐ . (*Salutatus Imperator*), ii. 371

SALVS, or SALVS, i. 248, 249

SALVTIS, i. 496, 497

SIBVLLA, or SIBYLLA, i. 432, 433

SICIL ., i. 416; ii. 71, 431, 436

SICILI ., ii. 436

SIGN . RECE ., ii. 64, 70, 73

SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS, ii. 547, 548

SIGNIS RECEPTIS, ii. 26, 37, 426, 547, 551

SIGNIS RECEPTIS S . P . Q . R ., ii. 25

SORS, i. 436

SSIII (on mirror), i. 377

ST . (*Stipendium*), ii. 303

SVF . P . (*Suffimenta populo*), ii. 53

SVLLA COS ., i. 484, 485

T

T—V, or T (*Teanum: Luceria*), ii. 185–187

T (*Tatius*), i. 297, 417

TER PAVLLVS, i. 418

TR . MIL ., i. 478

TR . POT ., ii. 52, 54, 80, 81, 104, 552, 553

TR . POT . (or PO .) V ., ii. 551

TR . POT . VI ., i. 37

TR . POT . VII ., ii. 49

TR . POT . VIII ., ii. 49, 56

TR . POT . IIX ., ii. 53, 55

TR . POT . XIII ., ii. 433

TR . POT . XVI ., ii. 442

TR . POT . XVII ., ii. 442

TRIB . POTEST ., ii. 377

TRIBVN . POTEST ., *var.*, ii. 109, 377

TRIBVNIC . POTEST ., or POT . *var.* (*obv.* legend of bronze coins of Augustus), ii. 58–60, 79–87, 89–92, 99, 100, 105–109

TRIVMPVS, i. 520

TVSCVL ., i. 566

TVTOR REG . S . C . PONT . MAX ., i. 449

U

V (*Uti rogas*) (on tabella), i. 494

VNI . (uncertain), ii. 316

V

V (mark of quinarius), *Int.* xxxviii, xlv, xlvi; i. 14, 15 *pass.*

V (*Vibo?*), ii. 199, 200

V . P . S . PR . S . ET RED . AVG ., ii. 52

V . PR . RE . CAES ., ii. 51

VAALA, i. 571

VALETV ., i. 496

VB (*Vibo*), ii. 198, 199

VEST ., i. 482

VICTRIX, ii. 303, 304, 574, 575

VIL . PVB ., i. 479

VITR ., i. 415

VIRTVS, i. 416

VOT . P . SVSC . PRO SALVT . (or SAL .) ET RED . I . O . M . SACR ., i. 38, 39

X

X (mark of decussis), i. 16

X (mark of denarius), *Int.* xxxviii; i. 14 *pass.*

⋇ (mark of denarius), *Int.* xli, cvi; i. 138, 139 *pass.*

XV . S . F . (*Quindecimvir sacris faciundis*), ii. 54

XVI (= 16 *asses*), *Int.* xli; i. 118, 124 *pass.*

XX (= 20 *sestertii*), *Int.* liii; i. 27; ii. 163

XXX (= 30 *sestertii*) (on Romano-Campanian coin), *Int.* liii, liv; ii. 117, 131

XXXX (= 40 *sestertii*), *Int.* liii; i. 27

Y

C . YPSAE . COS . PRIV . CEPIT, i. 476

Greek, Etc.

A (= 1 *as*), ii. 513, 516, 519

Λ (Ἀγήσανδρος), ii. 196, 197

B (= 2 *asses*), ii. 512, 516, 518

Γ (= 3 *asses*), ii. 511, 515, 518

Δ (= 4 *asses*), ii. 510, 515, 517

ZΑ (Ζάκυνθος), ii. 504, 508, 524

ΘΡΟΗΝΑ, *Int.* xxxvii
ΘΥΑΚΑΠΕ . V ., *Int.* xxxvii
Κ (Καπύη), ii. 208, 209, 591
(Κεφαλληνία), ii. 533
(Κόρκυρα), ii. 196, 197
ΚΟΣΩΝ, ii. 457, 474
(Κράνιοι), ii. 534
KVPI ., *Int.* xxxvii
Λ . T . (on bronze coins), ii. 553
ΡΟΜΑ, *Int.* xxxvii
ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, ii. 117, 125
Φ (Φίλιππος), ii. 277

Oscan

ƆVTΝƆΒИƎ (*Embratur*), ii. 332, 333
ИIИIƧΝ≺ (*Safinim*), ii. 332
VIꓘƎTIƆ (*Viteliu*), ii. 321, 326–328, 331, 333
VIꓘꓘƎTHƆ (*Vitelliu*), ii. 327

INDEX III.

TYPES, SYMBOLS OF MONEYERS, Etc.

A

Acca Larentia, head of, i. 569, 570

Accensus conducting lictors and L. Junius Brutus, i. 479

Acisculus (double adze or pick), allusion to name of L. Valerius Acisculus, i. 534–537; type of quinarius and sestertius, 536, 537

Actium, Apollo of; see *Apollo of Actium*

Adze (symbol), i. 34

Adze, double; see *Acisculus*

Aediles, two, seated on subsellium and distributing largess, i. 314, 315

Aegis (*rev.* type of *triens*), ii. 260

Aegis with head of Medusa, i. 524

Aemilia (vestal virgin), head of, laureate and veiled, i. 450; standing, holding simpulum and sceptre, 580

Aemilia Basilica, lateral view of, i. 450

Aemilius Lepidus, M., crowning Ptolemy V., i. 449

Aemilius Lepidus, M., equestrian statue of, bearing trophy, i. 447–449

Aemilius Lepidus, M., triumvir; see *Lepidus, M. Aemilius*

Aemilius Paullus, L., Perseus of Macedon, his sons, and trophy, i. 418

Aeneas carrying Anchises, i. 579; ii. 469

Aesculapius, altar of, between heads of Janus, i. 312; within temple, and prow, 313

Africa, bust of, wearing elephant's skin, i. 552; behind, two spears, ii. 578

Africa, Genius of (Sekhet), with lion's head, standing, holding ankh, ii. 572

Africa, head of, wearing elephant's skin; before, corn-stalk; below, plough, ii. 573, 574

Africa, head of, wearing elephant's skin, between lituus and jug (*capis*), ii. 464

Agrippa, head of, bare, ii. 97

Agrippa, head of, with mural and rostral crown, ii. 96, 101

Agrippa and Augustus seated on bisellium, ii. 97

Agrippa and Augustus standing near altars, ii. 95

Ahala, C. Servilius, head of, i. 480

Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, head of, ii. 487

Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius, head of, ii. 488

Albinus, A. Postumius, consul, head of, i. 509

Albinus, L. Postumius, standing between fasces and standard (*aquila*), i. 352

Albus, A. Postumius, standing on rock with ox and altar, i. 351, 352

Alexandria, turreted head of, i. 449

Altar, at which Apollo of Actium sacrifices, ii. 55

Altar, at which Numa Pompilius sacrifices, and victimarius with goat, ii. 311, 312
Altar, at which stands Jupiter with thunderbolt and eagle, ii. 466
Altar, at which two priests sacrifice a pig, ii. 56, 98
Altar, between heads of Janus, ii. 372, 373
Altar entwined with serpent, before Victory walking, bearing wreath and palm-branch, i. 312
Altar entwined with serpent, between heads of Janus, i. 312
Altar entwined with serpent, within temple, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 313
Altar, garlanded and lighted, i. 522
Altar, inscribed: FOR . RE ., ii. 77; FORTVN . (or FORT .) RED ., etc., 34; LVDI SAECVL ., between two priests, 41
Altar of Ephesus, ornamented with stags and festoons of flowers, ii. 541
Altar of Lyons, ii. 439, 440
Altar, priest, and victimarius holding bull, ii. 54
Altar, with thyrsus and mask, to which springs panther, i. 589
Altar, with togate figure, A. Postumius Albus, and ox on rock, i. 351, 352
Altars, with figures of Agrippa and Augustus, ii. 95
Amaltheia, the goat, bearing winged Genius, i. 322, 323
Ammon; see *Jupiter Ammon*
Amphinomus (or Anapias) bearing parent on shoulder, i. 195–198
Amphinomus and Anapias bearing parents, and Neptune, ii. 560, 561
Amphitrite, bust of, i. 408
Amphora (symbol), ii. 220
Amphora, between stars, on tripod, all within torque, i. 432, 433
Anapias (or Amphinomus) bearing parent on shoulder, i. 195–198
Anapias and Amphinomus bearing parents, and Neptune, ii. 560, 561
Anchises borne by Aeneas, i. 579; ii. 469
Anchor (symbol), i. 42, 43, 62, 64, 174; ii. 155, 213, 214, 293
Anchor and prow-stem in saltire, ii. 472
Anchor and rudder in saltire, i. 281
Ancilia, two, and apex, ii. 80, 81
Ancus Marcius, head of, diademed, with lituus, i. 485, 486
Ancus Marcius and Numa Pompilius, conjoined heads of, i. 301–303, 305, 306
Anguipede giant or monster: in pediment of temple, i. 434, 435; grasping thunderbolt, 536; at whom Jupiter in quadriga hurls thunderbolt, ii. 267
Ankh, held by Genius of Africa, ii. 572
Anna Perenna, bust of, diademed, with scales and caduceus, ii. 352–354; without scales and caduceus, 354, 355; with scales only, 355, 356
Anteon seated on rocks, holding spear and sword, i. 578
Antigonus, king of Judaea, and Judaea seated at base of trophy (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 508
Antius Restio, tribune, head of, i. 521
Antony, Lucius, head of, bare, ii. 491, 492
Antony, Mark, triumvir, head of, bare; (coins of Rome), i. 573, 575, 578, 582, 584, 587, 588; (coins of Gaul), ii. 398, 399, 402, 408, 409; (coins of the East), 489–492, 497–499, 504, 507–510, 514, 520–523, 531

Antony, Mark, triumvir, head of, bare; with Armenian tiara, ii. 525; with jug (*capis*), 492, 493; with lituus, 395–398, 400, 401, 403, 486, 487, 494, 495

Antony, Mark, triumvir, head of, veiled, with lituus and capis, i. 550

Antony, Mark, triumvir, head of, with ivy-wreath; below, lituus; all within wreath (type of *Cistophorus*), ii. 502

Antony, Mark, triumvir, in armour, standing, foot on prow, holding spear and sword, ii. 505

Antony, Mark, triumvir, in augur's dress, standing, holding lituus, ii. 506, 507

Antony, Mark (Jun.), head of, bare, ii. 521

Antony and Octavia, conjoined heads of, ii. 503, 513, 516, 519

Antony and Octavia, heads of, face to face, ii. 510, 512, 515–519

Antony and Octavia in quadriga of hippocamps, ii. 510, 515, 517

Antony and Octavius, conjoined heads of, facing that of Octavia, ii. 511, 515, 518

Anvil for coinage on puteal or well-head, i. 419

Anvil for coinage ornamented with wreath; (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 88, 110, 111; (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), 112–115

Anvil, tongs, hammer, and cap of Vulcan, i. 527, 528

Anxurus; see *Jupiter Anxurus*

Apex, or augur's cap (symbol), i. 549, 552

Apex and ancilia, two, ii. 80, 81

Apex and hammer (symbols), ii. 158, 221

Apex and lituus at sides of laureate and veiled head of Julius Caesar, i. 549, 552

Apex, securis, aspergillum, and simpulum, ii. 373, 390–394

Apex, securis, aspergillum, and simpulum between laurel-branches, ii. 81, note

Apex; see also *Flamen's cap*

Aphrodisian Sibyl, head of, i. 529, 536

Aplustre, branches of, terminating in roses, ii. 483, 484

Aplustre, ear of corn, terrestrial globe, and four wreaths, i. 490

Aplustre held by crab; below, loose diadem and rose, ii. 484

Aplustre held by Octavius, as Neptune, foot on globe, ii. 12

Apollo, bust of; before, lyre, ii. 476

Apollo, bust of, laureate and draped, i. 468

Apollo, head of, ii. 466

Apollo, head of, diademed or with fillet, i. 176, 303–305, 441, 442, 450–464; ii. 261 (*obv.* type of *uncia*)

Apollo, head of, diademed or with fillet; behind, lyre, i. 305; below, star, ii. 468

Apollo, head of, laureate, i. 164, 178, 180, 251–281, 288–294, 338, 339, 342, 392, 442–446, 464–468, 488, 515, 516, 531, 532, 586, 590; ii. 17, 123–125, 130, 182, 204, 306, 310–316, 475–477, 524, 532, 534

Apollo, head of, laureate (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 123–125, 130

Apollo, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *quincunx*), ii. 182, 204

Apollo, head of, laureate (Æ of Cranium), ii. 534; (Æ of Zacynthus), 524

Apollo, head of, laureate, and radiate border, ii. 477

Apollo, head of, laureate, with symbol: flower on stalk, i. 443–445; lituus,

180; yre, 178, 586; lyre-key, 442, 445; two pipes (*tibiae*), 443; sandal (*calceus*), 445; sceptre, 339–342, 444; star, 445, 446; ii. 310; tortoise, i. 444, 445; volumen, 443; wreath, 444

Apollo, head of, radiate, i. 536

Apollo in biga, discharging arrow, i. 173, 174

Apollo in quadriga, holding branch, bow, and arrow, i. 133, 134

Apollo of Actium standing, holding lyre and sacrificing at altar, ii. 55, 438; standing, holding plectrum and lyre, 432, 437, 438

Apollo Soranus, head of, diademed; above, star, i. 534–536

Apparitor's staff at side of bisellium, ii. 97, 104

Aqueduct (*Aqua Marcia*) surmounted by equestrian statue, i. 485, 486

Aquila between two standards (*signa*), i. 504; ii. 388–390, 526–530, 583

Aquila, fasces, and standing togate figure, L. Postumius Albinus, i. 352

Aquila, signum, plough, and sceptre, i. 593, 594

Aquila surmounted by trophy between two signa, ii. 410

Aquila; see also *Signa* and *Standards*

Aquillius, Mn., consul, raising female figure, Sicilia, i. 416, 417; ii. 71

"Ara Augusti" at Lugdunum, ii. 439, 440

Arcade surmounted by equestrian statue and flower, i. 485, 486

Arcade surmounted by equestrian statue with spear, ii. 291

Arch, triumphal: surmounted by quadriga of Augustus and figures of Parthians, ii. 37, 38; of two portals, surmounted by biga of elephants with Augustus, 39, 40; of two portals, surmounted by quadriga with Augustus, 40; flanked by basilicas, and surmounted by biga of elephants with Augustus, 40; surmounted by quadriga of Augustus and armed figures, 50; surmounted by quadriga of Augustus, 551

Arch, triumphal; see also *Triumphal arch*

Arch with altar entwined with serpent, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 313

Arches, on which equestrian figure and flower, i. 485, 486

Arches, on which equestrian figure with spear, ii. 291

Arches, two, triumphal, on viaduct, each surmounted by horseman and trophy, ii. 41

Arches, two, with column of Victory and prow of ship (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 306

Aretas, king of Nabathaea, kneeling, holding camel by bridle, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

Argos, the dog, and Ulysses, i. 343, 344

Arm with open hand, ii. 585, 586

Armenian kneeling, hands extended, ii. 63, 69

Armenian standing, holding his cloak, ii. 69; holding spear and bow, 549, 550

Armenian tiara; behind, bow and arrow in saltire, ii. 520; with united quiver and bow case, 548, 549

Armenian tiara behind head of M. Antony, ii. 525

Arrius, Quintus, head of, i. 568, 569

Arrow and bow, at sides of club of Hercules with lion's skin, ii. 468

Arrow and bow in saltire behind Armenian tiara, ii. 520

Arrow and laurel-branch at sides of curule chair, i. 485
Arrow, bow, and club (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 260
Arrows and bow of Hercules in case, i. 365, 366
Artemis, altar of, at Ephesus, ii. 541
Artemis of Ephesus, statue of, ii. 467
Arum Martialis beneath equestrian statue, i. 485, 486, note; ii. 277
Asia kneeling, raised by L. Statius Murcus; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Aspergillum (symbol), ii. 395
Aspergillum, apex, securis, and simpulum, ii. 373, 390–394
Aspergillum, apex, securis, and simpulum between laurel-branches, ii. 81, note
Aspergillum, simpulum, jug (*capis*), and lituus, ii. 414, 415, 576
Ass (symbol), i. 62
Ass's head (symbol of the Junia gens), i. 115, 116
Athlete running bearing palm-branch and caestus, i. 404, 405
Attis or Atys, bust of, with helmet, i. 390–392; riding on goat and holding branch, ii. 271
Augur's cap (symbol), i. 549, 552
Augurship and pontificate, emblems of, ii. 414, 415, 576; see also *aspergillum*, *simpulum*, etc.
Augurship, emblems of, lituus and jug (*capis*), ii. 357, 358, 470, 481–483, 496, 497
Augustus and priest sacrificing at altar inscribed LVDI SAECVL., ii. 41
Augustus, bust of, facing, on shield within laurel-wreath and inscription, ii. 52
Augustus, bust of, laureate, ii. 543
Augustus, equestrian statue of, bearing trophy, ii. 101
Augustus, equestrian statue of, before city, ii. 50
Augustus, head of, bare; (coins of Rome), ii. 18–29, 36–41, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58–60, 65–67, 71, 74, 75, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85–87, 90–97, 99–109; (coins of Spain), 374–377; (coins of Gaul), 419–421, 424–437, 440; (coins of the East), 539–553
Augustus, head of, bare (*obv.* type of *as*), ii. 58–60, 80, 82, 83, 85–87, 90–92, 94, 95, 99, 100, 106, 107, 109
Augustus, head of, bare, with lituus, ii. 544, 545
Augustus, head of, laureate; (coins of Rome), ii. 30–33, 51–54, 92, 93; (coins of Gaul), 435–444; (coins of the East), 544
Augustus, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *as*), ii. 92, 93
Augustus, head of, to which Victory attaches wreath (*obv.* type of *sestertius* and *dupondius*), ii. 105, 106, 108
Augustus, head of, with oak-wreath; (coins of Rome), ii. 29, 30, 34, 35, 65, 70, 73, 96, 98, 101; (coins of the East), 421–423
Augustus, holding laurel-branch and sceptre, in biga of elephants, ii. 62, 63, 68, 72
Augustus in biga of elephants on triumphal arch, and crowned by Victory, ii. 39, 40
Augustus in quadriga on triumphal arch, ii. 551
Augustus in quadriga on triumphal arch, and crowned by Victory, ii. 50
Augustus in quadriga on triumphal

arch with figures of Parthians, etc., ii. 37, 38, 50
Augustus on horseback, galloping, wearing crested helmet and holding spear, ii. 418
Augustus on horseback, walking, laureate, and holding patera, ii. 81
Augustus ploughing with yoke of oxen before walls of city, ii. 93
Augustus, portico of house of, with wreath and laurel-trees or branches, ii. 103
Augustus, seated on platform (or estrade): distributing *suffimenta* to two figures, ii. 53; receiving laurel-branches from two soldiers, 427, 428; receiving laurel-branch from one soldier, 429; receiving child from German or Gaul, 441, 442
Augustus standing, holding shield and crowning statue of Julius Caesar, ii. 102
Augustus veiled, standing, holding simpulum, ii. 94
Augustus; see also *Octavius*
Augustus and Agrippa seated on bisellium, ii. 97
Augustus and Agrippa standing near altars, ii. 95
Aurora with palm-branch conducting horses of the Sun, i. 516, 517
Axe and Gaulish trophy, i. 505, 506
Axe and simpulum, ii. 470, 479
Axe and simpulum at sides of tripod, ii. 472, 473
Axe and two simpula, ii. 470
Axe, apex, aspergillum, and simpulum, ii. 373, 390–394
Axe, apex, aspergillum, and simpulum between two laurel-branches, ii. 81, note
Axe, fasces, caduceus, celestial globe, and two hands joined, i. 546
Axe, lituus, and jug (*capis*), i. 525–527
Axe, simpulum, and knife, i. 433; ii. 483
Axe; see also *Securis*
Axurus; see *Jupiter Anxurus* or *Axurus*

B

Bacchius Judaeus, kneeling at side of camel and holding olive-branch, i. 490
Bacchus, attributes of, cista mystica and thyrsus, ii. 334
Bacchus, figure of, standing on cista mystica (*rev.* type of *cistophorus*), ii. 503
Bacchus, head of, with ivy-wreath, i. 154, 287, 389, 390, 509, 510, 589; ii. 304, 305, 327, 333, 334
Bacchus, head of, with ivy-wreath and grapes, i. 589
Baetica, Genius of, greeting Cn. Pompey, to whom Tarraco presents shield, ii. 366; presenting laurel-branch to Cn. Pompey, crowned by Tarraco, 367; grasping hand of Cn. Pompey, crowned by Tarraco, 367
Baetica, or Hispania, Genius of, presenting palm-branch to Cn. Pompey, ii. 364, 365; grasping hand of Cn. Pompey, descending from vessel, 366
Baetylus and harpa with head of Saturn, i. 470, 471
Barbarian presenting child to Augustus seated, ii. 441, 442
Barley-grain, ear of corn, and bust of Ceres, i. 486, 487
Basilica Aemilia, lateral view of, i. 450
Bellerophon on Pegasus, hurling spear, i. 405, 406

Bellona, or Minerva, head of, facing, with triple-crested helmet (*obv.* type of libral *as* of Luceria), ii. 145

Biga: of Apollo, i. 173, 174; of Augustus, with elephants, ii. 39, 40, 62, 63, 68, 72; of Bituitus (Gaulish chief), i. 184–187; of centaurs, i. 128; of Ceres, i. 389, 390, 509; of Cupids, i. 209–211; of Cybele, i. 390–392, 553; of Diana, i. 72, 74–76, 87, 113, 123, 127, 238–240, 409, 410, 472, 536; ii. 228, 229, 232, 235, 240 (see also biga of Luna); of elephants, i. 182; ii. 39, 40, 62, 63, 68, 72; of goats, i. 121, 122; of Hercules, i. 128; of hippocamps, i. 408, 409; of Italia or Minerva, ii. 338, 339; of Judex (Tatius?), i. 417; of Juno Caprotina, i. 121, 122; of Juno Sospita, i. 387, 542; of Libertas, i. 399; of lions, i. 390–392, 553; of Luna, ii. 228, 229, 232, 235, 240, 300 (see also biga of Diana); of Minerva or Italia, ii. 338, 339; of Neptune, i. 408, 409; of Numa Pompilius? (as "Judex"), i. 417; of Pax, i. 155, 156; of Roma, i. 402, 403; of serpents, i. 389, 390, 509; of stags, i. 123, 238–240, 409, 410; of Tatius? (as "Judex"), i. 417; of Venus, i. 140, 141, 174, 204–206, 209–211, 307, 308, 336, 337; of Vercingetorix, i. 513; of Victory, i. 91, 99–103, 110–112, 120, 121, 124–126, 149, 151, 152, 165, 166, 198, 199, 212–215, 222–224, 230, 231, 244–250, 298, 299, 309, 381–384, 395, 518, 544, 565, 575; ii. 9, 242, 243, 249, 255, 271, 272, 278, 279

Bipennis, ii. 534

Bipennis and sword at sides of Celt-iberian helmet with two crests, ii. 375

Bird and rudder (symbols), i. 42

Birds and Roma seated on shields with Wolf and Twins, ii. 284, 285

Birds in tree, Wolf and Twins and Faustulus, i. 131, 182

Bisellium, on which are seated Augustus and Agrippa, ii. 97

Bisellium, with apparitor's staff, ii. 97, 104

Bituitus (Gaulish chief) in biga, with spear, carnyx and shield, i. 184–187

Boar, Erymanthean, running, i. 389

Boar pierced with spear, ii. 74

Boar pierced with spear and attacked by dog, i. 420, 421

Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and Jugurtha, king of Numidia, submission of, to Sulla, depicted, i. 471

Bonus Eventus, head of, i. 419, 438, 439; with sceptre, 481

Bow and arrow at sides of club of Hercules with lion's skin, ii. 468

Bow and arrow in saltire behind Armenian tiara, ii. 520

Bow and arrows of Hercules in case, i. 365, 366

Bow and club (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 265

Bow and quiver and Cretan goat, i. 491

Bow, club, and arrow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 260

Bow-case and quiver combined, and Armenian tiara, ii. 548, 549

Bowl (*cymbium*) and lituus behind laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 544

Bridle (?), spear, and wreath, i. 568

Brutus, L. Junius, consul, head of, i. 480; within oak-wreath, ii. 477

Brutus, L. Junius, consul, walking between two lictors, ii. 474, 475; and preceded by accensus, i. 479
Brutus, M. Junius, head of, ii. 480; within oak-wreath, 477; within laurel-wreath, 478
Bucranium and bust of Diana, with quiver and bow, i. 351, 352
Bucranium with garland (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 522
Bull (symbol), i. 69
Bull butting (symbol), ii. 217
Bull butting (type), ii. 429, 430, 434, 435, 440
Bull charging, i. 225, 226, 582
Bull galloping; below, serpent, ii. 136–138
Bull held by victimarius before priest at altar, ii. 54
Bull on which is seated Europa, i. 385
Bull recumbent, and tree with shields, at sides of warrior holding spear, ii. 336
Bull recumbent, at side of Hercules holding spear, ii. 339
Bull recumbent, at side of warrior holding spear, ii. 328, 329, 331–333
Bull slain by Victory, ii. 550
Bull trampling on she-wolf, ii. 327, 333
Bull walking (*rev.* type of libral *as* of Luceria), ii. 145
Bull walking, head facing (type of *aes signatum*), *Int.*, xix; i. 3
Bull with human face, crowned by Victory, ii. 74
Bull with human face, forepart of, with star on shoulder, ii, 125
Bust, female, turreted, ii. 138
Bust, female, Vacuna, winged, with laureate helmet, quiver and bow, and cornucopiae, i. 441
Bust of Genius, winged and laureate; behind, trident, i. 324–332
Buteo; see *Heron* or *Stork*
Butterfly (symbol), i. 62
Butterfly and vine-branch with grapes (symbols), i. 60, 61
Butterfly held by crab, ii. 73

C

C. A. within laurel-wreath, ii. 538, 542, 553; wreath ornamented with rostra, 538, 542, 543
Caduceus (symbol), i. 582; ii. 159, 167, 221, 572; on *as* of Luceria, 145
Caduceus (type), i. 437–439, 551; ii. 260, 409
Caduceus and eagle standing on thunderbolt (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 504
Caduceus and head of Anna Perenna, ii. 352–354
Caduceus and laurel-branch at sides of laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 582
Caduceus and palm-branch in saltire; above, wreath, i. 503
Caduceus and thunderbolt at sides of jug (*capis*), ii. 496, 497
Caduceus and tortoise, i. 511
Caduceus and two cornuacopiae on globe, ii. 495
Caduceus, ear of corn, and turreted female head, Utica, ii. 572
Caduceus, fasces, and ear of corn, i. 347–350
Caduceus, fasces, celestial globe, two hands joined, and axe, i. 546
Caduceus, fasces, prow-stem, and ear of corn, i. 351
Caduceus held by two hands, i. 508, 512, 576; ii. 75, 88, 498
Caduceus, rudder, flamen's cap, and cornucopiae on globe, i. 576, 577

Caepio, Q. Servilius, and L. Calpurnius Piso, quaestors, seated, distributing largess, i. 170, 171
Caesar, Caius; see *Caius Caesar*
Caesar, C. Julius; see *Julius Caesar*
Caesar, Lucius; see *Lucius Caesar*
Caius Caesar, head of, ii. 42; on horseback; behind, standards, 443, 444
Caius and Lucius Caesar and Julia, daughter of Augustus, heads of, ii. 95
Caldus; see *Coelius Caldus, C.*, etc.
Calf (*vitulus*), walking, i. 591, 592
Calix; see *Cup with two handles*
Calliope, Muse, playing lyre, i. 442
Calpurnius Piso, L., and Q. Servilius Caepio, quaestors, seated, distributing largess, i. 170, 171
Calydon, wild-boar of, pierced by spear and attacked by dog, i. 420, 421
Camel held by Aretas, king of Nabathaea, kneeling, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590
Camel held by Bacchius Judaeus, kneeling and holding olive-branch, i. 490
Candelabrum with rams' heads, paterae, etc., ii. 42
Cap of Liberty (symbol), i. 399
Cap of Liberty between two daggers, ii. 480
Cap of Vulcan, anvil, tongs, and hammer, i. 527, 528
Capis, or jug, with one handle (symbol), i. 131, 132, 481, 489; ii. 397, 398, 459, 460, 464, 492, 493, 550, 560, 561, 572
Capis (type), i. 537, 538
Capis behind laureate head of Julius Caesar, ii. 397, 398
Capis and lituus (symbols): at sides of eagle on thunderbolt, i. 481; at sides of three trophies, 489; at sides of veiled head of M. Antony, 550; between two trophies, ii. 459, 460; at sides of head of Africa with elephant's skin, 464; at sides of head of Pompey the Great, 560, 561; at sides of trophy of Spanish arms, 572
Capis and lituus (type), ii. 357, 358, 470, 481–483, 496, 497
Capis and lituus within laurel-wreath, ii. 357, 358, 470
Capis and torch, i. 436, 437
Capis between thunderbolt and caduceus, ii. 496, 497
Capis, lituus, and axe, i. 525–527
Capis, lituus, and eagle, i. 481
Capis, lituus, and raven, ii. 392–394
Capis, simpulum, aspergillum, and lituus, ii. 414, 415, 576
Capis; see also *Jug*
Capricorn, i. 547
Capricorn and star, ii. 544
Capricorn behind head of Venus, i. 541
Capricorn below head of Octavius, ii. 537
Capricorn below Sol flying, ii. 36
Capricorn with cornucopiae, ii. 541, 544
Capricorn with globe, ii. 433
Capricorn with globe and cornucopiae, ii. 418
Capricorn with globe, rudder, and cornucopiae, ii. 19, 20, 419, 544
Caprotina, Juno; see *Juno Caprotina*
Caps of the Dioscuri; see *Dioscuri, caps of*
Captive dragged by the hair by horseman, i. 514, 515
Captive (Teutobodus) kneeling at foot of trophy crowned by Victory, i. 233
Captive, kneeling, supporting Celtiberian trophy, ii. 376
Captive, kneeling, supporting trophy, i. 495

Captive, naked, kneeling at foot of trophy, i. 495, 507
Captive (Vercingetorix) seated or kneeling at foot of Gaulish trophy, i. 506, 507
Captive standing at side of naval trophy, and male figure clothed and wearing petasus, i. 488
Captive supporting Gaulish trophy crowned by Victory, i. 167, 168
Captives, two, male and female, seated or kneeling at base of trophy, ii. 368, 369, 475, 476, 508
Carnyces, two, in saltire and two shields, i. 507
Carnyx and head of Gallia, i. 514
Carnyx and shield in saltire (symbols), ii. 216
Carnyx and trophy inscribed by Victory, i. 164, 165
Carnyx and trophy supported by captive and crowned by Victory, i. 167, 168
Carnyx, ear of corn, curule chair, cornucopiae, and scales, ii. 571
Carnyx, held by warrior, Bituitus, in biga, i. 184–187
Carnyx; see also *Trophy of Gaulish arms*
Caryatides, three, supporting beam on which trees, i. 569, 570
Catanean brothers bearing their parents, and Neptune, ii. 560, 561; see also *Amphinomus* and *Anapias*
Celestial globe; see *Globe, celestial*
Celtiberian helmet with bipennis and sword, ii. 375
Celtiberian trophy, between dagger and sword, and crowned by Victory, ii. 376
Celtiberian trophy erected on shields, spears, etc., ii. 375
Celtiberian trophy supported by captive kneeling, ii. 376
Centaur attacked by Hercules, ii. 135
Centaurs, biga of, and Hercules, i. 128
Ceres, bust of, draped, head ornamented with poppy-heads, i. 436–438
Ceres, bust of, veiled and laureate and wearing modius, ii. 479
Ceres, bust of, veiled and with corn-wreath, ii. 472, 473
Ceres, bust of, with corn-wreath, i. 236, 237, 353–356
Ceres, bust of, with corn-wreath between barley-grain and ear of corn, i. 486, 487
Ceres, head of, with corn-wreath, i. 314, 315, 495, 576; ii. 81, note, 184, 203, 576, 578
Ceres holding torch in biga of serpents, i. 389, 390, 509
Ceres seated, holding ears of corn and torch; at her feet, serpent, i. 496
Ceres standing, holding ears of corn and sceptre, i. 585
Ceres walking, bearing lighted torch; before her, pig, i. 288–290; same, but before Ceres, plough, 510
Chair, quaestorial, with staff (*virga viatoris*) and modius, ii. 473
Chariot (*essedum*) and arms at foot of Gaulish trophy, ii. 363
Chariot drawn by two elephants with figure of Augustus, ii. 62, 63, 68, 72
Chariot drawn by two elephants; see also *Elephants, biga of*
Chariot, triumphal, with four horses, surmounted by small quadriga, ii. 8, 32–34
Chariot, triumphal, within circular temple, ii. 31, 32
Chariot, triumphal; see also *Quadriga, triumphal*
Charybdis and Scylla, heads of, at base of naval trophy, ii. 562, 563

Child, presented by German (or Gaul) to Augustus seated, ii. 441, 442
Cippus and eagle before Genius, winged and radiate, holding caduceus, cornucopiae, etc., i. 582
Cippus, inscribed: C . C . AVGVSTI, ii. 104; IMP . CAES . AVG . LVD . SAEC ., 54; IMP . CAES . AVGV . COMM . CONS ., 53; S . P . Q . R . IMP . CAE . QVOD . V . M . S ., etc., 49, 50
Cippus, inscribed, on which stands Mars with spear and parazonium, ii. 51, 52
Cippus, on which Victory places shield inscribed S . C ., ii. 76
Circular temple; see *Temple, circular*
Cista, into which togate figure places tablet, i. 494; ii. 274, 275
Cista mystica: surmounted by bust of Octavia, ii. 502; surmounted by figure of Bacchus, 503; on which stands Victory, 536; before which stands Pax on torch, holding caduceus, 537
Cista mystica, with skin of fawn and thyrsus, ii. 334
Citizen voting, placing tablet in cista, i. 494; ii. 274, 275
City, Emerita, bird's-eye view of, ii. 376, 377
City, Roma, turreted head of, and deformed foot, i. 332
City, Tusculum, bird's-eye view of, i. 566
City, walls of, before which Augustus ploughing with yoke of oxen, ii. 93
City, walls of, before which equestrian figure of Augustus, ii. 50
Claudia Quinta, vestal, seated, holding bowl (*cymbium*), i. 564
Claudius Marcellus, M., consul, head of, with triskelis, i. 567; bearing trophy to temple of Jupiter Feretrius, *ib.*
Clementia, temple of, at Rome, i. 549
Cleopatra, bust of; before, prow-stem, ii. 525
Clio, Muse, resting arm on column and holding scroll, i. 443
Cloacina, Venus, monument of, in the Forum, i. 577, 578
Club (symbol), i. 38, 39, 178, 179; ii. 128
Club (type), ii. 406, 407
Club and bow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 265
Club and head of Hercules (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), i. 178, 179
Club, and head of Mars helmeted (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 128
Club and moneyer's name within laurel-wreath (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), i. 173
Club, and Pegasus galloping, ii. 128
Club and shield, and bust of Hercules, i. 233–235
Club, bow, and arrow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 260
Club with lion's skin (*rev.* type of silver forgery), *Int.*, xxxvii
Club with lion's skin between bow and arrow, ii. 468
Cock standing on prow, ii. 277
Coelius Caldus, C., consul, head of, and tablet inscribed L . D ., i. 474; and standards, 475
Coinage, implements of, i. 419, 527, 528; ii. 76, 88, 110–115
Coinage, implements of, on puteal or well-head, i. 419
Coin-anvil ornamented with wreath (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 88, 110, 111; (*obv.* type of same), 112–115
Coin-anvil, tongs, hammer, and cap of Vulcan, i. 527, 528

Column, against which rests shield crowned by Victory, ii. 21, 22, 422, 425
Column (or pillar) on base, ii. 534
Column, rostral, surmounted by figure of Octavius, ii. 14, 15
Column: surmounted by statue, two figures at base, i. 135, 136, 148; surmounted by Victory and placed on stern of vessel, 305, 306; surmounted by Victory within arch, another arch with prow, 306; surmounted by figure of Minerva behind Marsyas with wine-skin, 338, 339
Combat with wild beasts, i. 581, 582
Comet, ii. 29, 421, 422
Comet and deified head of Julius Caesar, ii. 78, 79
Comitium, voting scene in the, ii. 274, 275
"Commune Asiae," temple of, at Ephesus, ii. 552
Concordia, head of, laureate, i. 492
Concordia, head of, veiled and diademed, i. 418, 420, 479, 576, 577; ii. 498
Concordia, standing, holding sceptre and cornucopiae; at her feet, owl (?), i. 584
Confederate (Italian) and Mithradates of Pontus grasping hands; behind, ship, ii. 337
Consular robes and laurel-wreath, ii. 33, 34
Corn, ear of (symbol), i. 33, 151, 165, 166, 230, 231, 486, 487; ii. 121, 163–165, 208, 209, 219, 300, 572, 573, 574, 591
Corn, ear of, and ☙, ii. 208, 209, 591
Corn, ear of, aplustre, terrestrial globe, and four wreaths, i. 490
Corn, ear of, barley-grain, and bust of Ceres, i. 486, 487
Corn, ear of, caduceus, and turreted female head, Utica, ii. 572
Corn, ear of, curule chair, carnyx, cornucopiae, and scales, ii. 571
Corn, ear of, fasces, and caduceus, i. 347–350
Corn, ear of, fasces, prow-stem, and caduceus, i. 351
Corn, ear of, flamen's cap, and Mars bearing trophy and spear, ii. 300
Corn, ear of, plough, and head of Africa, ii. 573, 574
Corn, ears of (symbol), i. 149, 170, 171, 180
Corn, ears of, and curule chair, i. 518
Corn, ears of, and modius, i. 581
Corn, ears of, and Victory in biga, i. 149
Corn, ears of, at sides of subsellium with two seated figures, i. 170, 171
Corn, ears of, between legs of triskelis, ii. 558
Corn, ears of, crossed, above prow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), i. 180
Corn, ears of, on lions' heads at base of column, i. 135, 136, 148
Corn, sheaf of, ii. 541, 545
Corn-measure (?) behind head of Roma, i. 199, 200
Corn-stalk; see *Corn, ear of*
Cornuacopiae, two, and caduceus on globe, ii. 495
Cornucopiae (symbol), i. 41, 50, 51, 75, 113, 114, 441
Cornucopiae and olive-branch at sides of bust of Pax, ii. 10
Cornucopiae between S . C . (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 88
Cornucopiae, celestial globe, sceptre, and rudder, i. 529

Cornucopiae crossing thunderbolt within wreath of corn, i. 178
Cornucopiae, double, i. 358, 537; ii. 463, 464
Cornucopiae, double, above prow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), i. 358
Cornucopiae, double, and celestial globe, i. 533, 534
Cornucopiae on globe between rudder, caduceus, and flamen's cap, i. 576, 577
Cornucopiae, scales, curule chair, ear of corn, and carnyx, ii. 571
Cornucopiae with bust of Vacuna with bow and quiver, i. 441
Cornucopiae with fruit and tied with fillet, i. 357, 575
Cornuficius, Q., in augur's dress and holding lituus, crowned by Juno Sospita, ii. 577, 578
Corn-wreath; see *Wreath of corn*
Corybas, head of, i. 389, note
Crab holding aplustre; below, loose diadem and rose, ii. 484
Crab holding butterfly, ii. 73
Crescent (symbol), i. 41, 42, 52, 74, 75, 123, 471, 545, 547; ii. 274, 275
Crescent behind head of Venus, i. 541
Crescent behind laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 545
Crescent surmounted by star, ii. 65; by two stars, 137, 138
Crescent moon above Dioscuri watering their horses at the fountain of Juturna, ii. 310
Crescent moon and star above Tarpeia and soldiers, i. 298
Crescent moon, surrounded by five stars, i. 585, 586; surrounded by seven stars (*Septem Triones*), 396
Crescent moon; see also *Moon*
Cretan goat between bow and quiver, i. 491
Critonius, L., and M. Fannius, curule aediles, seated, distributing largess, i. 314, 315
Crocodile, ii. 532, 536, 537
Cup with two handles (symbol), i. 446–449, 494
Cupid and lituus before bust of Venus with sceptre, ii. 368, 369
Cupid and Venus Verticordia holding balance and sceptre, i. 523, 524
Cupid breaking thunderbolt, i. 332
Cupid, bust of, i. 533, 534
Cupid, bust of, with bow and quiver, i. 400
Cupid caressing Venus, who with Roma stands facing between two oars, i. 401
Cupid crowning head of Venus on prow-stem, i. 206
Cupid crowning Venus in biga, i. 174, 204–206, 307, 308
Cupid held by Venus Genetrix, i. 583
Cupid seated on dolphin, i. 524; ii. 416, note
Cupid seated on shoulder (bust) of Venus, i. 399
Cupid walking, bearing wreath and palm-branch, i. 525
Cupid with palm-branch before head of Venus, ii. 459, 460
Cupids, two, drawing car of Venus; before, lyre, i. 209–211
Curule chair, i. 332, 439, 440, 531, 532, 552
Curule chair between arrow and laurel-branch, i. 485
Curule chair between fasces, i. 486, 487, 580, 581
Curule chair between lituus and wreath, i. 485
Curule chair between two ears of corn, i. 518

Curule chair, ear of corn, carnyx, cornucopiae, and scales, ii. 571
Curule chair, sceptre, and diadem, i. 493
Curule chair, surmounted by crested helmet, i. 552; by two serpents, *ib.*; by wreath of laurel, ii. 405
Cybele, bust of, turreted, forepart of lion, and globe, i. 439, 440
Cybele, head of, turreted, i. 490
Cybele, head of, turreted and veiled, i. 222–224
Cybele in biga of lions, i. 390–392, 553
Cymbium (bowl) and lituus behind head of Julius Caesar, i. 544

D

Dagger (or sword) on false *aes signatum*, i. 4, note
Daggers, two, and cap of Liberty, ii. 480
Dei Penates, conjoined heads of, i. 202, 203, 522
Demeter walking, bearing lighted torch; before her, pig, i. 288–290; same, but before her, plough, 510
Demeter; see also *Ceres*
Desultor and two horses, i. 301–303, 549, 550
Desultor and two horses; below, rat, ii. 288, 289
Diadem, broken, borne by Victory, ii. 478
Diadem, loose, and rose below crab holding aplustre, ii. 484
Diadem on sceptre, and curule chair, i. 493
Diana, bust of, with crescent and lituus, i. 471
Diana, bust of, with features of Julia, daughter of Augustus, ii. 96
Diana, bust of, with quiver and bow, i. 381–384, 394, 395, 420, 421, 522, 531; ii. 15, 309
Diana, bust of, with quiver and bow; above, bucranium, i. 351, 352
Diana, head of, i. 238–240
Diana, head of, with crescent, i. 547
Diana, head of, with quiver and bow, i. 531
Diana in biga, holding goad or whip, i. 74–76, 87, 113, 127, 536; ii. 240
Diana in biga, holding lituus; above and below, stars, i. 472
Diana in biga, holding reins (early *rev.* type of *denarius*), *Int.*, xlv, lxxxvi; i. 72; ii. 228, 229, 232, 235; see also *Luna in biga*
Diana in biga of stags, i. 123, 238–240
Diana in biga of stags, with dogs, i. 409, 410
Diana standing, holding spear and grasping stag by horns, i. 514
Diana, temple of, at Rome, ii. 15
Diana Lucifera standing, holding torches, i. 586
Diana Planciana, head of, wearing petasus, i. 491
Diana Venatrix running, holding bow and drawing arrow from quiver, ii. 436
Diana Venatrix standing, holding spear and bow; at her side, dog, ii. 431, 432, 436
Dioscuri, caps of (symbol), i. 60, 295, 296, 322–324; ii. 512, 516, 518, 519
Dioscuri, conjoined heads of, i. 192–195, 523, 524, 566; ii. 187
Dioscuri, horses of, ii. 187
Dioscuri on horseback, charging, hands raised (*rev.* type of *sextans*, Luceria and Teanum), ii. 186

Dioscuri on horseback, charging with spears (*rev.* type of *denarius*), *Int.*, xliii, xliv; i. 14, 15, 28, 33–39, 45, 46, 50–59, 63, 70, 71, 73–75, 78, 81–83, 89, 90, 92–98, 113–116, 119, 120, 124, 132, 154; ii. 153, 155–161, 163, 165–172, 187, 188, 190, 192, 193, 212–218, 221–224, 228–230, 232, 234–238, 248–250, 326

Dioscuri on horseback, charging with spears (*rev.* type of *quinarius*), i. 15, 16, 23, 34; ii. 153, 160, 166, 168, 171, 173, 177, 179, 180, 191, 193–197

Dioscuri on horseback, charging with spears (*rev.* type of *quincunx*), ii. 182, 204

Dioscuri on horseback, charging with spears (*rev.* type of *sestertius*), i. 16, 29; ii. 154, 166, 167, 180, 191

Dioscuri on horseback, galloping in contrary directions, ii. 279, 280, 322, 330, 331

Dioscuri standing, facing, i. 566

Dioscuri standing, holding their horses, ii. 299

Dioscuri watering their horses at fountain of Juturna, ii. 310

Dioscuri, one of the, bust of, ii. 338, 339

Dioscuri, one of the, charging with spear (*rev.* type of *uncia*, Luceria and Teanum), ii. 187

Dioscuri, one of the, on horse galloping (*rev.* type of *half-victoriatus*, Luceria and Teanum), ii. 186

Distyle temple; see *Temple, distyle*

Dog (symbol), i. 58, 59, 114, 115

Dog, and Diana Venatrix standing holding spear and bow, ii. 431, 432, 436

Dog (Argos) and Ulysses, i. 343, 344

Dog attacking boar pierced with spear, i. 420, 421

Dog between Lares, seated; above, head of Vulcan and tongs, ii. 290

Dog running, i. 531

Dog standing, ii. 278

Dog walking, fore-leg raised, ii. 127

Dog; see also *Hound*

Dogs, and Diana in biga of stags, i. 409, 410

Dolphin (symbol), i. 41, 51, 52, 91, 92, 141, 477; ii. 564, 565, 588

Dolphin and Leuconoë, bust of, i. 477

Dolphin and trident and head of Pompey the Great, ii. 564, 565

Dolphin, eagle, and sceptre, ii. 362

Dolphin encircling trident (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 524

Dolphin on which is seated Cupid, i. 524; ii. 416, note

Dolphin on which is seated winged Genius, i. 396–398; Gaulish imitation, ii. 416, note

Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cn., head of, ii. 487

Domitius Ahenobarbus, L., head of, ii. 488

Double cornucopiae, i. 358, 537; ii. 463, 464

Double cornucopiae above prow (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), i. 358

Double cornucopiae and celestial globe, i. 533, 534

Dragon trampled on by elephant, ii. 390, 391

Dragon; see also *Serpent*

Dream of Sulla represented, i. 546

E

Eagle (standard); see *Aquila*

Eagle, dolphin, and sceptre, ii. 362

Eagle fanning fire in brazier, and she-wolf with brand, i. 519, 520
Eagle flying front, with thunderbolt (type of *aes signatum*), *Int.*, xix; i. 3
Eagle, head of, and sceptre below head of Jupiter, ii. 571
Eagle standing front on wreath of oak before two laurel-trees, ii. 18
Eagle standing front, wings extended (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 441
Eagle standing, holding flower in beak, ii. 137
Eagle standing on cippus before Genius, winged and radiate, holding caduceus, cornucopiae, etc., i. 582
Eagle standing on sceptre and holding wreath, i. 407; ii. 474, 475
Eagle standing on thunderbolt, i. 200–202, 441, 572; ii. 122, 360
Eagle standing on thunderbolt (*rev.* type of early gold coins), i. 27; ii. 155, 160, 161, 163
Eagle standing on thunderbolt; before, caduceus (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 504
Eagle standing on thunderbolt between lituus and jug (*capis*), i. 481
Eagle standing, wings extended, i. 525
Ear, human (symbol), ii. 214
Ear of corn; see *Corn, ear of*
Elephant, head of (symbol of the Metelli), with bell, i. 155; in centre of shield, 175, 176; above prow, 183
Elephant trampling on dragon, ii. 390, 391
Elephant walking, ii. 570
Elephant with bell, walking, ii. 357
Elephants, biga of, with figure of Augustus, ii. 62, 63, 68, 72
Elephants, biga of, with figure of Augustus, on triumphal arch flanked with basilicas, ii. 40
Elephants, biga of, with figure of Augustus, on triumphal arch of two portals, ii. 39, 40
Elephants, biga of, with Jupiter crowned by Victory, i. 182
Emerita, bird's-eye view of, ii. 376, 377
Ephesian Artemis, statue of, ii. 467
Ephesus, altar of Artemis at, ii. 541
Ephesus, temple of the "Commune Asiae" at, ii. 552
Equestrian statue holding branch; below, flower, ii. 277
Equestrian statue of Augustus before walls of city, ii. 50
Equestrian statue of Augustus with trophy, ii. 101
Equestrian statue of M. Aemilius Lepidus bearing trophy, i. 447–449
Equestrian statue on arcade; below, flower, i. 485, 486
Equestrian statue, with spear, on arches, ii. 291
Erato, Muse, striking lyre with plectrum, i. 443
Erymanthean boar, running, i. 389
Eryx, temple of Venus at, on mountain, i. 473
Essedum (British chariot) and arms at base of Gaulish trophy, ii. 363
Europa seated on bull, i. 385
Euterpe, Muse, holding two pipes (*tibiae*), i. 443

F

Fabius Pictor, Q., flamen quirinalis, seated, holding cap and spear; at his side, shield inscribed Q·VIRIN·, i. 181, 182
Falx (symbol), ii. 129

Fannius, M., and L. Critonius, curule aediles, seated, distributing largess, i. 314, 315
Fasces, ii. 532
Fasces, aquila, and standing togate figure, L. Postumius Albinus, i. 352
Fasces at sides of curule chair, i. 486, 487, 580, 581
Fasces, caduceus, celestial globe, two hands joined, and axe, i. 546
Fasces, ear of corn, and caduceus, i. 347–350
Fasces, ear of corn, caduceus, and prow-stem, i. 351
Faustulus, Wolf and Twins, and tree with birds, i. 131, 132
Fawn, skin of, on cista mystica, with thyrsus, ii. 334
Feather and staff (symbols), ii. 215
Felicitas, head of, diademed, i. 518
Feronia, bust of, diademed and draped, ii. 61–64
Fides, head of, laureate, i. 514, 515
Fig-tree with birds, Wolf and Twins, and Faustulus, i. 131, 132
Figure, female, Asia, kneeling, raised by soldier, L. Statius Murcus; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Figure, female, Valeria Luperca, seated on heifer and holding veil, i. 534, 535
Figure, female, standing, feeding serpent, i. 422–431, 520, 544
Figure, female (Roma?), standing, holding caduceus and shield, ii. 78, 79
Figure, female, standing on prow (*rev.* type of *semis*), ii. 275
Figure, male, standing, extending hand to lituus, ii. 98, note
Figure, male; see also *Male figure*
Figure, togate (Tatius?), holding sceptre, in biga, i. 417
Figure, togate, L. Postumius Albinus, standing between fasces and standard (*aquila*), i. 352
Figure, togate, A. Postumius Albus, with ox and altar, standing on rock, i. 351, 352
Figures, female, Roma and Italia, one holding spear, the other, cornucopiae, grasping hands, i. 415, 416
Figures, two (Italian and Mithradates of Pontus), grasping hands; behind, ship, ii. 337
Figures, two, male and female (Antigonus and Judaea), seated at base of trophy (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 508; see also *Captives*, etc.
Figures, two, seated on subsellium and distributing largess, i. 170, 171, 314, 315
Figures, two, standing and receiving *suffimenta* from Augustus, seated, ii. 53
Figures, two, standing at foot of column surmounted by statue, i. 135, 136, 148
Flamen quirinalis, Q. Fabius Pictor, seated, holding cap and spear; at his side, shield inscribed QVIRIN., i. 181, 182
Flamen's cap (symbol), i. 154, 155, 171, 172; ii. 157, 300
Flamen's cap and hammer (symbols), ii. 158, 221
Flamen's cap and simpulum at sides of tripod, ii. 473
Flamen's cap and two shields (*ancilia*), ii. 80, 81
Flamen's cap, ear of corn, and Mars bearing trophy and spear, ii. 300
Flamen's cap, rudder, caduceus, and cornucopiae on globe, i. 576, 577
Flamen's cap; see also *Apex*

Flora, bust of, draped with wreath of flowers, and lily, i. 564
Flora, head of, with wreath of flowers; behind, lituus, i. 469, 470
Flower (*Arum martialis*) below equestrian statue, i. 485, 486, note; ii. 277
Flower expanded, ii. 70, 71
Flower held by eagle in beak, ii. 137
Flower on stalk, and head of Apollo, i. 443–445
Flower on triumphal quadriga, ii. 68, 72
Fly (symbol), i. 40; ii. 229, 230
Fons, or Fontus, janiform head of, laureate, ii. 292, 293
Foot, human (symbol), i. 285
Foot, human, deformed (symbol), i. 332
Fortuna, bust of, diademed, i. 434–436, 568
Fortuna, head of, diademed, i. 503
Fortuna standing, holding rudder and cornucopiae, i. 550, 593
Fortuna standing, holding Victory and cornucopiae, i. 588
Fortuna Felix and Fortuna Victrix, heads of, face to face, ii. 76; conjoined busts of, 77
Fortuna Victrix; see *Fortuna Felix*
Forum, monument of Venus Cloacina in, i. 577, 578
Forum, view of Rostra in the, i. 517, 518
Fulvia, wife of Mark Antony, supposed portraits of, ii. 499, note; in the character of Victory, i. 570, 571, 575; ii. 394, 395, 499

G

Gabii, treaty of, recorded, ii. 56, 98
Galley before pharos of Messana, ii. 563, 564
Galley sailing; below, Gorgon's head, ii. 513, 516, 519
Galley with pilot and oars, i. 192–195
Galley with pilot and oars, stem of prow in form of female head, ii. 297, 298
Galley with pilot and rowers, ii. 292, 293, 564
Galley with rowers (legionary coins of M. Antony), ii. 526–530
Galley with rowers, sailing, ii. 581
Galley without sail, ii. 514, 520
Galley; see also *Ship*
Galleys, four, with rowers, ii. 565
Galleys, three, sailing together; below, triskelis, ii. 511, 515, 518
Galleys, two, sailing together; above, caps of Dioscuri, ii. 512, 516, 518, 519
Galleys, two, side by side, ii. 592
Gallia, head of, with carnyx, i. 514
Gallia and Hispania, figures of, at foot of trophy, ii. 368, 369
Gaul, kneeling, holding standard, ii. 105
Gaul, or German, presenting child to Augustus seated, ii. 441, 442
Gaulish captive kneeling before trophy crowned by Victory, i. 233
Gaulish captive supporting trophy crowned by Victory, i. 167, 168
Gaulish trophy and axe, i. 505, 506
Gaulish trophy; at foot, chariot (*essedum*) and arms, ii. 363
Gaulish trophy; at foot, figures of Gallia and Hispania, ii. 368, 369
Gaulish trophy, before which is seated or kneeling Vercingetorix, i. 506, 507
Gaulish trophy, before which kneels captive (Teutobodus?), i. 233
Gaulish trophy between wreath and shield, i. 507
Gaulish trophy crowned by Roma, ii. 283

Gaulish trophy supported by captive and crowned by Victory, i. 167, 168
Gaulish trumpet; see *Carnyx*
Gaulish trumpets, two, in saltire, and two shields, i. 507
Genius, bust of, laureate and winged, and trident, i. 324–332
Genius of Africa, Sekhet, standing, holding ankh, ii. 572
Genius of the Roman people, bust of, diademed, ii. 358, 359
Genius of the Roman people, seated, holding cornucopiae and sceptre, and crowned by Victory, i. 406
Genius of the Roman people, standing, crowning Roma, i. 233–235
Genius, winged, radiate, standing, holding caduceus and cornucopiae before cippus with eagle, i. 582
Genius, winged, riding on dolphin, i. 396–398; Gaulish imitation, ii. 416, note
Genius, winged, seated on goat, caps of the Dioscuri, and thyrsus, i. 322, 323
German, or Gaul, presenting child to Augustus seated, ii. 441, 442
Giant, anguipede, in pediment of temple, i. 434, 435; grasping thunderbolt, 536; wounded by thunderbolt hurled by Jupiter in quadriga, ii. 267
Globe, celestial, and double cornucopiae, i. 533, 534
Globe, celestial, cornucopiae, sceptre, and rudder, i. 529
Globe, celestial, fasces, caduceus, two hands joined, and axe, i. 546
Globe, celestial, on which rests shield of Venus Victrix, who holds Victory, i. 543, 544, 551
Globe, celestial, on which stands Victory holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 11, 584, 586
Globe, celestial, on which stands Victory (front) holding wreath and standard, ii. 15, 21
Globe, forepart of lion, and turreted bust of Cybele, i. 439, 440
Globe, on which is seated Victory, ii. 433, 435, 442
Globe, on which stands Victory holding laurel-branch and standard, ii. 20
Globe, on which stands Victory (front) holding palm-branch and trophy, ii. 21
Globe, on which stands Victory holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 11, 584–586
Globe, rudder, and sceptre with wreath, ii. 358, 359
Globe supporting caduceus and two cornuacopiae, ii. 495
Globe surmounted by cornucopiae between rudder, caduceus, and flamen's cap, i. 576, 577
Globe, terrestrial, and four wreaths, with aplustre and ear of corn, i. 490
Goat (symbol of the Renia gens), i. 122
Goat, Cretan, between bow and quiver, i. 491
Goat, on which is seated winged Genius; caps of the Dioscuri and thyrsus, i. 322, 323
Goat, on which rides Atys holding branch, ii. 271
Goat, victimarius, and Numa Pompilius sacrificing at altar, ii. 311, 312
Goats, biga of, and Juno Caprotina, i. 121, 122
Goose, head and neck of, as prow-stem, ii. 514
Gorgon's head (symbol), ii. 513, 516, 519

Gorgon's head; see also *Medusa, head of*
Gragulus (jackdaw) (symbol of the Antestia gens), i. 143; standing on prow, *ib.*
Gryphon (symbol), ii. 218, 219
Gryphon galloping, i. 370–380

H

Hammer (symbol), i. 60; see also *Mallet*
Hammer and flamen's cap (*apex*) (symbols), ii. 158, 221
Hammer for coinage on puteal or well-head, i. 419, 420
Hammer, tongs, anvil, and cap of Vulcan, i. 527, 528
Hand, open, and arm, ii. 585, 586
Hands, two, joined, i. 547, 587, 588
Hands, two, joined, fasces, caduceus, celestial globe, and axe, i. 546
Hands, two, joined, holding caduceus, i. 508, 512, 576; ii. 75, 88, 498
Hare, head of (symbol), ii. 218, 219
Harpa (type of *semis*), ii. 259
Harpa and baetylus, with head of Saturn, i. 470, 471
Harpa and head of Saturn, i. 170, 171, 204–206, 307, 308, 504; ii. 278
Head, female (symbol), ii. 216, 217
Head, female (*obv.* type of *semuncia* of Capua), ii. 209
Head, female, janiform, with wreath of corn (*Romano-Camp., El.*), ii. 139, 140
Head, female, turreted (Æ of Cranium), ii. 534
Head, female, Diana Planciana, wearing petasus, i. 491
Head, male, borne by horseman with sword, ii. 269, 270
Head, male (Menestheus?), with oak-wreath, ii. 299
Heifer, on which is seated Valeria Luperca, holding her veil, i. 534, 535
Heifer standing, ii. 544
Heifer walking, ii, 543
Helmet (symbol), ii. 224–226
Helmet, on which stands owl, i. 524
Helmet with crest, i. 523, 525
Helmet with crest on curule chair, i. 552
Helmet (Celtiberian), with double crest, between sword and bipennis, ii. 375
Helmet with horns, and Macedonian horseman, i. 175
Herald (?), or Roma, standing, holding caduceus and shield, ii. 78, 79
Hercules, arrows and bow of, in case, i. 365, 366
Hercules attacking centaur, ii. 135
Hercules, bust of, diademed, i. 472
Hercules, bust of, diademed; club on shoulder, ii. 73
Hercules, bust of, laureate; club on shoulder, ii. 288, 289
Hercules, bust of, laureate, wearing lion's skin; club on shoulder (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 297
Hercules, bust of, wearing lion's skin, with club and shield, i. 233–235
Hercules, club of, with lion's skin, between bow and arrow, ii. 468
Hercules, head of, bare, i. 406
Hercules, head of, laureate, i. 590
Hercules, head of, with boar's skin (*Romano-Camp.* Æ), ii. 136–138
Hercules, head of, with lion's skin (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 389, 490; (*Romano-Camp.* Æ and Æ *obv.* type), ii. 124, 125, 128; (*obv.* type of *semuncia*, Luceria), 148; (*obv.* type of *uncia*), 274

Hercules, head of, with lion's skin (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 9, 20, 32, 38, 49, 52, 55, 59, 60–62, 76, 80, 82, 85, 86, 90, 92, 95, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 109, 112, 115, 130, 135–137, 140, 143–147, 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, 164, 169, 170, 173, 177–180, 183, 187, 198, 206, 228, 283, 284, 314, 358; ii. 147, 155, 157, 159, 162, 173, 182, 184, 190, 192, 194, 196, 204, 206, 212–214, 219–221, 226, 231, 233, 237, 241, 244, 248, 250, 251, 260, 265, 273, 274, 276, 277, 280, 282, 294, 308, 313, 587

Hercules, head of, with lion's skin and club (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), i. 178, 179

Hercules, holding club and trophy, in quadriga, i. 169

Hercules, holding club, in biga of centaurs, i. 128

Hercules, holding spear, standing facing at side of recumbent bull, ii. 339

Hercules Musagetes playing lyre, i. 441, 442

Hercules of Osca, head of, ii. 373

Hercules standing, resting on club, i. 590; ii. 573, 574

Hercules strangling the Nemean lion, i. 365, 366

Hercules Triumphalis holding club and trophy, i. 521, 522

Hercules and Mercury, jugate heads of (*obv.* type of *as*), i. 313

Hero, or warrior, standing before trophy, foot on cuirass, ii. 307, 308

Heron, or stork (symbol), i. 222–224; standing on prow, 224

Hexastyle temple; see *Temple, hexastyle*

Hippocamps, biga of, with figure of Neptune hurling trident, i. 408, 409

Hippocamps, quadriga of, with figures of Antony and Octavia, ii. 510, 515, 517

Hispania, head of, veiled, i. 352

Hispania and Gallia, figures of, at foot of trophy, ii. 368, 369

Hispania, or Baetica, Genius of, presenting palm-branch to Cn. Pompey, ii. 364, 365; grasping hand of Cn. Pompey descending from vessel, 366

Hog (symbol), i. 57, 58

Hog; see also *Pig*

Honos, head of, ii. 71–73

Honos, head of, laureate, i. 518

Honos and Virtus, conjoined heads of, i. 415, 416

Horse (symbol), i. 63

Horse, bridle of (?), spear, and wreath, i. 568

Horse galloping, i. 280, 303–305; ii. 130; above, club, 128; above, star, 123, 124

Horse, head of, with bridle, ii. 122, 123; and ear of corn, 121; and sickle (*falx*), 129

Horse held by warrior, i. 487, 488

Horse, Parthian, with bridle, saddle, and bow-case, ii. 500

Horseman (*desultor*) and two horses, i. 301–303, 549, 550; with symbol, rat, ii. 288, 289

Horseman, Augustus, holding patera, ii. 81

Horseman, Caius Caesar, galloping, armed with spear and shield; behind, standards, ii. 433, 434

Horseman dragging captive by hair of head, i. 514, 515

Horseman flying, pierced with spear by another, i. 179, 180

Horseman (one of the Dioscuri) galloping, hand raised (*rev.* type of *half-victoriatus* of Luceria and Teanum), ii. 186
Horseman galloping, hurling spear, i. 339–342
Horseman galloping, with spear and shield, ii. 270
Horseman galloping, with sword and bearing male head, ii. 269, 270
Horseman galloping, with whip, i. 516
Horseman, Macedonian, galloping, with couched spear; behind, helmet with horns, i. 175
Horseman, naked, galloping, i. 450–454, 462, 464, 468
Horseman, naked, galloping, holding palm-branch, i. 254–275, 454–460, 463–466
Horseman, naked, galloping, holding torch, i. 251–253, 461, 464, 468
Horseman, naked, galloping, holding whip, i. 276, 460, 466, 467, 516; ii. 138
Horseman, naked and winged, galloping, i. 468; holding whip, 460, 461
Horseman, Octavius, galloping, hand raised, ii. 9
Horseman piercing with spear a man who attacks another, i. 478
Horseman, M. Servilius Pulex Geminus, piercing with spear another horseman, who flies before him, i. 179, 180
Horsemen, three, charging; before them, fallen warrior and pennons, ii. 309
Horsemen, two (Dioscuri), galloping in contrary directions, ii. 279, 280, 322, 330, 331
Horses, four, of the Sun, conducted by Aurora, i. 516, 517
Horses, two, and rider (*desultor*), i. 301–303, 549, 550; with symbol, rat, ii. 288, 289
Horses, two, held by the Dioscuri, ii. 299
Horses, two, of the Dioscuri, galloping, ii. 187
Hound attacked by man with spear beneath Victory in biga, i. 151–152
Hound running, i. 531
Hound, with collar, running; below, spear, i. 394, 395
Hound; see also *Dog*
House, portico of, with laurel-trees, or branches, and wreath, ii. 103
Human ear (symbol), ii. 214
Human foot (symbol), i. 285
Human foot, deformed (symbol), i. 332
Human head borne by horseman with sword, ii. 269, 270
Husbandman ploughing with yoke of oxen, i. 353–356

I

Infant Genius, winged, seated on goat; caps of the Dioscuri and thyrsus, i. 322, 323
Italia, bust of, laureate and draped, ii. 324, 325
Italia, bust of, wearing helmet and aegis, ii. 339
Italia, bust of, wearing helmet and aegis and crowned by Victory, ii. 336, 337
Italia, head of, diademed, ii. 325
Italia, head of, laureate, ii. 323, 324, 327–329, 333, 335, 336
Italia, head of, wearing crested helmet with crescents and annulets, ii. 332

Italia, head of, wearing winged helmet, ii. 322, 326, 330, 331
Italia in biga, holding spear, ii. 338, 339
Italia, or Minerva, in biga, holding spear and shield, ii. 338, 339
Italia seated on shields and crowned by Victory, ii. 324, 325
Italia standing, holding cornucopiae, and Roma holding spear, grasping hands, i. 415, 416
Italian and Mithradates of Pontus grasping hands; behind, ship, ii. 337
Ivy-wreath; see *Wreath of ivy*

J

Jackdaw (*gragulus*) (symbol of the Antestia gens), i. 143; standing on prow, *ib.*
Janiform female head with wreath of corn (*Romano-Camp., El.*), ii. 139, 140
Janiform head (*obv.* type of *sextans*), ii. 514, 520
Janus, head of (*obv.* type of *as*), ii. 501
Janus, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *as*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 5, 17, 18, 29, 30, 39–42, 47, 51, 54, 55, 57–65, 68–70, 72–74, 76–80, 82–85, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96–98, 101, 103–111, 115, 203, 206, 220, 224, 236, 250, 251, 280–283, 287, 288, 295, 300, 310, 320, 321, 324, 335, 359; ii. 146, 154, 156, 158, 159, 162, 169, 181, 183, 189, 194, 199, 203, 205, 208, 214, 218, 225, 229, 230, 232, 237, 241, 243, 293, 296, 308, 312, 367, 371–373, 589, 592
Janus, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *denarius*), ii. 283
Janus, head of, laureate (*Romano-Camp.* Æ and Æ), ii. 131–135, 140
Janus, head of, laureate, divided by altar, ii. 372, 373; same, but altar entwined with serpent, i. 312
Judaea and Antigonus seated at base of trophy (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 508
"Judex," figure of, in biga, i. 417
Jug (*capis*) (symbol), i. 131, 132, 481, 489; ii. 397, 398, 459, 460, 464, 492, 493, 550, 560, 561, 572
Jug (*capis*) (type), i. 537, 538
Jug (*capis*) behind laureate head of Julius Caesar, ii. 397, 398
Jug (*capis*) and lituus (symbols): at sides of eagle on thunderbolt, i. 481; at sides of three trophies, 489; at sides of veiled head of M. Antony, 550; between two trophies, ii. 459, 460; at sides of head of Africa with elephant's skin, 464; at sides of head of Pompey the Great, 560, 561; at sides of trophy of Spanish arms, 572
Jug (*capis*) and lituus (type), ii. 357, 358, 470, 481–483, 496, 497
Jug (*capis*) and lituus within laurel-wreath, ii. 357, 358, 470
Jug (*capis*) and torch, i. 436, 437
Jug (*capis*), aspergillum, simpulum, and lituus, ii. 414, 415, 576
Jug (*capis*), lituus, and axe, i. 525–527
Jug (*capis*), lituus, and eagle on thunderbolt, i. 481
Jug (*capis*), lituus, and raven, ii. 392–394
Jug (*capis*), thunderbolt, and caduceus, ii. 496, 497
Jug (with one handle); see also *Capis*
Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and Bocchus, king of Mauretania, submission of, to Sulla, depicted, i. 471

Julia, daughter of Augustus, and Caius and Lucius Caesar, heads of, ii. 95

Julia, daughter of Augustus, bust of, as Diana, ii. 96

Julius Caesar, head of, deified and laureate, ii. 412, 413; with comet, 78, 79; with star, 411

Julius Caesar, head of, laureate, i. 542–549, 566, 576, 577, 582, 585, 592, 594; ii. 397, 398, 404, 405

Julius Caesar, head of, laureate, with symbols: bowl (*cymbium*) and lituus, i. 544; caduceus and laurel-branch, i. 582; crescent, i. 545; jug (*capis*), ii. 397, 398; lituus, i. 542, 592; star, i. 548

Julius Caesar, head of, laureate and veiled, i. 527, 549, 551; between lituus and apex, 549, 552

Julius Caesar, statue of, crowned by Augustus, holding shield, ii. 102

Julius Caesar, temples of, ii. 16, 580, 581

Julius Caesar and Octavius, heads of, face to face, ii. 410

Junius Brutus, L., consul, head of, i. 480; within oak-wreath, ii. 477

Junius Brutus, L., consul, walking between two lictors, ii. 474, 475; and preceded by accensus, i. 479

Junius Brutus, M., head of, ii. 480; within oak-wreath, 477; within laurel-wreath, 478

Juno, head of, diademed, i. 366–370

Juno, head of, diademed, with sceptre, i. 311

Juno (?), head of, wearing diadem ornamented with crest of helmet, sceptre on shoulder (*Romano-Camp. Æ*), ii. 135

Juno in quadriga crowned by Victory, i. 122, 123, 134

Juno Caprotina in biga of goats, i. 121, 122; see also *Juno Sospita*

Juno Lanuvina, head of, i. 225, 226

Juno Moneta, bust of, diademed, i. 404, 405, 527, 528, 565, 576

Juno Sospita crowning Q. Cornuficius in augur's dress, and holding lituus, ii. 577, 578

Juno Sospita, head of, wearing goat's skin, i. 370–380, 387, 422–431, 519, 544

Juno Sospita in biga, holding spear and shield, i. 542; below, serpent, 387

Juno Sospita standing with spear and shield, serpent at her feet, i. 386

Juno, Jupiter, and Minerva, standing facing, ii. 294–296

Jupiter and Libertas, temple of, with three figures, i. 400

Jupiter, head of (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 571; ii. 467

Jupiter, head of; below, eagle's head and sceptre (*obv.* type of *aureus* and *denarius*), ii. 571

Jupiter, head of, diademed (*obv.* type of *semis*), ii. 534

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *aureus*), ii. 360

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 206–209, 221, 222, 344–347, 385, 386, 388, 407, 536; ii. 570

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *quinarius*), i. 167, 168, 233, 310

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *double-victoriatus*), ii. 591

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *victoriatus*), i. 36–39, 46, 51–53, 56–59, 64, 71; ii. 178, 179, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 191, 195, 197, 198, 200–202, 219, 220, 224, 225, 229, 235, 236

Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *half-victoriatus*), ii. 179, 199
Jupiter, head of, laureate (*obv.* type of *semis*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 7, 8, 18, 19, 31, 40–42, 48, 54, 55, 57, 59–61, 64, 65, 69, 72, 74, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 86, 90, 93, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 110, 111, 115, 121–123, 129–132, 134, 136, 137, 140, 141, 152, 155–157, 163, 168, 169, 173, 177, 178, 180, 183, 198, 206, 281, 282–285, 296, 300, 306, 310, 313; ii. 147, 154, 156, 158, 162, 164, 181, 184, 189, 191, 194, 200, 203, 206, 208, 214, 219, 225, 231, 233, 241, 244, 247, 251, 272, 273, 275, 296, 308, 312, 587, 588
Jupiter, head of, laureate, with sceptre, i. 311
Jupiter, head of, with oak-wreath and thunderbolt, i. 333–335
Jupiter in biga of elephants crowned by Victory, i. 182
Jupiter in quadriga, holding branch and thunderbolt, horses walking, i. 156, 157, 163; ii. 258, 259
Jupiter in quadriga, holding thunderbolt, i. 333–335
Jupiter in quadriga, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, i. 227, 228
Jupiter in quadriga, hurling thunderbolt, i. 130, 136, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 476, 477, 483, 484; ii. 589, 590
Jupiter in quadriga, hurling thunderbolt at anguipede giant, ii. 267
Jupiter in quadriga, hurling thunderbolt and holding sceptre, i. 206–209; ii. 246, 247, 252, 257, 258, 264, 265
Jupiter in quadriga, driven by Victory, hurling thunderbolt and holding sceptre, i. 150; ii. 132–135, 139, 140
Jupiter standing at altar, holding thunderbolt and eagle, ii. 466
Jupiter standing, holding spear and olive-branch, ii. 403
Jupiter standing, holding thunderbolt and eagle, ii. 558
Jupiter standing within hexastyle temple, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, ii. 28, 29
Jupiter Ammon, head of, ii. 577, 578, 583, 584
Jupiter Anxurus, or Axurus, seated, holding patera and sceptre, i. 510, 511
Jupiter Capitolinus, temple of, i. 388, 571, 572
Jupiter Feretrius, temple of, to which M. Claudius Marcellus bears trophy, i. 567
Jupiter Olympius, temple of, ii. 539, 540
Jupiter Terminalis, bust of, ii. 362, 363, 533
Jupiter Tonans, temple of, at Rome, ii. 28, 29
Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, standing facing, ii. 294–296
Juturna, fountain of, at which the Dioscuri water their horses, ii. 310

K

Knife (symbol), i. 56, 57; ii. 161
Knife (*secespita*) in sheath and patera, i. 446, 447
Knife (*secespita*), simpulum, and axe (*securis*), i. 433; ii. 483

L

Labienus, Q., head of, ii. 500
Lanuvium, Juno of; see *Juno Lanuvina* or *Sospita*

Lares seated; between them, dog; above, head of Vulcan with tongs, ii. 290
Largess, distribution of, by aediles, i. 314, 315; by quaestors, 170, 171
Laurel-branch (symbol), i. 582; ii. 169
Laurel-branch and arrow at sides of curule chair, i. 485
Laurel-branch and caduceus at sides of laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 582
Laurel-branch, plectrum, and lyre, ii. 471
Laurel-branches, two, and oak-wreath enclosing legend: O . C . S . (*rev.* type of *aureus*), ii. 62, 67; OB . CIVIS SERVATOS (*obv.* type of *sestertius* Æ), 57–59, 79, 81–86, 89–91; *ib.* (*rev.* type of *sestertius* Æ), 552
Laurel-branches, two, and tripod, ii. 480, 482
Laurel-branches, two, apex, securis, and aspergillum, ii. 81, note
Laurel-trees, two, ii. 35, 423, 424
Laurel-trees (or branches), two, at sides of portico of house of Augustus, ii. 103
Laurel-trees, two, at sides of shield inscribed CL . V., ii. 35, 423
Laurel-trees, two, behind eagle standing on wreath, ii. 18
Laurel-wreath; see *Wreath of laurel*
Lectisternium surmounted by seated figure and two trophies, i. 475
Legionary eagle; see *Aquila*
Lepidus, M. Aemilius, crowning Ptolemy V., i. 449
Lepidus, M. Aemilius, equestrian statue of, bearing trophy, i. 447–449
Lepidus, M. Aemilius, triumvir, head of, bare, i. 574, 575, 580, 584, 588; ii. 579; with simpulum and aspergillum, ii. 395
Leuconoë, bust of, diademed; below, dolphin, i. 477
Liber, head of, with ivy-wreath, i. 389, 390; ii. 60–64, 304, 305, 327, 333, 575; and thyrsus, i. 387
Libera, head of, with wreath of vine and grapes, i. 387
Libertas (?), bust of, diademed, ii. 303
Libertas, bust of, draped, ii. 574, 575
Libertas, bust of, draped and diademed, with cap of Liberty, i. 401–403
Libertas, bust of, veiled and with diadem, ii. 481, 482
Libertas, crowned by Victory, in quadriga, i. 151
Libertas, head of, i. 479, 482, 517, 518; ii. 471, 472, 480, 482
Libertas, head of, laureate, i. 511; ii. 483, 484
Libertas, holding cap, in quadriga, i. 153
Libertas in biga crowned by Victory; behind, cap, i. 399
Libertas and Jupiter, temple of, with their figures, i. 400
Liberty, cap of (symbol), i. 399, 401–403
Liberty, cap of, between two daggers, ii. 480
Lictor with fasces and warrior with hand on togate figure, ii. 301
Lictors, two, with fasces, conducting L. Junius Brutus, i, 479; ii. 474, 475
Lily (symbol), i. 564
Lion devouring stag, ii. 74
Lion, forepart of, globe, and turreted bust of Cybele, i. 439, 440
Lion galloping, ii. 417
Lion galloping above prow (*rev.* type of *semis*), i. 180
Lion walking, ii. 394–397
Lion walking, holding broken spear in mouth, ii. 124

Lion walking, holding sword; above, star, ii. 505
Lions, biga of, and Cybele, i. 390–392, 553
Lituus (symbol), i. 148, 179, 180, 469, 470, 471, 481, 489, 549, 552, 592; ii. 98 note, 368, 369, 395–398, 400, 401, 403, 459, 460, 464, 485–487, 491, 493–495, 502, 536, 537, 544, 545, 550, 560, 561, 572
Lituus and apex at sides of laureate and veiled head of Julius Caesar, i. 549, 552
Lituus and cymbium behind laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 544
Lituus and jug (*capis*) (symbols): at sides of eagle on thunderbolt, i. 481; at sides of three trophies, 489; at sides of veiled head of M. Antony, 550; between two trophies, ii. 459, 460; at sides of head of Africa with elephant's skin, 464; at sides of head of Pompey the Great, 560, 561; at sides of trophy of Spanish arms, 572
Lituus and jug (*capis*) (type), ii. 357, 358, 470, 481–483, 496, 497
Lituus and jug (*capis*) within laurel-wreath, ii. 357, 358, 470
Lituus and simpulum (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 78
Lituus and wreath at sides of curule chair, i. 485
Lituus, jug (*capis*), and axe, i. 525–527
Lituus, jug (*capis*), and eagle on thunderbolt, i. 481
Lituus, jug (*capis*), and raven, ii. 392–394
Lituus, simpulum, aspergillum, and jug (*capis*), ii. 414, 415, 576
Lituus, simpulum, tripod, and patera, ii. 56, 99
Lucius and Caius Caesar, and Julia, daughter of Augustus, heads of, ii. 95
Lugdunum, "Ara Augusti" at, ii. 439, 440
Luna (or Diana) in biga, ii. 228, 229, 232, 235
Luna in biga; above and below, stars and moon, ii. 300
Luna (or Diana) in biga holding goad, ii. 240
Luna in biga; see also *Diana in biga*
Lyons, altar of, ii. 439, 440
Lyre, i. 520; ii. 261; formed of shell of tortoise, ii. 65
Lyre and head of Apollo, i. 178, 305, 586
Lyre before Cupids drawing car of Venus Genetrix, i. 209–211
Lyre between plectrum and laurel-branch, ii. 471
Lyre-key and head of Apollo, i. 442, 445

M

Macedonia, Genius of, bust of, with *kausia*, ii. 470
Macedonian helmet with horns behind horsemen, i. 175
Macedonian shield (symbol), i. 150, 154, 177
Macedonian shield with elephant's head, i. 175, 176
Male figure (C. Marius?) holding sceptre and laurel-branch in triumphal quadriga, with rider, i. 231, 232
Male figures, two (Italian and Mithradates of Pontus), grasping hands; behind, ship, ii. 337
Mallet (symbol of the Poblicia gens), ii. 307, 308; see also *Hammer*
Man attacking hound with spear below Victory in biga, i. 151, 152

Man bearded, kneeling and holding pig between two warriors, ii. 332
Man voting, dropping tablet into cista, &c., i. 494; ii. 274, 275
Man-headed bull crowned by Victory, ii. 74
Man-headed bull, forepart of, with star on shoulder, ii. 125
Marcellus, M. Claudius, consul, head of, with triskelis, i. 567; bearing trophy to temple of Jupiter Feretrius, *ib.*
Marius, C., holding sceptre and laurel-branch, in triumphal quadriga with rider, i. 231, 232
Mars, bust of, and trophy, i. 478
Mars, bust of, armed with spear and parazonium, i. 309
Mars, bust of, helmet ornamented with feathers, ii. 281, 282, 331, 410
Mars, head of (*obv.* type of early gold coins), i. 27; ii. 155, 160, 161, 163; (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 209–211, 392–394, 398, 507; ii. 17; (*obv.* type of *half-victoriatus*), ii. 186; (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 121
Mars, head of, helmet ornamented with feather, i. 409, 410; with feather and annulet, ii. 302; with feather and stars, ii. 297, 298; with feathers, ii. 307, 308; with gryphon, ii. 129
Mars, head of; behind, club (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 128
Mars, head of; behind, oak-branch with acorns (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 121
Mars, holding spear and parazonium, standing on inscribed cippus, ii. 51, 52
Mars in quadriga (*rev.* type of *uncia*), ii. 294
Mars in quadriga, holding trophy and spear, i. 147, 171, 172
Mars standing, holding spear and shield, i. 584, 585
Mars standing, holding spear and sword; foot on shield, i. 573, 574
Mars standing, holding standard and parazonium, ii. 38, 39
Mars standing, holding standards, ii. 26, 37, 426
Mars standing, holding standards within circular temple, ii. 27, 28, 426
Mars standing on inscribed cippus or pedestal, ii. 51, 52
Mars walking, bearing spear and trophy, between flamen's cap and ear of corn, ii. 300
Mars Ultor, circular temple of, ii. 27, 28, 30–32, 426, 551
Mars and Nerio in quadriga, i. 129
Marsyas carrying wine-skin; behind, column with Minerva, i. 338, 339
Martialis, flower; see *Arum Martialis*
Mask and thyrsus on altar, to which springs panther, i. 589
Mast and sail (symbol), i. 63
Medusa, head of (symbol), ii. 513, 516, 519
Medusa, head of, on aegis, i. 524
Medusa, head of, on triskelis, ii. 67; with ears of corn between the legs, 558
Medusa, head of, winged, i. 405, 406
Medusa, mask of, facing, i. 516, 517
Melpomene, Muse, resting hand on club and holding mask, i. 444
Men and wild beasts, combat of, i. 581, 582
Menestheus, head of, with oak-wreath, ii. 299
Mercury, bust of (*obv.* type of *semuncia*), i. 24–26, 33; ii. 148, 165, 183, 205, 207; (*obv.* type of *sestertius* Æ), i. 522

Mercury, bust (or head) of (*obv.* type of *sextans*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 9, 10, 20–22, 32, 38–40, 42, 49, 56, 60, 72, 73, 75, 84, 85, 96, 98, 99, 105, 109, 144, 284, 358; ii. 148, 157, 162, 164, 171–173, 182, 185, 190, 196, 200, 204, 207, 209, 220, 226, 230, 234, 260, 281, 313

Mercury, bust of; head with winged laurel-wreath (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 511

Mercury, bust of, with caduceus (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 343, 344; (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 551; (*obv.* type of *sextans*), i. 80, 81, 144

Mercury, head of (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 520

Mercury, seated on rock, holding lyre, ii. 11

Mercury, terminal bust of, with winged diadem, between cup with two handles and wreath, i. 446; and stars, *ib.*

Mercury and Hercules, jugate heads of (*obv.* type of *as*), i. 313

Messana, pharos of; before, galley, ii. 563, 564

Meta (symbol), i. 59

Military trophy; see *Trophy*

Minerva bearing trophy, spears, and shield; before her, serpent, i. 539

Minerva, bust of, with aegis, i. 230, 312, 533, 590

Minerva, figure of, on column behind Marsyas with wine-skin, i. 338, 339

Minerva, head of, helmeted (*obv.* type of *dupondius*), i. 17, 47; ii. 591

Minerva, head of, helmeted (*obv.* type of *sextans*), ii. 186

Minerva, head of, helmeted (*obv.* type of *triens*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 8, 9, 19, 31, 32, 42, 48, 51, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 70, 78–80, 82, 84, 86, 90, 94–96, 99, 102, 104, 106, 108, 111, 130, 143, 144, 147–149, 152, 157, 164, 177, 282, 284; ii. 147, 154, 157–159, 162, 164, 182, 184, 189, 194, 200, 204, 206, 209, 212, 220, 221, 226, 233, 241, 260, 273, 276, 280, 313

Minerva, head of, helmeted (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 122, 123

Minerva in quadriga, holding sceptre, i. 288

Minerva in quadriga, holding spear and shield, i. 320

Minerva in quadriga, holding trophy and spear, i. 290–295

Minerva standing, holding spear and Victory; at her side, shield, i. 589, 590

Minerva, or Bellona, head of, facing, with triple-crested helmet (*obv.* type of libral *as* of Luceria), ii. 145

Minerva, or Italia, in biga, holding spear and shield, ii. 338, 339

Minerva, Jupiter, and Juno, standing facing, ii. 294–296

Mithradates of Pontus and Italian, grasping hands; behind, ship, ii. 337

Modius (symbol), i. 149

Modius between corn-stalks, i. 581

Modius, virga viatoris (staff), and subsellium, ii. 473

Moneta, Juno; see *Juno Moneta*

Money, implements for coinage of, i. 419, 527, 528; ii. 76, 88, 110–115

Moon and five stars, i. 585, 586

Moon and seven stars (*Septem Triones*), i. 396

Moon and star above Tarpeia and soldiers, i. 298

Moon and stars above and below Luna in biga, ii. 300

Moon and stars and quadriga of Sol, ii. 268
Moon (or crescent) surmounted by star, ii. 65; by two stars, 137, 138
Moon; see also *Crescent moon*
Mountain, on which temple of Venus Erycina, i. 473
Mural and rostral crown worn by Agrippa, ii. 96, 101
Murcus, L. Statius, raising Asia, kneeling; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Muses, nine, figures of, i. 442–446
Mutinus Titinus, head of, diademed, i. 286, 287

N

Naval and military trophy combined, ii. 478, 488
Naval and military trophy placed on prow, ii. 15
Naval trophy between two male figures, one with hands tied, the other wearing petasus and clothed, i. 488
Naval trophy with heads of Scylla and Charybdis at base, ii. 562, 563
Naval trophy; see also *Trophy, naval*
Nemean lion strangled by Hercules, i. 365, 366
Nemesis, winged, holding dress, i. 590
Neptune, head of, and trident, i. 476; ii. 485
Neptune, head of, diademed, and trident, ii. 562, 563
Neptune, head of, laureate, ii. 524
Neptune, head of, laureate, and trident, i, 312, 396–398; ii. 478
Neptune in biga of hippocamps, hurling trident, i. 408, 409
Neptune standing, holding aplustre between Catanean brothers, ii. 560, 561
Neptune, temple of, ii. 487
Nerio and Mars in quadriga, i. 129
Numa Pompilius (?) as "Judex" in biga, i. 417
Numa Pompilius, head of, diademed, ii. 90, 92, 93, 361
Numa Pompilius sacrificing at altar; goat led by victimarius, ii. 311, 312
Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, conjoined heads of, i. 301–303, 305, 306
Numonius Vaala, head of, i. 571
Nymphae Querquetulanae represented, i. 569, 570

O

Oak, branch of, and head of Mars (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 121
Oak-wreath; see *Wreath of oak*
Oars, two, and standing figures of Roma and Venus, the latter caressed by Cupid, i. 401
Oath-scene; man with beard kneeling, holding pig between two warriors, ii. 332
Oath-scene; two soldiers or warriors pointing at pig, i. 202, 203
Oath-scene; youth kneeling, holding pig between eight warriors, ii. 323, 324, 327, 329, 335, 336
Oath-scene; youth kneeling, holding pig between four warriors, ii. 331
Oath-scene; youth kneeling, holding pig between two warriors, ii. 131, 281, 282
Obelisk on pedestal, ii. 534
Octavia, bust of, ii. 499
Octavia, bust of, above cista mystica, ii. 502
Octavia, head of, ii. 507, 508
Octavia, head of, facing conjoined heads of Antony and Octavius, ii. 511, 515, 518

Octavia and Antony, heads of, conjoined, ii. 503, 513, 516, 519
Octavia and Antony, heads of, face to face, ii. 510, 512, 515–519
Octavia and Antony in quadriga of hippocamps, ii. 510, 515, 517
Octavius as Neptune, foot on globe, holding aplustre and sceptre, ii. 12
Octavius as pontifex ploughing with yoke of oxen, ii. 17
Octavius, equestrian statue of, hand extended, ii. 399, 400, 406; same, horse galloping, 405, 406
Octavius, equestrian statue of, holding lituus; below, rostrum, ii. 409
Octavius, head of, bare; (coins of Rome), i. 574, 575, 579, 580, 583–585, 588, 589, 591–593; ii. 8–11, 14–16; (coins of Gaul), ii. 396, 398–400, 404–409, 412, 413, 415–417; (coins of the East), 489, 490, 497, 498, 535, 536, 538; (coins of Africa), 579–581
Octavius, head of, bare: with symbol, capricorn, ii. 537; lituus, i. 592; ii. 491, 493, 536, 537
Octavius, head of, laureate, ii. 416 note, 537
Octavius holding Victory, seated on curule chair, ii. 16
Octavius in triumphal quadriga, holding laurel-branch, ii. 12, 13
Octavius in triumphal quadriga on arch, ii. 14
Octavius on horseback, galloping, hand raised, ii. 9
Octavius ploughing with yoke of oxen, ii. 17
Octavius running, holding spear, ii. 9
Octavius, statue of, on rostral column, ii. 14, 15
Octavius, terminal bust of, laureate, ii. 16
Octavius, terminal figure of, laureate, ii. 16
Octavius walking, bearing spear, ii. 10
Octavius; see also *Augustus*
Octavius and Antony, conjoined heads of, facing that of Octavia, ii. 511, 515, 518
Octavius and Julius Caesar, heads of, face to face, ii. 410
Oil-jar and strigil attached to thong (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 282
Olive-branch and cornucopiae at sides of bust of Pax, ii. 10
Osca, Hercules of, his head, ii. 373
Owl (symbol), ii. 217, 218
Owl standing before Concordia holding sceptre and cornucopiae, i. 584
Owl standing on helmet, i. 524
Owl standing on shield, i. 523
Owl with helmeted human head carrying spear, or spears, and shield, i. 535, 536
Ox, head of, and bust of Diana with quiver and bow, i. 351, 352
Ox, head of, garlanded (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 522
Ox standing on rock with togate figure (A. Postumius Albus) and altar, i. 351, 352
Oxen, yoke of; above, plough, i. 236, 237
Oxen, yoke of, ploughing, and husbandman, i. 353–356
Oxen, yoke of, ploughing, and Octavius as pontifex, ii. 17
Oxen, yoke of, ploughing before walls of city, and Augustus, ii. 93

P

Palm-branch (symbol), i. 203, 295, 296, 449

Palm-branch and caduceus in saltire; above, wreath, i. 503
Palm-branch on triumphal quadriga, ii. 94
Palm-branch to which Victory attaches wreath, ii. 126, 127
Pan, mask of, i. 288, 289, 295, 510–512, 530
Pan standing, holding syrinx and pedum, ii. 67
Panther springing towards altar with thyrsus and mask, i. 589
Panther walking, holding thyrsus, i. 530
Parazonium and spear in saltire behind shield inscribed CAESAR, ii. 17
Parthian horse with bridle, saddle, and bow-case, ii. 500
Parthian kneeling, holding standard, ii. 64, 70, 73
Patera and sacrificial knife (*secespita*) in sheath, i. 446, 447
Patera, tripod, simpulum, and lituus, ii. 56, 99
Paullus, L. Aemilius, Perseus of Macedon, his sons, and trophy, i. 418
Pax, bust of, with olive-branch and cornucopiae, ii. 10
Pax, head of, diademed, i. 547; ii. 9
Pax holding olive-branch and sceptre in biga, i. 155, 156
Pax standing, holding caduceus and sceptre, i. 566
Pax standing, holding olive-branch and cornucopiae, ii. 535
Pax standing on torch and holding caduceus; before her, cista mystica, ii. 537
Pedestal, inscribed, and surmounted by figure of Mars, with spear and parazonium, ii. 51, 52
Pediment of temple with anguipede monster, i. 534, 535
Pegasus flying, i. 286, 287
Pegasus galloping, ii. 148
Pegasus galloping (type of *aes signatum*), *Int.*, xix; i. 3, 4
Pegasus galloping; above, club, ii. 128
Pegasus walking, ii. 66
Pegasus with Bellerophon hurling spear, i. 405, 406
Pennons of standards and prostrate warrior before three horsemen charging, ii. 309
Pentagon (symbol), ii. 163, 213
Perseus of Macedon, his sons, L. Aemilius Paullus, and trophy, i. 418
Phalerae as decoration of horse, ii. 409
Phalerae (?), spear, and wreath, i. 568
Pharos of Messana, and galley, ii. 563, 564
Philip V. of Macedon, head of, helmeted, ii. 277
Pick or double adze (symbol), i. 34; symbol of the Valeria gens, 534–537; type of *quinarius* and *sestertius*, 536, 537
Pictor, Q. Fabius, flamen quirinalis, seated, holding cap and spear; at his side, shield inscribed Q.VIRIN., i. 181, 182
Pietas, head of, i. 195, 508
Pietas, head of, and stork, ii. 357, 358
Pietas, head of, veiled, i. 525, 526
Pietas, head of, veiled, with simpulum, i. 507
Pietas, head of, with oak-wreath, i. 505–507, 512
Pietas standing, holding censer and cornucopiae, ii. 400, 401
Pietas standing, holding laurel-wreath and sceptre, ii. 370, 371
Pietas standing, holding rudder and cornucopiae; at her side, stork, ii. 402
Pig before Ceres (or Demeter), bearing torch, i. 288–290

Pig held by man with long beard kneeling between two warriors, ii. 332
Pig held by two priests over altar, ii. 56, 98
Pig held by youth kneeling between eight warriors, ii. 323, 324, 327, 329, 335, 336
Pig held by youth kneeling between four warriors, ii. 331
Pig held by youth kneeling between two warriors, ii. 131, 281, 282
Pig to which two soldiers or warriors point, i. 202, 203
Pig; see also *Hog* or *Sow*
Pillar on base, ii. 534
Pilot on ship with oars or rowers, i. 192–195; ii. 292, 293, 297, 298, 564
Pilot on ship with Victory, i. 141
Pincers; see *Tongs*
Pipes, two, and head of Apollo, i. 443
Piso, L. Calpurnius, and Q. Servilius Caepio, quaestors, seated, distributing largess, i. 170, 171
Plectrum and laurel-branch at sides of lyre, ii. 471
Plough and oxen, yoke of, i. 236, 237; see also *Oxen, yoke of*
Plough before Ceres (or Demeter) bearing torch, i. 510
Plough, ear of corn, and head of Africa, ii. 573, 574
Plough, two standards, and sceptre, i. 593, 594
Ploughing scene with yoke of oxen, i. 353–356; ii. 17, 93
Polymnia, Muse, standing, i. 444
Pompeius Rufus, Q., consul, head of, i. 484
Pompey, Cn., crowned by Tarraco and receiving laurel-branch from Baetica, ii. 367
Pompey, Cn., grasping hand of Baetica and crowned by Tarraco, ii. 367
Pompey, Cn., greeted by Baetica and receiving shield from Tarraco, ii. 366
Pompey, Cn., leaving vessel, grasping hand of Baetica or Hispania, ii. 366
Pompey, Cn., receiving palm-branch from Baetica or Hispania, ii. 364, 365
Pompey, Cn., seated on horse of triumphal quadriga with figure of Pompey the Great crowned by Victory, ii. 464
Pompey, Cn., and Pompey the Great, heads of, face to face, ii. 561
Pompey, Sextus, head of, bare, with beard, ii. 561
Pompey the Great, head of, bare, ii. 366, 367, 370, 371, 560, 561, 564, 565
Pompey the Great, head of, bare, with jug (*capis*) and lituus, ii. 560, 561
Pompey the Great, head of, bare, with trident and dolphin, ii. 564, 565
Pompey the Great in triumphal quadriga crowned by Victory; Cn. Pompey on near horse, ii. 464
Pompey the Great and Cn. Pompey, heads of, face to face, ii. 561
Pontiff, Octavius, ploughing with oxen, ii. 17
Pontificate and augurship, emblems of: simpulum, aspergillum, capis, and lituus, ii. 414, 415, 576
Pontificate, emblems of: apex, securis, aspergillum, and simpulum, ii. 373, 390–394; same, between two laurel-branches, ii. 81, note; axe and simpulum, ii. 470, 479; axe, simpulum, and knife, i. 433; ii. 483; axe and two simpula, ii. 470

Portico of house (of Augustus) surmounted by oak-wreath and flanked by laurel-branches, or trees, ii. 103
Postumius Albinus, A., consul, head of, i. 509
Postumius Albinus, L., standing between fasces and standard (*aquila*), i. 352
Postumius Albus, A., standing on rock with ox and altar, i. 351, 352
Prawn (*squilla*) (symbol), i. 75, 76
Priest sacrificing at altar with victimarius and bull, ii. 54
Priests, two, holding pig over altar, ii. 56, 98
Priests, two, sacrificing at altar inscribed LVDI . SAECVL ., ii. 41
Prow (symbol), i. 54, 55, 285; ii. 156
Prow (*rev.* type of *denarius*), ii. 361
Prow (*rev.* type of bronze coins), *Int.*, xxii–xxiv; i. 5–10, 16–26, 29–33, 38–43, 47–52, 54–65, 68–70, 72–86, 90–112, 115, 121–123, 129–132, 134–137, 140, 142, 144–150, 152–157, 163, 164, 168–170, 173, 177–180, 183, 187, 198, 203, 220, 224, 228, 236, 250, 251, 281–285, 287, 288, 296, 300, 306, 310, 312–314, 321, 324, 335, 358, 359; ii. 146–148, 154–159, 162, 164, 165, 169, 171–173, 181–185, 189, 190, 194, 196, 199, 200, 203–209, 212, 214, 218–221, 225, 226, 229–234, 237, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248, 250, 251, 265, 272–277, 280, 281, 293, 294, 296, 297, 308, 312, 313, 367, 371–373, 501, 587–589
Prow, above which star, ii. 494, 495
Prow and shield at base of trophy, ii. 510
Prow and stern of vessels, the latter surmounted by column with Victory (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 305, 306
Prow, on which stands Victory holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 12, 13, 540
Prow, on which stands warrior, facing, leaning on spear (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 320, 321
Prow surmounted by military trophy, ii. 488
Prow surmounted by military and naval trophy, ii. 15
Prow, triple, with palm-branch and caps of the Dioscuri, i. 295, 296
Prow with distyle temple containing altar (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 313
Prow within arch; another arch with column of Victory (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 306
Prow-stem, ii. 520
Prow-stem and anchor in saltire, ii. 472
Prow-stem and bust of Cleopatra, ii. 525
Prow-stem, fasces, caduceus, and ear of corn, i. 351
Prow-stem with head of goose, ii. 514
Prow-stem with head of Venus crowned by Cupid, i. 206
Ptolemy V. crowned by M. Aemilius Lepidus, i. 449
Puteal or well-head ornamented with implements of coinage, i. 419, 420

Q

Quadriga: of Antony and Octavia with hippocamps, ii. 510, 515, 517; of Apollo, i. 133, 134; of Hercules, i. 169; of hippocamps, ii. 510, 515, 517; of Juno, i. 122, 123, 134; of Jupiter, i. 130, 136, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 150, 156, 157, 163, 206–209, 227, 228, 333–335, 476, 477, 483, 484; ii. 132–135, 139, 140, 246, 247, 252, 257–259, 264, 265,

267, 589, 590; of Libertas, i. 151, 153; of Mars, i. 129, 147, 171, 172; ii. 294; of Minerva, i. 288, 290–295, 320; of Octavia and Antony with hippocamps, ii. 510, 515, 517; of Saturn, i. 216–220; of Sol, i. 146; ii. 268; of Victory, i. 141, 145, 172, 311, 312, 324–332, 344–347, 530, 532, 533; ii. 184, 203, 251, 256, 266, 323 note, 352–356

Quadriga, triumphal, i. 231, 232, 311, 312; ii. 8, 12–14, 31–34, 37, 38, 40, 50, 62, 68, 72, 94, 461, 462, 464, 551

Quadriga, triumphal: of Augustus, ii. 37, 38, 40, 50, 62, 551 (see also Octavius); of C. Marius, i. 231, 232; of Octavius, ii. 12–14 (see also Augustus); of Pompey the Great, ii. 464; of Sulla, ii. 461, 462; of Victory, i. 311, 312

Quadriga, triumphal, surmounted by small quadriga, ii. 8, 31–34

Quadriga, triumphal, surmounted by small quadriga within circular-domed temple, ii. 31, 32

Quadriga, triumphal, with flower, ii. 68, 72

Quadriga, triumphal, with palm-branch, ii. 94

Quadriga, triumphal; see also *Triumphal quadriga*

Quaestorial chair, staff, and modius, ii. 473

Quaestors, two, distributing largess, i. 170, 171

Quintus Arrius, head of, i. 568, 569

Quirinus (Romulus), head of, i. 496

Quiver and bow and Cretan goat, i. 491

Quiver and bow-case and Armenian tiara, ii. 548, 549

Quiver and head of Sol, i. 585, 586

Quiver with bow and arrows, i. 365, 366

R

RAM standing, i. 398

Rat, and rider (*desultor*) with two horses, ii. 288, 289

Raven, lituus, and jug (*capis*), ii. 392–394

Ray-fish, ii. 533

Regulus, Lucius, praetor, head of, i. 580–582

Rider (*desultor*) and two horses, i. 301–303, 549, 550; below, rat, ii. 288, 289

Rider on horse attached to triumphal quadriga, i. 231, 232; ii. 464

Rider on horseback; see *Horseman*

Right hands, two, joined; see *Hands, two, joined*

Robes, consular, and laurel-wreath, ii. 33, 34

Rock, on which stands togate figure, A. Postumius Albus, with ox and altar, i. 351, 352

Roma, bust of, draped, laureate, and diademed (*obv.* type of *denarius*), ii. 291

Roma, bust of, helmet ornamented with feather (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 365, 366; same; bust turned from the spectator, 493; with feathers (*obv.* type of *aureus*), ii. 463

Roma, bust of, helmet ornamented with feather, and armed with spear and shield; crescent above (*obv.* type of *denarius*), ii. 274, 275

Roma, bust of, helmet winged and crested, armed with spear and shield (*obv.* type of *aureus*), i. 590

Roma, head of, diademed (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 447–449

Roma, head of, helmet with crest (*obv.* type of *decussis*), i. 16, 17; (*obv.*

type of *denarius*), ii. 364, 365; (*obv.* type of *quinarius*), i. 515; (*obv.* type of *tripondius*), i. 17; (*obv.* type of *uncia*), *Int.*, xxii; i. 10, 22–24, 33, 50, 220, 285, 358; ii. 148, 157, 165, 182, 183, 185, 205, 207, 294, 588; (*obv.* type of *quarter-uncia*), i. 26

Roma, head of, helmet with feather (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 529; ii. 268

Roma, head of, helmet with wing, &c. (*obv.* type of *aureus*), ii. 461; (*obv.* type of *denarius*), *Int.*, xliii; i. 14, 15, 28, 33–39, 45, 46, 50–59, 63, 70–76, 78, 81–83, 89–103, 110–116, 119–136, 139–143, 145–157, 163, 165, 169, 171–176, 178, 179, 181, 185–187, 198–200, 212–219, 224, 227–231, 244–247, 395; ii. 153, 155–161, 163, 165–172, 187, 188, 190, 192, 193, 212–218, 221–224, 228–230, 232, 234–238, 240, 242, 243, 246–252, 255–259, 264–267, 269–272, 276, 278, 279, 284, 285, 301, 462; (*obv.* type of *quinarius*), i. 15, 28, 29, 34; ii. 153, 160, 166, 168, 171, 173, 177, 179, 180, 191, 193–197; (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), i. 16, 29, 250; ii. 154, 166, 167, 180, 191; (*rev.* type of *denarius*), i. 219

Roma, head of, helmet with wing, &c., within wreath of laurel, i. 224; within torque, ii. 270

Roma, head of, with Phrygian helmet (*Romano-Camp.*), ii. 126, 127; (*obv.* type of *denarius*), i. 182, 184, 185; ii. 271; (*obv.* type of *quinarius*), ii. 177, 179, 180; (*obv.* type of *sestertius*), ii. 180; (*obv.* type of *uncia*, Luceria and Teanum), ii. 182, 183, 187

Roma, head of, laureate and diademed, with simpulum, cup, palm-branch, or wreath, i. 448, 449

Roma, head of, turreted, and deformed foot, i. 332

Roma in biga assisting togate figure to mount into her chariot, i. 402, 403

Roma seated on pile of arms, crowned by Victory, i. 470, 471

Roma seated on shields, crowned by Victory, ii. 306, 310, 311

Roma seated on shields, crowned by Victory, her foot on globe, i. 511

Roma seated on shields, holding sword and sceptre, i. 530

Roma seated on shields with Wolf and Twins; birds at sides, ii. 284, 285

Roma standing, crowned by Genius of the Roman people, i. 233–235

Roma (or Herald) standing, holding caduceus and shield, ii. 78, 79

Roma standing, placing wreath on Gaulish trophy, ii. 283

Roma standing with spear, and Italia holding cornucopiae, grasping hands, i. 415, 416

Roma with Venus caressed by Cupid, standing between two oars, i. 401

Roman people, Genius of the, bust of, diademed, ii. 358, 359

Roman people, Genius of the, seated, crowned by Victory and holding cornucopiae and sceptre, i. 406

Roman people, Genius of the, standing, crowning Roma, i. 233–235

Romulus (Quirinus), head of, i. 496

Rose and loose diadem below crab holding aplustre, ii. 484

Roses on branches of aplustre, ii. 483, 484

Rostra on laurel-wreath, ii. 540

Rostra on laurel-wreath enclosing C. A., ii. 538, 542, 543

Rostra, the, in the Forum, view of, i. 517, 518
Rostral and mural crown worn by Agrippa, ii. 96, 101
Rostral column surmounted by figure of Octavius, ii. 14, 15
Rostrum tridens, ii. 352
Rostrum tridens on equestrian statue of Octavius holding lituus, ii. 409
Rudder (symbol), i. 54, 271, 272
Rudder (type), ii. 273 (*semis*), 274 (*uncia*)
Rudder and anchor in saltire, i. 281
Rudder and bird (symbols), i. 42
Rudder, caduceus, flamen's cap, and cornucopiae on globe, i. 576, 577
Rudder, celestial globe, cornucopiae, and sceptre, i. 529
Rudder, sceptre with wreath, and globe, ii. 358, 359
Rufus, Q. Pompeius, consul, head of, i. 484
Rufus, Servius Sulpicius, tribune, head of, i. 566

S

S. C. (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 110, 111
S. C. (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 75, 76, 88, 112–115
S. C. (*rev.* type of bronze coins of Augustus), ii. 57–60, 75, 76, 79–92, 99, 100, 105–109
S. C. and cornucopiae (*obv.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 88
Sabine women, two, borne by soldiers, i. 297
Sacrificial jug; see *Capis* or *Jug*
Sacrificial knife; see *Knife* or *Secespita*
Sail and mast (symbol), i. 63
Salus, head of, diademed, within torque, i. 248, 249
Salus, head of, laureate, i. 496, 497
Sandal and head of Apollo, i. 445
Saturn, head of, laureate, ii. 259
Saturn, head of, laureate, with harpa, i. 170, 171, 204–206, 307, 308; ii. 278
Saturn, head of, with harpa, i. 504
Saturn, head of, with harpa and baetylus, i. 470, 471
Saturn, holding falx, in quadriga, i. 216–220
Satyr, Marsyas, carrying wine-skin, i. 338, 339
Satyr seated, with flutes between his legs, ii. 66
Scabbard on false *aes signatum*, i. 4, note
Scales and bust of Anna Perenna, ii. 352–356
Scales, cornucopiae, curule chair, ear of corn, and carnyx, ii. 571
Sceptre and bust of Venus, i. 489
Sceptre and bust of Venus with Cupid, ii. 368, 369
Sceptre and head of Apollo, i. 339–342, 344
Sceptre and head of Bonus Eventus, i. 481
Sceptre and head of eagle below head of Jupiter, ii. 571
Sceptre and head of Juno, diademed, i. 311; diadem ornamented with visor of helmet, ii. 135
Sceptre and head of Jupiter, laureate, i. 311
Sceptre, broken, below Victory with palm-branch and broken diadem, ii. 478
Sceptre, eagle, and dolphin, ii. 362
Sceptre, globe (celestial), cornucopiae, and rudder, i. 529
Sceptre, on which stands eagle holding wreath, i. 407; ii. 474, 475

Sceptre, standards (two), and plough, i. 593, 594
Sceptre, with diadem, and curule chair, i. 493
Sceptre, with wreath, and rudder at sides of globe, ii. 358, 359
Scipio Africanus the Elder, head of, with helmet, ii. 294–296
Scribonia, wife of Octavius, supposed portrait of, as Victory, ii. 12
Scylla, figure of, wielding rudder, ii. 563, 564
Scylla and Charybdis, heads of, at base of naval trophy, ii. 562, 563
Sea-fight, scene of, ii. 565
Secespita (knife) in sheath, and patera, i. 446, 447
Secespita (knife), securis (axe), and simpulum, i. 433; ii. 483
Secespita; see also *Knife*
Securis (axe) and simpulum, ii. 470, 479
Securis (axe) and simpulum at sides of tripod, ii. 472, 473
Securis (axe) and two simpula, ii. 470
Securis (axe), apex, aspergillum, and simpulum, ii. 373, 390–394
Securis (axe), apex, aspergillum, and simpulum between laurel-branches, ii. 81, note
Securis (axe), fasces, caduceus, celestial globe, and two hands joined, i. 546
Securis (axe), lituus, and jug (*capis*), i. 525–527
Securis (axe), simpulum, and knife (*secespita*), i. 433; ii. 483
Sekhet as Genius of Africa standing, holding ankh, ii. 572
Selene appearing to Sulla in dream, i. 546
Septem Triones and crescent moon, i. 396
Serpent at feet of Ceres seated, i. 496
Serpent at feet of Juno Sospita standing, i. 386
Serpent before Minerva bearing trophy, spears, and shield, i. 539
Serpent beneath biga of Juno Sospita, i. 387
Serpent beneath galloping bull, ii. 136–138
Serpent entwining altar before Victory walking, bearing wreath and palm-branch, i. 312
Serpent entwining altar between heads of Janus, i. 312
Serpent entwining altar within temple, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 313
Serpent entwining tripod, i. 392
Serpent fed by virgin, i. 422–431, 520, 544
Serpent held by Valetudo, i. 496, 497
Serpents, biga of, and Ceres holding torch, i. 389, 390, 509
Serpents, two, on curule chair, i. 552
Servilius Ahala, C., head of, i. 480
Servilius Caepio, Q., and L. Calpurnius Piso, quaestors, seated, distributing largess, i. 170, 171
Servilius Pulex Geminus, M., on horseback, piercing enemy, i. 179
Sheaf of corn, ii. 541, 545
She-wolf trampled by bull, ii. 327, 333
She-wolf with brand, and eagle fanning fire in brazier, i. 519, 520
Shield (symbol), i. 76, 77, 150, 154, 155, 177
Shield and carnyx in saltire (symbols), ii. 216
Shield and club and bust of Hercules, i. 233–235
Shield and prow at base of trophy, ii. 510
Shield and wreath at sides of trophy, i. 507
Shield, circular (type), ii. 416, 417

Shield (Celtiberian), circular, between spear and sword, ii. 374, 375
Shield inscribed CAESAR, with spear and parazonium in saltire, ii. 17
Shield inscribed CL.V., ii. 421
Shield inscribed CL.V. between laurel-trees, ii. 35, 423
Shield inscribed CL.V. between two standards, ii. 25, 26
Shield inscribed CL.V. borne by Victory facing, ii. 23
Shield inscribed CL.V. borne by Victory with laurel-branch, ii. 22, 23, 422, 426
Shield inscribed CL.V. resting against column and crowned by Victory, ii. 21, 22, 422, 425
Shield inscribed QVIRIN., and flamen quirinalis seated, holding cap and spear, i. 181, 182
Shield inscribed S.C. placed by Victory on cippus, ii. 76
Shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.CL.V., ii. 420
Shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.CL.V. borne by Victory facing, ii. 23
Shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.CL.V. resting against column and crowned by Victory, ii. 22
Shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.CL.V. within oak-wreath, ii. 24
Shield, Macedonian, above prow, i. 177
Shield, Macedonian, below Dioscuri on horseback, i. 154, 155; below quadriga with Jupiter and Victory, 150
Shield on trophy inscribed by Victory, i. 164, 165
Shield, on which facing bust of Augustus, ii. 52
Shield, on which stands owl, i. 523
Shield with elephant's head, i. 175, 176
Shields, spears, &c., at base of trophy, ii. 363, 375, 509, 510
Shields (*ancilia*), two, and flamen's cap (*apex*), ii. 80, 81
Shields, two, and head of Sol, i. 474
Shields, two, and two Gaulish trumpets (*carnyces*) in saltire, i. 507
Ship before Pharos of Messana, ii. 563, 564
Ship, near which two figures, Italian and Mithradates of Pontus, grasp hands, ii. 337
Ship with pilot and oars, or rowers, i. 192–195; ii. 292, 293, 297, 298, 564
Ship with pilot, on which stands Victory, i. 141
Ship; see also *Galley*
Sibyl (?), bust of, i. 553
Sibyl, Aphrodisian, head of, i. 529, 536
Sibyl, head of, with ivy-wreath, i. 432, 433
Sicilia raised by the consul Mn. Aquillius, i. 416, 417; ii. 71
Sickle (symbol), ii. 129; see also *Falx*
Signa, two, and aquila surmounted by trophy, ii. 410
Signa, two, at sides of aquila, i. 504; ii. 388–390, 526–530, 583
Signa; see also *Standards*
Silenus, mask of, i. 289, 295, 300; within torque, 248
Simpula, two, and axe (*securis*), ii. 470
Simpulum (symbol), i. 448, 449, 507; ii. 395
Simpulum and axe (*securis*), ii. 470, 479
Simpulum and axe (*securis*) at sides of tripod, ii. 472, 473
Simpulum and flamen's cap (*apex*) at sides of tripod, ii. 473
Simpulum and head of Pietas, i. 507
Simpulum and lituus (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), ii. 76, 88

Simpulum, apex, securis, and aspergillum, ii. 373, 390–394
Simpulum, apex, securis, and aspergillum between two laurel-branches, ii. 81, note
Simpulum, aspergillum, jug (*capis*), and lituus, ii. 414, 415, 576
Simpulum, axe (*securis*), and knife (*secespita*), i. 433; ii. 483
Simpulum, lituus, tripod, and patera, ii. 56, 99
Siren standing, holding trumpet, ii. 66
Sol, bust of, facing, i. 578; ii. 137, 138
Sol flying over capricorn, ii. 36
Sol, head of, radiate, i. 396, 525, 536, 585; ii. 68, 70, 300, 486, 487, 506, 507
Sol, head of, radiate, with quiver, i. 585, 586; with shields, 474
Sol, horses of, conducted by Aurora, i. 516, 517
Sol in quadriga, i. 146
Sol in quadriga rising from sea; stars and moon, ii. 268
Sol, medallion of, on façade of temple, ii. 398, 399
Sol, temple of, ii. 398, 399
Soldier attacking vallum defended by two others, i. 570, 571
Soldier leaning on spear, standing on prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 320, 321
Soldier presenting laurel-branch to Augustus seated on platform, ii. 429
Soldier, L. Statius Murcus, raising female figure, Asia, kneeling; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Soldier; see also *Warrior*
Soldiers, two, carrying two Sabine women, i. 297
Soldiers, two, defending vallum attacked by another, i. 570, 571
Soldiers, two, fighting, i. 229, 230
Soldiers, two, hurling shields at Tarpeia, i. 298
Soldiers, two; one bearing standard, the other spear, i. 569
Soldiers, two, one with whip, the other with sword and shield, fighting, ii. 276
Soldiers, two, pointing at sow or pig (oath-scene), i. 202, 203
Soldiers, two, presenting laurel-branches to Augustus seated on platform, ii. 427, 428
Soldiers; see also *Warriors*
Sors, half-length figure of, facing, holding scroll, i. 436
Sospita, Juno; see *Juno Sospita*
Sow, at which two soldiers point (oath-scene), i. 202, 203
Sow beneath tree with her young, *Int.*, xxxvii
Sow; see also *Pig*
Spanish trophy between lituus and jug (*capis*), ii. 572
Spear and parazonium in saltire behind shield inscribed CAESAR, ii. 17
Spear and sword at sides of Celtiberian shield, ii. 374, 375
Spear below hound running, i. 394, 395
Spear, wreath, and bridle (or phalerae), i. 568
Spears, shields, &c., at base of trophy, ii. 363, 375, 509, 510
Spear-head (symbol), i. 39, 40; ii. 160
Spear-head and Victory (symbols), i. 59, 60
Sphinx seated, i. 529; ii. 545, 551
Squilla (prawn) (symbol), i. 75, 76
Staff (symbol), i. 37, 38, 53; ii. 161, 162
Staff and feather (symbols), ii. 215
Staff (apparitor's) at side of bisellium, ii. 97, 104

Staff (*virga viatoris*), modius, and subsellium, ii. 473
Staff with flag and wreath (symbols), ii. 280, 281
Stag devoured by lion, ii. 74
Stag held by Diana, i. 514
Stag standing, i. 522
Stags, biga of, and Diana, i. 123, 238–240
Stags, biga of, and Diana, with dogs, i. 409, 410
Standard borne by soldier followed by another with spear, i. 569
Standard (*aquila*), fasces, and togate figure, L. Postumius Albinus, i. 352
Standards, pennons of, and prostrate warrior before three horsemen charging, ii. 309
Standards, three; aquila between two signa, i. 504; ii. 388–390, 526–530, 583
Standards, three, behind horseman, Caius Caesar, with sword and shield, ii. 443, 444
Standards, three, centre one (*aquila*) surmounted by trophy, ii. 410
Standards, two, and shield inscribed CL. V., ii. 25, 26
Standards, two, at sides of aquila, i. 504; ii. 388–390, 526–530, 583
Standards, two, plough and sceptre, i. 593, 594
Standards; see also *Aquila* and *Signa*.
Star (symbol), i. 55, 56, 445, 446; ii. 123, 124, 247, 310, 411, 446, 468
Star (type), i, 547
Star above capricorn, ii. 544
Star above crescent or moon, ii. 65
Star above lion holding sword, ii. 505
Star above prow, ii. 494, 495
Star and crescent moon above Tarpeia and soldiers, i. 298
Star and deified head of Julius Caesar, ii. 411
Star and head of Apollo, i. 445, 446; ii. 310, 468
Star and laureate head of Julius Caesar, i. 548
Star on flank of horse of biga with Victory, i. 140
Star on shoulder of forepart of man-headed bull, ii. 125
Stars above and below Diana, in biga, holding lituus, i. 472
Stars and moon above and below Luna in biga, ii. 300
Stars and moon and quadriga of Sol, ii. 268
Stars and terminal bust of Mercury, i. 446
Stars at sides of amphora on tripod; all within torque, i. 432, 433
Stars, five, and crescent moon, i. 585, 586
Stars, seven (*Septem Triones*), and crescent moon, i. 396
Stars, two, above crescent or moon, ii. 137, 138
Statius Murcus, L., raising Asia, kneeling; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Stem of prow; see *Prow-stem*
Stern of vessel surmounted by column with Victory, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 305, 306
Stork or heron (symbol), i. 222–224; standing on prow, 224
Stork standing, and head of Pietas, ii. 357, 358
Stork standing, and Pietas with rudder and cornucopiae, ii. 402
Strigil and oil-jar attached to thong, ii. 282
Subsellium, staff (*virga viatoris*), and modius, ii. 473

Subsellium with figures of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, i. 170, 171; with figures of M. Fannius and L. Critonius, 314, 315
Suffimenta distributed to two togate figures by Augustus seated on estrade, ii. 53
Sulla, dream of, depicted, i. 546
Sulla, equestrian figure of, ii. 463
Sulla, head of, i. 484
Sulla in triumphal quadriga crowned by Victory, ii. 461, 462
Sulla receiving submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and Jugurtha, king of Numidia, i. 471; depicted on seal-ring, 472, note
Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, tribune, head of, i. 566
Sun, horses of, conducted by Aurora, i. 516, 517
Sword and bipennis at sides of Celtiberian helmet with double crest, ii. 375
Sword and spear at sides of circular Celtiberian shield, ii. 374, 375
Sword and spear in saltire behind shield inscribed CAESAR, ii. 17
Sword (or dagger) on false *aes signatum*, i. 4, note

T

Tabella for voting, inscribed: A. C., i. 482; L. D., 474; P., ii. 274, 308; PAPI, i. 379; V, i. 494
Tabella for voting, with ring, i. 518
Tarpeia buried to the waist in shields, ii. 65; same, between two warriors, i. 298
Tarraco crowning Cn. Pompey grasping hand of Baetica, ii. 367
Tarraco crowning Cn. Pompey receiving laurel-branch from Baetica, ii. 367
Tarraco presenting shield to Cn. Pompey greeted by Baetica, ii. 366
Tatius (?) as "Judex," biga of, holding sceptre, i. 417
Tatius, head of, with beard, i. 297–299, 417
Temple: of Clementia, i. 549; of "Commune Asiae" at Ephesus, ii. 552; of Diana at Rome, ii. 15; of Julius Caesar, ii. 16, 580, 581; of Jupiter and Libertas, i. 400; of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 388, 571, 572; of Jupiter Feretrius, i. 567; of Jupiter Olympius, ii. 539, 540; of Jupiter Tonans, ii. 28, 29; of Libertas and Jupiter, i. 400; of Mars Ultor, ii. 27, 28, 30–32, 426, 451; of Neptune, ii. 487; of Sol, ii. 398, 399; of Venus Erycina, i. 473; of Vesta, i. 482
Temple, circular, of Mars Ultor, with figure of god, ii. 27, 28, 426; with standard or standards, 30, 31, 551; with triumphal chariot, 31, 32
Temple, circular, of Vesta, with curule chair, i. 482
Temple, distyle, façade of, with medallion of Sol, ii. 398, 399
Temple, distyle, with altar, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 313
Temple, distyle, with figures of Jupiter and Libertas, i. 400
Temple, encircled by balustrade and surmounted by Victory, of Julius Caesar, ii. 16
Temple, encircled by rampart with gateway, of Venus Erycina, on mountain, i. 473
Temple, hexastyle, of "Commune Asiae" at Ephesus, ii. 552

Temple, hexastyle, of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 571, 572
Temple, hexastyle, of Jupiter Olympius, ii. 539, 540
Temple, hexastyle, with figure of Jupiter Tonans, ii. 28, 29
Temple, pediment of, with anguipede monster, i. 434, 435
Temple, tetrastyle, of Clementia at Rome, i. 549
Temple, tetrastyle, of Diana, with trophy and triquetra in pediment, ii. 15
Temple, tetrastyle, of Julius Caesar, with statue holding lituus, ii. 580, 581
Temple, tetrastyle, of Jupiter Capitolinus, with thunderbolt in pediment, i. 388
Temple, tetrastyle, of Jupiter Feretrius, to which M. Claudius Marcellus bears trophy, i. 567
Temple, tetrastyle, of Neptune, front and lateral view of, ii. 487
Terminal bust of Mercury with winged diadem between cup and wreath, i. 446; and stars, *ib.*
Terminal bust of Octavius, laureate, ii. 16
Terminal figure of Octavius, laureate, ii. 16
Terminus, figure of, between cup and wreath, i. 447
Terpsichore, Muse, holding lyre and plectrum, i. 444, 445
Terrestrial globe and four wreaths with aplustre and ear of corn, i. 490
Tetrastyle temple; see *Temple, tetrastyle*
Teutobodus (?) kneeling at base of Gaulish trophy crowned by Victory, i. 233
Thalia, Muse, resting arm on pedestal and holding mask, i. 445
Thunderbolt (symbol), i. 54, 322, 323, 333–335, 385; ii. 248
Thunderbolt and caduceus at sides of jug (*capis*), ii. 496, 497
Thunderbolt and Europa on bull, i. 385
Thunderbolt beneath laureate head of Jupiter, i. 333–335
Thunderbolt beneath laureate head of Veiovis, i. 322, 323
Thunderbolt crossed by cornucopiae within wreath of corn, i. 178
Thunderbolt held by eagle flying to front (type of *aes signatum*), *Int.*, xix; i. 3
Thunderbolt on which stands eagle, i. 200–202, 441, 572; ii. 122, 360
Thunderbolt on which stands eagle (*rev.* type of early gold coins), i. 27; ii. 155, 160, 161, 163
Thunderbolt on which stands eagle; before, caduceus (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 504
Thunderbolt on which stands eagle between lituus and sacrificial jug (*capis*), i. 481
Thunderbolt, winged, ii. 407
Thyrsus and cista mystica, with skin of fawn, ii. 334
Thyrsus and head of Liber, i. 387
Thyrsus and mask on altar, to which springs panther, i. 589
Thyrsus below Genius on goat, i. 322, 323
Thyrsus held by panther, i. 534
Tiara, Armenian; behind, bow and arrow in saltire, ii. 520
Tiara, Armenian, behind head of M. Antony, ii. 525
Tiara, Armenian, with quiver and bow-case, ii. 548, 549
Tibiae, two, and head of Apollo, i. 443
Togate figure entering chariot (biga) of Roma, i. 402, 403

Togate figure on whom warrior places his hand, and lictor with fasces, ii. 301
Togate figure placing tablet in cista, &c., i. 494; ii. 274, 275
Togate figure, M. Lepidus, placing wreath on head of Ptolemy V., i. 449
Togate figure standing between fasces and standard (*aquila*), i. 352
Togate figure standing on rock with ox and altar, i. 351, 352
Togate figure (Judex) with sceptre in biga, i. 417
Tongs and head of Vulcan above Lares seated with dog, ii. 290
Tongs and laureate bust of Vulcan, i. 153, 177; within wreath, 200–202
Tongs, anvil, hammer, and cap of Vulcan, i. 527, 528
Tongs on puteal or well-head, i. 419, 420
Torch, and jug with handle (*capis*), i. 436, 437
Torch on which stands Pax before cista mystica, ii. 537
Torque (symbol), ii. 219
Torque encircling head of Roma, ii. 270
Torque encircling head of Salus, i. 248, 249
Torque encircling mask of Silenus, i. 248
Torque encircling tripod with amphora between stars, i. 432, 433
Tortoise and caduceus, i. 511
Tortoise and head of Apollo, i. 444, 445
Tortoise-shell shaped to form lyre, ii. 65
Tree with birds, Wolf and Twins, and the shepherd Faustulus, i. 131, 132
Tree with shields, recumbent bull, and warrior standing leaning on spear, ii. 336
Trees, five, springing from beam supported by three caryatides, i. 569, 570
Trident (symbol), i. 53, 312, 396–398, 476; ii. 214, 478, 485, 562–565
Trident and dolphin and head of Pompey the Great, ii. 564, 565
Trident and winged bust of Genius, laureate, i. 324–332
Trident encircled by dolphin (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 524
Triga of Victory, i. 199, 200, 366–370
Trinacrus standing holding triskelis, foot on prow, ii. 559
Triones, Septem, and crescent moon, i. 396
Triple prow, palm-branch, and caps of the Dioscuri, i. 295, 296
Tripod (symbol), i. 173, 174
Tripod (type) (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 524
Tripod between axe and simpulum, ii. 472, 473
Tripod entwined with serpent, i. 392
Tripod inscribed R . P . C., ii. 415
Tripod, patera, simpulum, and lituus, ii. 56, 99
Tripod, simpulum, and flamen's cap, ii. 473
Tripod with amphora between stars and within torque, i. 432, 433
Tripod with *cortina* and two laurel-branches and fillets, ii. 480, 482
Triquetra; see *Triskelis*
Triskelis (symbol), i. 236, 310 note, 567; ii. 511, 515, 518
Triskelis held by Trinacrus, ii. 559
Triskelis in pediment of temple, ii. 15
Triskelis with head of Medusa in centre, ii. 67
Triskelis with head of Medusa in centre; ears of corn between the legs, ii. 558

Triumphal arch flanked by basilicas and surmounted by biga of elephants with Augustus, ii. 40
Triumphal arch of two portals surmounted by biga of elephants with Augustus, ii. 39, 40
Triumphal arch of two portals surmounted by quadriga with Augustus, ii. 40
Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga with Augustus, ii. 551
Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga with Augustus and armed figures, ii. 50
Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga with Augustus and figures of Parthians, ii. 37, 38
Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga with Octavius, ii. 14
Triumphal arches, two, on viaduct, surmounted by horseman and trophy, ii. 41
Triumphal quadriga, i. 231, 232, 311, 312; ii. 8, 12–14, 31–34, 37, 38, 40, 50, 62, 68, 72, 94, 461, 462, 464, 551
Triumphal quadriga: of Augustus, ii. 37, 38, 40, 50, 62, 551 (see also Octavius); of C. Marius, i. 231, 232; of Octavius, ii. 12–14 (see also Augustus); of Pompey the Great, ii. 464; of Sulla, ii. 461, 462; of Victory, i. 311, 312
Triumphal quadriga surmounted by small quadriga, ii. 8, 31–34
Triumphal quadriga surmounted by small quadriga within circular-domed temple, ii. 31, 32
Triumphal quadriga with flower, ii. 68, 72
Triumphal quadriga with palm-branch, ii. 94
Triumphal quadriga; see also *Quadriga, triumphal*
Triumphus, head of, laureate, i. 520
Trophies, three, between jug (*capis*) and lituus, i. 489
Trophies, two, and seated figure on lectisternium, i. 475
Trophies, two, with jug (*capis*) and lituus, ii. 459, 460
Trophy, ii. 477, 484
Trophy and helmeted bust of Mars, i. 478
Trophy, before which is seated, or kneels, captive, Vercingetorix, i. 506, 507
Trophy, before which kneels captive, i. 495
Trophy, before which stands hero or warrior, foot on cuirass, ii. 307, 308
Trophy, before which stands male figure, L. Statius Murcus, raising female figure, Asia, ii. 485
Trophy crowned by Victory: (*rev.* type of *denarius*), ii. 476; (*rev.* type of *double-victoriatus*), ii. 591; (*rev.* type of *half-victoriatus*), ii. 179, 199; (*rev.* type of *quinarius*), i. 167, 168, 221, 222, 233, 310; ii. 313–316, 376, 394; (*rev.* type of *victoriatus*), *Int.*, xlviii, xlix; i. 36–39, 46, 51–53, 56–59, 64, 71; ii. 178, 179, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 191, 195, 197, 198, 200–202, 219, 220, 224, 225, 229, 235, 236
Trophy crowned by Victory, before which kneels captive, Teutobodus, i. 233
Trophy erected by Victory, ii. 296
Trophy of Celtiberian arms: between dagger and sword crowned by Victory, ii. 376; erected on shields, spear, &c., 375; supported by kneeling captive, 376
Trophy of Gaulish arms: and axe, i. 505, 506; between wreath and shield, i. 507; crowned by Roma,

ii. 283; crowned by Victory and supported by seated captive, i. 167, 168; crowned by Victory and with kneeling captive, i. 233; with chariot (*essedum*), arms, &c., at base, ii. 363; with figures of Gallia and Hispania at base, ii. 368, 369; with seated or kneeling figure of Vercingetorix, i. 506, 507
Trophy of Spanish arms between lituus and jug (*capis*), ii. 572
Trophy on prow, ii. 488
Trophy on standard (*aquila*) between two other standards (*signa*), ii. 410
Trophy supported by kneeling captive, i. 495
Trophy, to which togate figure, L. Aemilius Paullus, extends his hand, and captive with two youths, Perseus of Macedon and his sons, i. 418
Trophy with seated male and female figures, Antigonus and Judaea, at base (Æ of Zacynthus), ii. 508
Trophy with shield and prow at base, ii. 510
Trophy with shield and wreath at sides, i. 507
Trophy with shield inscribed by Victory, i. 164, 165
Trophy with shields, spears, &c., at base, ii. 363, 375, 509, 510
Trophy with two captives, male and female, at base, ii. 368, 369, 475, 476, 508
Trophy, naval, between two male figures, one with hands tied, the other wearing petasus and clothed, i. 488
Trophy, naval, with heads of Scylla and Charybdis at base, ii. 562, 563
Trophy, naval and military combined, ii. 478, 488
Trophy, naval and military, on prow, ii. 15
Trophy, naval; see also *Naval trophy*
Trumpet, Gaulish; see *Carnyx*
Trumpets, two (*carnyces*), in saltire, and two shields, i. 507
Turreted female bust (*Romano-Camp.*, Æ), ii. 138
Turreted female head (Æ of Cranium), ii. 534
Turreted head of Roma, and deformed foot, i. 332
Tusculum, bird's-eye view of, i. 566
Twins and Wolf; see *Wolf and Twins*
Typhon, anguipede giant, attacked with thunderbolt by Jupiter in quadriga, ii. 267

U

Ulysses and his dog Argos, i. 343, 344
Ulysses leaning on staff (symbol of the Mamilia gens), i. 97, 98
Urania, Muse, touching globe with wand, i. 445, 446
Urn for voting (symbol of the Cassia gens), i. 153, 482
Urn for voting (type), i. 518
Utica, turreted head of, between caduceus and corn-stalk, ii. 572

V

Vaala, Numonius, head of, i. 571
Vacuna, winged bust of, with laureate helmet, quiver, bow, and cornucopiae, i. 441
Valeria Luperca seated on heifer, holding her veil, i. 534, 535
Valetudo standing, resting arm on column and holding serpent, i. 496, 497

Vallum attacked by soldier and defended by two others, i. 570, 571
Veiovis, bust of, hurling thunderbolt, i. 320; ii. 290
Veiovis, head of, laureate; below, thunderbolt, i. 322, 323
Venus, bust of, diademed, i. 540; ii. 56, 559
Venus, bust of, diademed and veiled, i. 336, 337
Venus, bust of, diademed, with Cupid, lituus, and sceptre, ii. 368, 369
Venus, bust of, diademed, with Cupid on her shoulders, i. 399
Venus, bust of, laureate, i. 487, 488; with sceptre, 489
Venus, caressed by Cupid, and Roma standing facing, between two oars, i. 401
Venus, head of, diademed, i. 347–351, 357, 524, 525, 533, 544, 546; ii. 98 note, 463, 464, 469
Venus, head of, diademed, and Cupid with palm-branch, ii. 459, 460
Venus, head of, diademed, with crescent or capricorn behind, i. 541
Venus, head of, laureate and diademed, i. 532
Venus, head of, on prow-stem crowned by Cupid, i. 206
Venus, head of, with fillet, ii. 363
Venus in biga crowned by Cupid, i. 174, 204–206, 307, 308
Venus in biga crowned by Victory, i. 140, 141
Venus in biga, holding goad, i. 336, 337
Venus standing by column and gazing into mirror, i. 590
Venus, temple of, at Eryx, on mountain, i. 473
Venus Cloacina, monument of, in the Forum, i. 577, 578
Venus Erycina, bust of, laureate, i. 473; temple of, 473
Venus Genetrix in biga crowned by Cupid, i. 174
Venus Genetrix in biga drawn by Cupids; before, lyre, i. 209–211
Venus Genetrix standing, holding dove and Cupid, i. 583
Venus Verticordia standing, holding balance and sceptre; at her shoulder, Cupid, i. 523, 524
Venus Victrix seated, holding Victory and sceptre, i. 546
Venus Victrix standing, holding helmet and sceptre and leaning on pillar, ii. 10
Venus Victrix standing, holding Victory and resting arm on shield placed on celestial globe, i. 543, 544, 551
Venus Victrix standing, holding Victory and sceptre, i. 545, 547–549
Venus Victrix standing, holding Victory and sceptre; arm on shield placed on globe, i. 543, 544, 551; on shield only, 549
Vercingetorix, head of, with long beard and hair, i. 513
Vercingetorix in biga with charioteer and hurling spear, i. 513
Vercingetorix seated or kneeling before Gaulish trophy, i. 506, 507
Vesta, head of, veiled, i. 433, 482
Vesta, head of, veiled and diademed; behind, cup with two handles (*kylix*), i. 494
Vesta, temple of; within, curule chair; urn and tabella with A. C. at sides, i. 482
Vestal virgin, Aemilia, head of, laureate and veiled, i. 450; standing holding simpulum and sceptre, 580
Vestal virgin, Claudia Quinta, seated, holding bowl (*cymbium*), i. 564

Victimarius holding bull before priest at altar, ii. 54
Victimarius leading goat to Numa Pompilius for sacrifice, ii. 311, 312
Victory (symbol), i. 65, 103, 104, 134, 135, 280, 281, 300; ii. 156, 157, 220
Victory and spear-head (symbols), i. 59, 60
Victory attaching wreath to head of Augustus (*obv.* type of *sestertius* and *dupondius*), ii. 105, 106, 108
Victory attaching wreath to palm-branch, ii. 126, 127
Victory, bust of, i. 287, 296, 520, 536–538, 570; ii. 12, 394–397
Victory, bust of, diademed, i. 550
Victory, bust of, draped, i. 530, 538, 539, 575; ii. 54, 300, 388–390
Victory, bust of, draped, with palm-branch over shoulder, i. 530
Victory crowning bull with human head, ii. 74
Victory crowning bust of Italia with helmet and aegis, ii. 336, 337
Victory crowning Celtiberian trophy, ii. 376
Victory crowning Gaulish trophy, before which kneels captive, i. 233
Victory crowning Gaulish trophy supported by seated captive, i. 167, 168
Victory crowning Genius of the Roman people, seated, holding cornucopiae and sceptre, i. 406
Victory crowning Italia seated on shields, ii. 324, 325
Victory crowning Juno in quadriga, i. 122, 123, 134
Victory crowning Jupiter in biga of elephants, i. 182
Victory crowning Libertas in biga; behind her, cap, i. 399
Victory crowning Libertas in quadriga, i. 151
Victory crowning Pompey the Great in triumphal quadriga; Cn. Pompey on near horse, ii. 464
Victory crowning Roma seated on arms, i. 470, 471; Roma seated on shields, ii. 306, 310, 311; Roma seated on shields, holding sceptre, foot on globe, i. 511
Victory crowning Sulla in triumphal quadriga, ii. 461, 462
Victory crowning trophy: (*rev.* type of *denarius*), ii. 476; (*rev.* type of *double-victoriatus*), ii. 591; (*rev.* type of *half-victoriatus*), ii. 179, 199; (*rev.* type of *quinarius*), *Int.*, xlvi; i. 167, 168, 221, 222, 233, 310; ii. 313–316, 376, 394; (*rev.* type of *victoriatus*), *Int.*, xlviii, xlix; i. 36–39, 46, 51–53, 56–59, 64, 71; ii. 178, 179, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 191, 195, 197, 198, 200–202, 219, 220, 224, 225, 229, 235, 236; see also *Trophy*
Victory crowning Venus in biga, i. 140, 141
Victory flying (symbol), i. 285
Victory flying, bearing palm-branch with four wreaths, i. 492
Victory flying, bearing shield and laurel-branch, ii. 23
Victory flying, bearing shield inscribed CL.V. and laurel-branch, ii. 22, 23, 422, 426
Victory flying, placing shield inscribed S.C. on cippus, ii. 76
Victory flying, placing wreath on shield inscribed CL.V. and resting against column, ii. 21, 22, 422, 425
Victory flying, placing wreath on shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.CL.V. and resting against column, ii. 22
Victory holding hammer and erecting trophy, ii. 296

Victory in biga above man attacking hound with spear, i. 151, 152
Victory in biga: holding goad, i. 222–224, 575; ii. 242, 243, 249; holding palm-branch, i. 230, 231, 381–384; ii. 271, 272; holding reins only, i. 165, 166, 198, 199, 212–215, 244–250; holding whip, i. 91, 99–103, 110–112, 120, 121, 124–126, 149, 151, 152, 224; holding wreath, i. 298, 299, 309, 395, 518, 544, 565; ii. 255, 278, 279; holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 9
Victory in quadriga: holding goad, ii. 184, 203; holding palm-branch, ii. 266, 352–356; holding wreath, i. 141, 145, 172, 311, 312, 324–332, 530; ii. 251, 256; holding wreath and palm-branch, i. 344–347, 532, 533
Victory in quadriga with Jupiter holding thunderbolt and sceptre, i. 150; ii. 132–135, 139, 140
Victory in triga, holding reins, i. 199, 200, 366–370
Victory inscribing shield attached to trophy, i. 164, 165
Victory on column placed on stern of vessel, and prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 305, 306
Victory on column within arch; another arch with prow (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 306
Victory placing wreath on head of Augustus (*obv.* type of *sestertius* and *dupondius*), ii. 105, 106, 108
Victory seated, holding laurel-branch, ii. 325
Victory seated, holding patera and palm-branch, ii. 303–305, 574, 575
Victory seated, holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 575
Victory seated on globe, ii. 433, 435, 442
Victory slaying bull, ii. 550
Victory standing, holding caduceus and shield, ii. 572
Victory standing, holding wreath and palm-branch; all within wreath, ii. 531
Victory standing, holding wreath, palm-branch, and rudder, ii. 581
Victory standing on cista mystica, ii. 536
Victory standing on globe, holding laurel-branch and standard, ii. 20
Victory standing on globe, holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 11, 584–586
Victory standing on prow, holding wreath and palm-branch, ii. 12, 13, 540
Victory standing on ship with pilot, i. 141
Victory standing to front, holding shield inscribed CL. V. or S. P. Q. R. CL. V., ii. 23
Victory standing to front on globe, holding palm-branch and trophy, ii. 21
Victory standing to front on globe, holding wreath and standard, ii. 15, 21
Victory walking, bearing caduceus, trophy, and palm-branch, i. 512, 513
Victory walking, bearing palm-branch and dish with fruit, i. 541
Victory walking, bearing palm-branch and holding broken diadem; at her feet, broken sceptre, ii. 478
Victory walking, bearing trophy, i. 533
Victory walking, bearing wreath and palm-branch, i. 277–280, 515, 580; ii. 75, 473, 584, 586
Victory walking, bearing wreath and palm-branch; before her, altar with serpent, i. 312
Villa Publica, view of the, i. 479

Vine-branch with grapes (on early false coin), *Int.*, xxxvii
Vine-branch with grapes and butterfly (symbols), i. 60, 61
Vine-leaf and Europa on bull, i. 385
Virga viatoris (staff), modius, and subsellium, ii. 473
Virgin feeding serpent, i. 422–431, 520, 544
Virtus, bust of, wearing helmet ornamented with feather, i. 416, 417; ii. 68, 69
Virtus and Honos, conjoined heads of, i. 415, 416
Volumen and head of Apollo, i. 443
Voting in the comitium, representation of, i. 494; ii. 274, 275
Voting scene, togate figure dropping tablet into cista, &c., i. 494; ii. 274, 275
Voting-tablet; see *Tabella*
Voting-urn (symbol of the Cassia gens), i. 153, 482
Voting-urn (type), i. 518
Vulcan, bust of, with tongs, i. 153, 177; within wreath, 200–202
Vulcan, cap of, anvil, tongs, and hammer, i. 527, 528
Vulcan, head of, with tongs, above Lares seated with dog, ii. 290

W

Warrior, Armenian, kneeling, hands extended, ii. 63, 69
Warrior, Armenian, standing, holding his cloak, ii. 69; holding spear and bow, 549, 550
Warrior attacking vallum defended by two others, i. 570, 571
Warrior, Bituitus, in biga, with spear, carnyx, and shield, i. 184–187
Warrior, Gaul, attacking foe and pierced with spear by horseman, i. 478
Warrior, Gaul, kneeling, holding standard, ii. 105
Warrior holding horse by bridle, i. 487, 488
Warrior on horseback spearing enemy who attacks another, i. 478
Warrior, Parthian, kneeling, holding standard, ii. 64, 70, 73
Warrior placing hand on togate figure, and lictor with fasces, ii. 301
Warrior, prostrate, and pennons before three horsemen charging, ii. 309
Warrior, prostrate, between two others fighting, ii. 302
Warrior seated on rocks holding spear and sword, i. 578
Warrior, L. Statius Murcus, raising kneeling female figure, Asia; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Warrior, or hero, standing before trophy; foot on cuirass, ii. 307, 308
Warrior standing on prow and leaning on spear (*rev.* type of *as*), i. 320, 321
Warrior standing to front, leaning on spear; at his side, recumbent bull, ii. 328, 329, 331–333
Warrior standing to front, leaning on spear between recumbent bull and tree with shields, ii. 336
Warrior, Vercingetorix, naked, hurling spear in biga with charioteer, i. 513
Warrior; see also *Soldier*
Warriors, eight, and youth kneeling, holding pig, ii. 323, 324, 327, 329, 335, 336
Warriors, four, and youth kneeling, holding pig, ii. 331
Warriors, three, one on horseback, fighting, i. 478

Warriors, two, and man with beard kneeling, holding pig, ii. 332
Warriors, two, and youth kneeling holding pig, ii. 131, 281, 282
Warriors, two, defending vallum attacked by another, i. 570, 571
Warriors, two, fighting, i. 229, 230, 469, 470
Warriors, two, fighting over another, prostrate, ii. 302
Warriors, two, hurling shields at Tarpeia, i. 298
Warriors, two, pointing at pig, i. 202, 203
Well-head, or puteal, ornamented with implements of coinage, i. 419, 420
Wheel (symbol), ii. 215, 216
Wild beasts and men, combat of, i. 581, 582
Wild-boar of Calydon pierced by spear and attacked by dog, i. 420, 421
Wild-boar pierced by spear, ii. 74
Wolf and Twins (symbol), i. 61
Wolf and Twins (type), ii. 124, 125, 137
Wolf and Twins and birds in tree, with the shepherd Faustulus, i. 131, 132
Wolf and Twins and Roma seated on shields, birds at sides, ii. 284, 285
Wolf trampled by bull, ii. 327, 333
Wolf walking, i. 392–394
Wolf with brand, and eagle fanning fire in brazier, i. 519, 520
Woman, Asia, kneeling, raised by soldier, L. Statius Murcus; in background, trophy, ii. 485
Wreath (symbol), i. 40, 63, 165, 166, 172, 173, 444, 446–449
Wreath above winged caduceus and palm-branch in saltire, i. 503
Wreath and figure of Terminus, i. 447
Wreath and head of Apollo, i. 444
Wreath and lituus at sides of curule chair, i. 485
Wreath and shield at sides of trophy, i. 507
Wreath and staff with flag (symbols), ii. 280, 281
Wreath and terminal bust of Mercury, i. 446
Wreath of corn enclosing legend: ALBINVS BRVTI F., *var.*, i. 509; L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS, *var.*, 576
Wreath of corn enclosing thunderbolt crossed by cornucopiae, i. 178
Wreath of ivy-leaves and berries encircling head of M. Antony, ii. 502
Wreath of laurel and consular robes, ii. 33, 34
Wreath of laurel encircling head of M. Junius Brutus, ii. 478
Wreath of laurel encircling head of Roma, i. 224
Wreath of laurel enclosing club and moneyer's name (*rev.* type of *quadrans*), i. 173
Wreath of laurel enclosing legend: AVGVSTVS, ii. 546; C. A., ii. 538, 542, 553; COS. ITER. ET TERT. DESIG., ii. 415; COS. QVINC., i. 540; DIVOS IVLIVS, ii. 413; IMP. CAESAR DIVI F., ii. 415; V. H. AB., ii. 588; L. SARN., i. 220
Wreath of laurel on curule chair, ii. 405
Wreath of laurel ornamented with rostra, ii. 540; and enclosing inscription C. A., 538, 542, 543
Wreath of laurel, spear, and bridle, or phalerae, i. 568
Wreath of oak; above, OB CIVIS; below, SERVATOS, ii. 425
Wreath of oak encircling head of L. Junius Brutus, ii. 477; and head of M. Junius Brutus, *ib.*

Wreath of oak enclosing legend: AVGVSTO OB C . S . (*rev.* type of *aureus*), ii. 60, 61, 71; AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC . POTEST ., *var.* (*obv.* type of *dupondius*), ii. 58–60, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92, 107, 109; I . O . M . S . P . Q . R . V . S . PR . S . IMP . CAE ., &c., ii. 53; IOVI VOT . SVSC . PRO SAL . CAES ., &c., ii. 38; OB CIVIS SERVATOS, ii. 24, 424; Q . LVATI ., ii. 298

Wreath of oak enclosing shield inscribed S . P . Q . R . CL . V ., ii. 24

Wreath of oak on portico of house (of Augustus), flanked by laurel-branches or trees, ii. 103

Wreath of oak, on which stands eagle to front, before two laurel-trees, ii. 18

Wreath of oak with two laurel-branches enclosing legend: O . C . S . (*rev.* type of *aureus*), ii. 62, 67; OB CIVIS SERVATOS (*obv.* type of *sestertius* Æ), ii. 57–59, 79, 81–86, 89–91; *ib.* (*rev.* type of *sestertius* Æ), ii. 552

Wreaths of laurel, four, terrestrial globe, aplustre, and ear of corn, i. 490

Wren (symbol), i. 76, 77

Y

Yoke of oxen; see *Oxen, yoke of*

Youth, Attis or Atys, riding on goat and bearing branch, ii. 271

Youth kneeling, holding pig between eight warriors, ii. 323, 324, 327, 329, 335, 336

Youth kneeling, holding pig between four warriors, ii. 331

Youth kneeling, holding pig between two warriors, ii. 131, 281, 282

Youth, Ptolemy V., crowned with wreath by togate figure, M. Lepidus, i. 449

Youth seated on horse attached to triumphal quadriga, i. 231, 232; ii. 464

INDEX IV.

SYMBOLS AS MINT-MARKS OR DIE-MARKS.

A

Aesculapius, staff of, i. 305
Altar, i. 261, 262, 342, 389, 392
Altar and temple-cake, i. 422
Amphora, i. 437
Amphora (on *obv.* and *rev.*), i. 370
Amphora and crater, i. 374
Amphora and hydria, i. 372
Amphora and strainer (or funnel), i. 379
Amphora and tripod-stand, i. 372
Amphora and vase-stand, i. 422
Amphora and wine-skin, i. 424
Ampulla with strap, i. 292, 438; ii. 126
Ampulla with strap and vase with strap, i. 380
Anchor, i. 238, 253, 266, 267, 324, 327, 329, 454, 456, 466
Anchor and rudder, i. 378
Animal (uncertain), head of, i. 355
Ant, ii. 305
Anvil (or block) and hammer, i. 424
Anvil and tongs, i. 372
Apex, i. 466
Apex and cap with spike and strings, i. 424
Aplustre, i. 439
Aplustre and prow, i. 372
Aplustre and prow-stem, i. 429
Apollo, head of, i. 253
Arrow, i. 170, 252, 267, 274, 278, 301, 435, 438, 454, 461, 467
Arrow and bow, i. 325, 329
Arrow and bow crossed, i. 325
Arrow entwined with serpent, i. 265
Arrow-head, i. 290, 291, 301, 454, 462, 463
Arrow-heads, two, i. 291
Arrows, two, i. 298
Arrows, two, and shoe, i. 304
Aspergillum; see *Sprinkler*
Ass and camel, i. 425
Astragali, four, and staff with double hook, i. 424
Astragalus and staff with double hook, i. 379
Auger and hammer, i. 375
Awl and graving tool, i. 424
Axe (*dolabra*), i. 251
Axe (with single blade), i. 389
Axe, double; see *Bipennis*
Axe and sceptre, i. 424

B

Bag with handle and bench, i. 424
Bag with handle and scroll-case (*capsa*), i. 425
Bagpipes and cock on cavea, i. 425
Baker's shovel (peel) and oven, i. 378
Ball (or discus), i. 404
Barley-grain, i. 260, 439
Barnacle and drenching horn, i. 372
Basket (*calathus*), i. 436
Basket and bidens, i. 424

Basket and flail, i. 375
Basket and sickle, i. 378
Basket with fruit and basket with grapes, i. 372
Basket with grapes and basket with fruit, i. 372
Basket with handle and wicker-basket with handle, i. 372
Basket with strap, i. 466
Bee, i. 437
Bee and flower, i. 424
Bee and ibis, i. 427
Bell, i. 462
Bells, two, i. 295
Bench and bag with handle, i. 424
Bench and candelabrum (or column), i. 425
Bench and curule chair, i. 374
Bench (metal-worker's) and mallet, i. 424
Bidens (or hoe), i. 454
Bidens and basket, i. 424
Bipennis, i. 253, 254, 277, 331, 355
Bipennis and bucranium, i. 373
Bipennis and hatchet, i. 426
Bird, i. 327, 407, 437, 454, 461; crane, 269, 428, 437, 466; crow, 341, 377; duck, 239; eagle, 262, 276, 325, 390, 464; heron, 409; ibis, 356, 427; owl, 253, 276, 291, 377, 391; peacock, 428; stork, 430
Bird and nest with eggs, i. 428
Bird with wreath, i. 269
Birds, two, crow and owl, i. 377
Birds, two, doves, pecking each other, i. 301
Birds, two, ducks, facing each other, i. 304
Block (or anvil) and hammer, i. 424
Block of wood and knife, i. 376
Block on legs and butcher's knife, i. 379
Boar and knife, i. 303
Boat, i. 328
Bone ticket, egg-shaped, and bone ticket, leaf-shaped, i. 379
Bone ticket, leaf-shaped, and bone ticket, egg-shaped, i. 379
Boot and shoe, i. 372
Borer (or piercer) and chisel, i. 377
Borer and pedum, i. 424
Bottle, i. 257
Bottle and jug, i. 427
Bottle and tripod, and lyre, i. 430
Bottle and wine-skin, i. 431
Bottle with strap, ii. 126
Bottle with strap and flask with strap, i. 426
Bow, i. 170, 260, 268, 270, 327, 328, 332; ii. 305
Bow and arrow, i. 325, 329
Bow and arrow crossed, i. 325
Bow and quiver, i. 268, 269, 328, 392, 468
Bow and quiver and lyre, i. 377
Bowl and grapes, i. 325
Bows, two, and shield, i. 429
Box for weights and scales, i. 429
Brace (carpenter's), i. 331
Bracelets, two, and torque, i. 430
Bracket (?), i. 454
Branch, i. 298, 330, 341, 342
Bridle, head-piece of; see *Phalerae*
Bucket and jug, i. 372
Bucket and vase, i. 372
Bucket and windlass with bucket, i. 431
Bucket and wine-skin, i. 372
Bucket attached to beam and well-head, i. 424
Bucket suspended to pedum, and sceptre with wreath, i. 429
Bucranium, i. 265, 267, 291, 329, 331, 355, 437, 438, 462; ii. 296, 305, 338
Bucranium and bipennis, i. 373
Bull, forepart of, and forepart of horse, i. 376

Bulla (?), i. 456
Bunch of grapes, i. 263; ii. 127
Bunch of grapes and cornucopiae, i. 373
Bunch of grapes and vine-leaf, i. 431
Butcher's block on legs and knife, i. 379
Butcher's knife and block on legs, i. 379
Butterfly, i. 277, 389, 391, 438, 440, 467, 468
Butterfly and fly, i. 373
Butterfly held by scorpion, i. 466

C

Caduceus, i. 239, 253, 255, 259, 266–268, 291, 294, 298, 330, 331, 389–391, 457, 461, 465; ii. 294, 305, 388
Caduceus and trident in saltire, i. 291
Caduceus entwined with serpent, i. 468
Caestus on hand and oil-jar with strap, i. 426
Caestus on hand and torch, i. 375
Cage and stork, i. 430
Calf and cow, i. 426
Caltrop, i. 455
Camel, i. 465, 467
Camel and ass, i. 425
Candelabrum, i. 438
Candelabrum (or column) and bench, i. 425
Candelabrum and fire-dog, i. 373
Candelabrum and fulcrum, i. 373
Candelabrum, base of, and standard with bird, i. 430
Cap and pedum, i. 325
Cap and sceptre, i. 378
Cap, conical (*galerus*), and club, i. 425
Cap of skin with strings and two spears, i. 373
Cap, Phrygian, i. 356
Cap surmounted by cross and cap surmounted by star (*pileus*), i. 425
Cap surmounted by star (*pileus*) and cap surmounted by cross, i. 425
Cap with feathers and helmet, i. 425
Cap with spike and strings and apex, i. 424
Cap with strap and strigil, i. 425
Capricorn and dog, i. 374
Caps of Dioscuri, i. 291, 295
Capsa and bag with handle, i. 425
Carnyx (Gaulish trumpet), i. 248, 458; ii. 352
Carpenter's brace, i. 331
Carpenter's square (*norma*) and pentagram, i. 377
Carrot and turnip, i. 379
Cauldron and cauldron on stand, i. 425
Cauldron and flesh-hook, i. 372
Cauldron and vase, i. 379
Cauldron on stand and cauldron without stand, i. 425
Cavea with cock and bagpipes, i. 425
Chair and lamp-stand, i. 425
Chariot and yoke, i. 380
Chisel, i. 440, 460
Chisel and borer (or piercer), i. 377
Chisel and mallet, i. 373
Cista, i. 330, 331
Cista and voting-tablet, i. 379
City, walls of, with gateway, i. 328
Clapper of wood and fly-flap (*flabellum* or fan), i. 373
Club, i. 253, 277, 327, 329, 330, 390, 438, 455, 460, 464; ii. 127, 305
Club and conical cap (*galerus*), i. 425
Club and mace, i. 377
Cock, i. 391
Cock, head of, i. 262
Cock on cavea and bagpipes, i. 425
Colander and ladle, i. 425
Column, i. 253
Column (or candelabrum) and bench, i. 425

Column and column with crescent, i. 425
Column, base of, and column, capital of, i. 373
Column, capital of, and column, base of, i. 373
Column surmounted by crescent and column, i. 425
Column surmounted by duck and goat's head, i. 426
Comb and knife (*spatula*), i. 373
Comb and shears, i. 429
Comb (?) and winged spear, i. 304
Comb, double, and two rings, i. 373
Compasses and drill, i. 374
Conch and scallop-shell, i. 378
Cooking-pot with handle and hook, i. 427
Cooking-pot with handle and ladle, i. 373
Cooking-pot with handle and tripod-stand, i. 425
Cooking-pot with handle and two hooks, i. 429
Corn, ear of, i. 238, 240, 339, 354; ii. 295, 389
Corn-grain, i. 254
Cornuacopiae, two, crescent, and sceptre, i. 303
Cornuacopiae, two, sceptre, and prow, i. 303
Cornucopiae, i. 261, 269, 277, 288, 289, 467; ii. 126, 305, 389
Cornucopiae and bunch of grapes, i. 373
Cornucopiae and double cornucopiae, i. 425
Cornucopiae and rudder, i. 425
Cornucopiae, double, and cornucopiae, i. 425
Couch, end-rest of; see *Fulcrum*
Cow and calf, i. 426
Cow, forepart of, and head-dress of Isis, i. 427
Crab, i. 239, 240, 354, 408, 409
Crab and fish, i. 374
Crab and scorpion, i. 429
Cradle and water-jug (*gutturnium*), i. 376
Crane, i. 269, 437, 466
Crane and pigmy with shield, i. 428
Crater and amphora, i. 374
Cray-fish, i. 239
Cray-fish and sepia, i. 374
Crescent, i. 329, 462; ii. 127, 295, 311, 389
Crescent and star, i. 275
Crescent, two cornuacopiae, and sceptre, i. 303
Crescent-moon; see *Moon*
Crocodile, i. 330
Crocodile and pig, i. 374
Crow, i. 341
Crow and owl, i. 377
Crow-bar and pick, i. 374
Cruse for oil and lamp, i. 374
Cuirass, i. 298; ii. 305
Cuirass and helmet, i. 426
Culter (sacrificial knife), i. 239, 254, 278
Culter and hammer, i. 375
Cup (*rhyton*) and cup without handle, i. 374, 429
Cup and pail, and pump, i. 377
Cup with handle and helmet, i. 376
Cup with handle and olive-branch, i. 428
Cup with two handles, i. 328, 437
Cup with two handles and thyrsus, i. 430
Cup without handle and rhyton, i. 374, 429
Cup without handle and wine-skin, i. 431
Cupid, i. 328
Currycomb and horse's leg, i. 426
Curule chair, i. 325
Curule chair and bench, i. 374
Curule chair and seat, i. 426
Cuttle-fish and prawn, i. 426

D

Dagger, i. 437
Dagger (or staff) and helmet with spike and straps, i. 427
Date-palm and palm-tree, i. 428
Dice-box and two flutes, i. 426
Die for coin on *obv.* and *rev.*, i. 374
Die for coin and hammer, i. 426
Dioscuri, caps of, i. 291, 295
Discus (or ball), i. 404
Disk and ring with cord, i. 374
Distaff, i. 355
Distaff and spindle, i. 378
Distaff and two reels, i. 374
Dog (running), i. 356
Dog and capricorn, i. 374
Dog and hare, i. 376
Dolphin, i. 239, 277, 291, 302, 330, 354, 392, 408, 409, 440, 455; ii. 295
Dolphin and trident, i. 379, 430
Dolphin and tunny-fish, i. 374
Double axe; see *Bipennis*
Double hook; see *Hook, double*
Doves, two, pecking each other, i. 301
Draco (standard) and standard with wolf, i. 430
Dragon's head and harpa, i. 376
Drenching horn and barnacle, i. 372
Drill and compasses, i. 374
Drill and plane, i. 374
Drinking horn, i. 440
Duck, i. 239
Duck on column, and goat's head, i. 426
Ducks, two, facing each other, i. 304

E

Eagle, i. 262, 276, 325, 390, 464
Eagle and egg, i. 375
Ear, human, i. 270, 277, 326, 328, 330, 341, 435, 456
Ear of corn; see *Corn, ear of*
Earring, i. 438
Egg and eagle, i. 375
Egg and ibis, i. 427
Eye, human, i. 291

F

Falx, i. 438, 454; ii. 353
Falx, double, i. 456
Fan (*flabellum*), i. 267, 340
Fan and clapper of wood, i. 373
Feather and peacock's feather, i. 375
Fibula, i. 270, 356, 461, 466
Fillet, i. 436
Finger-ring (signet), i. 292
Finger-ring and scroll in case, i. 377
Fire-dog and candelabrum, i. 373
Fire-stove (?), i. 328
Fish, i. 298, 327, 329, 330, 408, 409, 440, 451, 466
Fish and crab, i. 374
Fish-spear, i. 268
Flabellum, i. 267, 340
Flabellum and clapper of wood, i. 373
Flail, i. 438
Flail and wicker-basket, i. 375
Flask with strap and bottle with strap, i. 426
Flesh-hook and cauldron, i. 372
Flesh-hook and ladle, i. 376
Float (plasterer's) and trowel, i. 375
Flower, i. 277, 289, 294, 341, 355, 439
Flower and bee, i. 424
Flower on stem and wreath, i. 431
Flute (*tibia*), i. 254, 266, 295
Flutes, two, i. 262
Flutes, two, and dice-box, i. 426
Flutes, two, and lyre-keys, two, i. 426
Flutes, two, and syrinx, i. 375

Fly, i. 239, 260, 266, 267, 304, 325, 354, 356, 434, 437, 439, 465; ii. 305, 308
Fly and butterfly, i. 373
Fly-flap and clapper of wood, i. 373
Foot, human, i. 326, 392, 468
Foot, human, and hand with lancet, i. 375
Foot, human, and spear-head, i. 378
Fountain and well-head (*puteal*), i. 380, 431
Fulcrum (or end-rest of couch) and candelabrum, i. 373
Funnel (or strainer) and amphora, i. 379

G

Galerus (cap) and club, i. 425
Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*), i. 248, 458; ii. 352
Gimlet and hammer, i. 375
Gladius (sword), i. 326, 327, 332, 356, 435, 464; ii. 353
Goal and weight with strap, i. 375
Goat, head of, i. 257, 278, 290, 328
Goat, head of, and column surmounted by duck, i. 426
Goat, head of, and head of stag, i. 430
Goat, head of, female, and goat, head of, male, i. 375
Goat, head of, male, and goat, head of, female, i. 375
Goblet and wine-skin, i. 375
Goose, head of, i. 261, 291, 355
Grapes and bowl, i. 325
Grapes, bunch of, i. 263; ii. 127
Grapes, bunch of, and cornucopiae, i. 373
Grapes, bunch of, and vine-leaf, i. 431
Grappling-iron (or hook), i. 439
Grasshopper, i. 238–240, 249, 270, 274, 325, 339, 340, 354, 466
Graver (*stilus*) and sun-dial, i. 376
Graving-tool and awl, i. 424
Greave, i. 254
Greave and hammer, i. 375
Griffin, i. 239
Gutturnium (water-jug) and cradle, i. 376

H

Hammer, i. 265, 266, 269, 440
Hammer and anvil (or block), i. 424
Hammer and auger, i. 375
Hammer and culter, i. 375
Hammer and die for coin, i. 426
Hammer and gimlet, i. 375
Hammer and greave, i. 375
Hammer and sacrificial knife (*culter*), i. 375
Hand, i. 329
Hand with caestus and oil-jar with strap, i. 426
Hand with caestus and torch, i. 375
Hand with lancet and human foot, i. 375
Hare running, i. 325
Hare and dog, i. 376
Hare and thyrsus, i. 304
Harp and lyre, i. 376
Harpa, i. 328, 329
Harpa and dragon's head, i. 376
Harpa and helmet with crest, i. 427
Hatchet and double axe (*bipennis*), i. 426
Head, human, i. 262
Head, human, laureate, i. 328
Head, human, and helmet with crest, i. 427
Head of animal (uncertain), i. 355
Helmet, i. 256, 262, 269, 291, 294, 327, 328, 355, 390; ii. 305, 353

Helmet and cap with feathers, i. 425
Helmet and cuirass, i. 426
Helmet and cup with handle, i. 376
Helmet and harpa, i. 427
Helmet and human head, i. 427
Helmet and two shields, i. 376
Helmet with crest and cheek-pieces and helmet with crest, i. 427
Helmet with crest and helmet with crest and cheek-pieces, i. 427
Helmet with spike and straps and staff (or dagger), i. 427
Helmet with spike and yoke, i. 431
Helmet with star, i. 456
Heron, i. 409
Hoe with two prongs, i. 454
Hook (or grappling-iron), i. 439
Hook and cooking-pot with handle, i. 427
Hook attached to staff, i. 454, 455, 467
Hook, double, i. 254
Hook, double, attached to staff, i. 327, 331, 391, 440, 454, 456, 466; ii. 353
Hook, double, attached to staff and astragalus, i. 379
Hook, double, attached to staff and four astragali, i. 424
Hook for flesh and cauldron, i. 372
Hook for flesh and ladle, i. 376
Hook, grappling, and pulley, i. 376
Hooks, two, and cooking-pot with handle, i. 429
Hoop, i. 404
Horn for drenching and barnacle, i. 372
Horn for drinking, i. 440
Horse, forepart of, and forepart of bull, i. 376
Horse, head of, i. 330
Horse, head of, with bridle, i. 261
Horse, leg of, and currycomb, i. 426
Horse, mouth-piece of, and phalerae, or bridle, i. 428
Horse, muzzle of, and spur, i. 378
Hound running, i. 356
Human foot; see *Foot, human*
Human head; see *Head, human*
Hydria, i. 253
Hydria and amphora, i. 372

I

Ibis, i. 356
Ibis and bee, i. 427
Ibis and egg, i. 427
Ichneumon and lizard, i. 428
Isis, head-dress of, i. 262, 275, 331, 467
Isis, head-dress of, and forepart of cow, i. 427
Isis, head-dress of, and sistrum, i. 427
Ivy-branch and thyrsus, i. 379
Ivy-branch and vine-branch, i. 431

J

Jug, i. 438
Jug and bottle, i. 427
Jug and bucket, i. 372
Jug and cradle, i. 376
Jug and palm-branch, i. 376
Jug and patera, i. 427, 428
Jug and urn with cover, i. 431
Jug on stand and jug on table, i. 427
Jug on table and jug on stand, i. 427

K

Key, i. 342, 454, 459, 461
Key and lock, i. 377
Key and temple-key, i. 427
Key for lyre; see *Lyre-key*
Knife, i. 325
Knife and boar, i. 303
Knife (*spatula*) and comb, i. 373

Knife and shield, i. 429
Knife and wood-block, i. 376
Knife, butcher's, and block on legs, i. 379
Knife for pruning, i. 332
Knife, sacrificial, i. 239, 254, 278
Knife, sacrificial, and hammer, i. 375
Knife, tanner's, i. 251, 278
Knife, tanner's, and scraper, i. 378
Knuckle-bone and staff with double hook, i. 379
Knuckle-bones, four, and staff with double hook, i. 424

L

Ladder, i. 390, 392, 439, 456
Ladle and colander, i. 425
Ladle and cooking-pot with handle, i. 373
Ladle and flesh-hook, i. 376
Lamp and cruse for oil, i. 374
Lamp and lamp-stand, i. 430
Lamp-feeder and vase, i. 380
Lamp-stand and chair, i. 425
Lamp-stand and lamp, i. 430
Lancet, in hand, and human foot, i. 375
Lantern and pincers (or snuffers), i. 376
Laurel-branch, i. 437, 439
Laurel-wreath, i. 304
Leaf, i. 456
Lekythos, i. 253
Lion, head of, and wolf's head, i. 380
Lion running, i. 291
Lituus, i. 253, 291, 436, 453, 459, 466, 467; ii. 305
Lituus and mask with wreath, i. 376
Lituus and wreath, i. 380
Lizard, i. 278, 291, 341, 438, 452, 454, 461, 465–467
Lizard and ichneumon, i. 428
Lock and key, i. 377
Lotus flower, i. 328
Lotus flower and poppy-head, i. 377
Lyre, i. 260, 291, 305, 355, 454
Lyre and bow and quiver, i. 377
Lyre and harp, i. 376
Lyre and lyre-key, i. 428
Lyre and tortoise, i. 430
Lyre and tripod with bottle, i. 430
Lyre-key, i. 327, 391, 455
Lyre-key and lyre, i. 428
Lyre-keys, two, and flutes, two, i. 426

M

Mace, i. 454
Mace and club, i. 377
Mallet, i. 257, 330, 455, 456, 460, 463; ii. 315
Mallet and bench (metal-worker's), i. 424
Mallet and chisel, i. 373
Mask and sceptre, i. 428
Mask with wreath and lituus, i. 376
Meta (?), i. 265
Meta and weight with strap, i. 375
Metal-worker's bench and mallet, i. 424
Mirror and mirror inscribed $\frac{SS}{III}$, i. 377
Mirror inscribed $\frac{SS}{III}$ and mirror, i. 377
Modius, i. 254
Modius (on *obv.* and *rev.*), i. 377
Moon, i. 391
Mouse, i. 354
Mouth-piece for horse and phalerae, or head-piece of bridle, i. 428
Muzzle for horse and spur, i. 378

N

Nest with eggs and bird, i. 428
Nine-pin and staff with strap, i. 378
Norma (carpenter's square) and pentagram, i. 377

O

Oak-branch, i. 466
Oil-jar, i. 253
Oil-jar and strigil, i. 457
Oil-jar with strap and hand with caestus, i. 426
Olive-branch, i. 465, 467, 468
Olive-branch and cup, i. 428
Oven and baker's shovel (or peel), i. 378
Owl, i. 253, 276, 291, 391
Owl and crow, i. 377

P

Paddle and spear with prongs, i. 428
Pail with cup and pump, i. 377
Palm-branch, i. 277, 291, 295, 299, 325–327, 342, 391, 440, 465; ii. 295, 296, 389
Palm-branch and jug, i. 376
Palm-branch and Victory, i. 305
Palm-branch and voting-tablet (*tabella*) (?), i. 428
Palm-branch and wing, i. 431
Palm-tree and date-palm, i. 428
Pan, circular, with handle, and pan, flat, with handle, i. 377
Pan, flat, with handle, and pan, circular, with handle, i. 377
Pan, head of, and pedum with fillet, i. 426
Parthian standard (*draco*) and standard with wolf, i. 430
Parthian tiara and uncertain object, i. 430
Patera and jug, i. 427, 428
Patera with fruit-and sistrum, i. 378
Peacock and stephane, i. 428
Peacock's feather and feather, i. 375
Pedum, i. 330, 331, 453, 455
Pedum and borer, i. 424
Pedum and cap, i. 325
Pedum with bucket and sceptre with wreath, i. 429
Pedum with fillet and head of Pan, i. 426
Peel (or baker's shovel) and oven, i. 378
Pelta, i. 391; ii. 353; see also *Shield*
Pentagon, i. 265, 266
Pentagram and carpenter's square (*norma*), i. 377
Petasus and staff with thong, i. 428
Petasus and talaria, i. 428
Phalerae (or head-piece of bridle) and mouth-piece for horse, i. 428
Phrygian cap, i. 356
Phrygian cap and sword, i. 373
Pick and crow-bar, i. 374
Piercer, i. 391
Piercer and chisel, i. 377
Pig and crocodile, i. 374
Pigmy with shield and crane, i. 428
Pileus with star, i. 278, 391
Pileus with star and cap surmounted by cross, i. 425
Pincers, i. 265, 267, 330
Pincers (or snuffers) and lantern, i. 376
Pitcher and windlass, i. 431
Plane, i. 439
Plane (on *obv.* and *rev.*), i. 429
Plane and drill, i. 374
Plasterer's float and trowel, i. 375
Plectrum, i. 390
Plough, i. 240, 248; ii. 353
Pomegranate, i. 261, 262
Poppy-head, i. 327, 330, 341; ii. 305
Poppy-head and lotus flower, i. 377
Pot for cooking; see *Cooking-pot*
Pot-hook and uncertain object, i. 377
Prawn, i. 407

Prawn and cuttlefish, i. 426
Prow, i. 261, 275, 292, 355, 392; ii. 305
Prow and aplustre, i. 372
Prow and rudder, i. 304
Prow, head of; see *Prow-stem*
Prow, two cornuacopiae, and sceptre, i. 303
Prow-stem, i. 249, 292, 326, 327, 329, 440; ii. 296
Prow-stem and aplustre, i. 429
Pruning-knife, i. 332
Pulley and grappling-iron (or hook), i. 376
Pump and pail with cup, i. 377
Purse (?), i. 439
Puteal (or well-head) and bucket attached to beam, i. 424
Puteal and fountain, i. 380, 431

Q

Quiver, i. 239, 252, 437
Quiver and bow, i. 268, 269, 328, 392, 468
Quiver and bow and lyre, i. 377

R

Rake, i. 341, 342
Ram, head of, i. 452, 454
Rat, i. 327
Reels, two, and distaff, i. 374
Rhyton and cup, i. 374, 429
Ring on stand, i. 458
Ring, signet, i. 292
Ring, signet, and scroll in case, i. 377
Ring with cord and disk, i. 374
Rings, two, and double comb, i. 373
Rudder, i. 299, 302, 331, 390, 440, 461, 468; ii. 389
Rudder and anchor, i. 378
Rudder and cornucopiae, i. 425
Rudder and prow, i. 304

S

Sacrificial knife (*culter*), i. 239, 254, 278
Sacrificial knife and hammer, i. 375
Saddle-cloth and spear, i. 378
Sandal, i. 260, 261, 355
Sandal (on *obv.* and *rev.*), i. 378
Satyr, head of, i. 276, 390
Satyr, head of, and satyr's leg, i. 427
Satyr, leg of, and satyr's head, i. 427
Scales, i. 325, 327, 330, 436, 457
Scales and box for weights, i. 429
Scallop-shell and conch, i. 378
Scalprum (or tanner's knife), i. 251, 278
Scalprum and scraper, i. 378
Sceptre, i. 269, 299, 329, 330, 341, 355; ii. 305
Sceptre and axe, i. 424
Sceptre and cap, i. 378
Sceptre and mask, i. 428
Sceptre and sword, i. 378
Sceptre between two cornuacopiae, and crescent, i. 303
Sceptre between two cornuacopiae, and prow, i. 303
Sceptre with double fillet, i. 292
Sceptre with fillet, i. 440
Sceptre with fillets and wings, i. 302
Sceptre with wreath and bucket suspended to pedum, i. 429
Scorpion, i. 261, 299, 331, 332, 341, 440, 466, 468; ii. 353
Scorpion and crab, i. 429
Scorpion holding butterfly, i. 466

Scraper and tanner's knife (*scalprum*), i. 378
Scraper (?) and uncertain object, i. 429
Scrinium and voting-tablet inscribed ΓΑΡΙ, i. 379
Scroll, i. 439
Scroll and stilus, i. 380, 431
Scroll in case and signet-ring, i. 377
Scroll-case (*capsa*) and bag with handle, i. 425
Seat and curule chair, i. 426
Sepia, i. 409
Sepia and cray-fish, i. 374
Sepia and spear with prongs, i. 429
Serpent, i. 292, 302, 407, 440, 453, 455, 463
Serpent and standard, i. 379
Serpent entwining arrow, i. 265
Serpent entwining caduceus, i. 468
Serpent entwining staff, i. 269, 305
Serpent entwining trident, i. 328
Shears and comb, i. 429
Sheath and sword, i. 430
Sheath with sword, i. 255, 265; ii. 127
Shepherd's crook, i. 438
Shield, i. 261, 331, 356, 390, 391, 437, 438; ii. 353
Shield (Macedonian), i. 391
Shield and knife, i. 429
Shield and spear, i. 304, 329, 331
Shield and sword in sheath, i. 429
Shield and two bows, i. 429
Shields, two, and helmet, i. 376
Shoe, i. 356
Shoe and boot, i. 372
Shoe and two arrows, i. 304
Shovel (or baker's peel) and oven, i. 378
Sickle and basket, i. 378
Signet-ring, i. 292
Signet-ring and scroll in case, i. 377
Silenus, head of, i. 325
Simpulum, i. 292, 391, 438, 454
Sistrum, i. 295
Sistrum and head-dress of Isis, i. 427
Sistrum and patera with fruit, i. 378
Snake, i. 452
Snuffers (or pincers) and lantern, i. 376
Spatula and comb, i. 373
Spear, i. 257, 299, 300, 467; ii. 305, 389
Spear and saddle-cloth, i. 378
Spear and shield, i. 304, 329, 331
Spear for fishing, i. 268
Spear, winged, and comb (?), i. 304
Spear with prongs and paddle, i. 428
Spear with prongs and sepia, i. 429
Spear-head, i. 254, 339, 390, 439, 450, 451
Spear-head and human foot, i. 378
Spears, two, and cap of skin with strings, i. 373
Spike, i. 455
Spindle and distaff, i. 378
Sponge (?), i. 409
Sprinkler, i. 392
Spur and muzzle for horse, i. 378
Staff, i. 265–267, 328, 438, 455
Staff (or dagger) and helmet with spike and straps, i. 427
Staff entwined with serpent, i. 269, 305
Staff with double hook, i. 327, 331, 391, 440, 454, 456, 466; ii. 353
Staff with double hook and astragalus, i. 379
Staff with double hook and four astragali, i. 424
Staff with hook, i. 454, 455, 467
Staff with strap and nine-pin, i. 378
Staff with thong and petasus, i. 428
Stag, i. 256, 326
Stag, head of, and goat's head, i. 430
Stag on standard, i. 261
Stag running, i. 356
Stand surmounted by ring, i. 458

Standard and serpent, i. 379
Standard, Parthian, and standard with wolf, i. 430
Standard surmounted by stag, i. 261
Standard surmounted by wolf, and Parthian standard (*draco*), i. 430
Standard with bird and candelabrum, base of, i. 430
Star, i. 254, 273, 289, 292, 294, 342, 355, 439, 440, 456, 468; ii. 295, 311, 339, 389
Star and crescent, i. 275
Stephane and peacock, i. 428
Stilus, i. 327, 329, 331, 440, 435
Stilus and sun-dial, i. 376
Stilus and volumen (or scroll), i. 380, 431
Stork and cage, i. 430
Stove for fire, i. 328
Strainer (or funnel) and amphora, i. 379
Strigil, i. 329, 355, 391, 404, 467
Strigil and cap with strap, i. 425
Strigil and oil-jar, i. 457
Strigil and vase, i. 380
Sun-dial and stilus, i. 376
Sword (*gladius*), i. 326, 327, 332, 356, 435, 464; ii. 353
Sword and Phrygian cap, i. 373
Sword and sceptre, i. 378
Sword and sheath, i. 430
Sword in sheath, i. 255, 265; ii. 127
Sword in sheath and shield, i. 429
Sword in sheath and trumpet, i. 379
Syrinx, i. 326, 330
Syrinx and two flutes, i. 375

T

Tabella; see *Tablet for voting*
Tablet for voting, i. 326, 465
Tablet for voting and cista, i. 379
Tablet for voting (?) and palm-branch, i. 428
Tablet for voting, inscribed ΡΑΡΙ, and scrinium, i. 379
Talaria and petasus, i. 428
Tanner's knife (*scalprum*), i. 251, 278
Tanner's knife and scraper, i. 378
Temple-cake and altar, i. 422
Temple-key and key, i. 427
Tessera with handle, i. 440
Thunderbolt, i. 261, 290–292, 299, 328, 340, 342, 467; ii. 353, 354
Thyrsus, i. 355, 390, 391, 450; ii. 295
Thyrsus and cup with handles, i. 430
Thyrsus and hare, i. 304
Thyrsus and ivy-branch, i. 379
Tiara, Parthian, and uncertain symbol, i. 430
Tibia; see *Flute*
Ticket of bone, egg-shaped, and another, leaf-shaped, i. 379
Ticket of bone, leaf-shaped, and another, egg-shaped, i. 379
Tongs, i. 391, 467
Tongs and anvil, i. 372
Torch, i. 405, 455, 462; ii. 295
Torch and hand with caestus, i. 375
Torch and torch-stand, i. 430
Torch-stand and torch, i. 430
Torque, i. 295, 355, 438, 467
Torque and two bracelets, i. 430
Torque and wreath, i. 380
Tortoise, i. 239, 331, 342, 390, 408, 409, 456
Tortoise and lyre, i. 430
Trident, i. 171, 253, 261, 265–267, 269, 270, 274, 275, 280, 292, 299, 339, 354, 454; ii. 305
Trident and caduceus in saltire, i. 291
Trident and dolphin, i. 379, 430
Trident entwined with serpent, i. 328
Trident with fillet, i. 304
Tripod, i. 262, 275; ii. 295, 389
Tripod and knife, i. 379
Tripod and vase, i. 379

Tripod with bottle and lyre, i. 430
Tripod-stand, i. 390
Tripod-stand and amphora, i. 372
Tripod-stand and cooking-pot with handle, i. 425
Trophy, i. 262, 292; ii. 354
Trowel and plasterer's float, i. 375
Trumpet, i. 458, 464
Trumpet and sword in sheath, i. 379
Trumpet, curved, and trumpet, straight, i. 431
Trumpet, Gaulish, i. 248, 458; ii. 352
Trumpet, straight, and trumpet, curved, i. 431
Tunny-fish and dolphin, i. 374
Turnip and carrot, i. 379
Tweezers (?), i. 455

U

Urn with cover and jug with handle, i. 431

V

Vase and bucket, i. 372
Vase and cauldron, i. 379
Vase and lamp-feeder, i. 380
Vase and strigil, i. 380
Vase and tripod, i. 379
Vase with handles, i. 292, 356
Vase with handles and cover, i. 326, 328, 331
Vase with strap (*ampulla*), i. 292, 438; ii. 126
Vase with strap and ampulla with strap, i. 380
Vase-stand and amphora, i. 422
Victory and palm-branch, i. 305
Vine-branch and ivy-branch, i. 431
Vine-leaf, i. 326, 327, 339, 341, 355, 436, 439, 440
Vine-leaf and bunch of grapes, i. 431
Volumen, i. 439
Volumen and stilus, i. 380, 431
Volumen in case and signet-ring, i. 377
Voting-tablet, i. 326, 465
Voting-tablet and cista, i. 379
Voting-tablet (?) and palm-branch, i. 428
Voting-tickets, leaf and egg-shaped, i. 379

W

Water-cock and water-pipe, i. 380
Water-jug (*gutturnium*) and cradle, i. 376
Water-pipe and water-cock, i. 380
Weight with strap, i. 390
Weight with strap and goal (*meta*), i. 375
Well-head and bucket attached to beam, i. 424
Well-head and fountain, i. 380, 431
Wheel, i. 171, 276, 326, 435, 436, 467
Wheel with eight spokes and wheel with four spokes, i. 380
Wheel with four spokes and wheel with eight spokes, i. 380
Whip, i. 405, 455, 456, 464
Wicker-basket and flail, i. 375
Wicker-basket with handle and basket with handle, i. 372
Windlass and pitcher, i. 431
Windlass with bucket and bucket, i. 431
Wine-skin (?), i. 261
Wine-skin and amphora, i. 424
Wine-skin and bottle, i. 431
Wine-skin and bucket, i. 372
Wine-skin and cup, i. 431
Wine-skin and goblet, i. 375
Wing, i. 249, 253, 262, 269, 292, 326, 342, 440, 454, 460; ii. 354
Wing and palm-branch, i. 431

Wings, two, i. 329
Wolf, head of, i. 262
Wolf, head of, and lion's head, i. 380
Wolf on standard and Parthian standard (*draco*), i. 430
Wood-block and knife, i. 376
Wreath, i. 261, 262, 292, 303, 391, 405, 455, 460, 461; ii. 296
Wreath and flower on stem, i. 431
Wreath and lituus, i. 380
Wreath and torque, i. 380
Wreath with fillet, ii. 389

Y

Yoke and chariot, i. 380
Yoke and helmet with spike, i. 431

INDEX V.

GENERAL INDEX (INCLUDING MONEYERS, ETC.)

(*For facility of reference the names of the moneyers, etc., are given under their* COGNOMINA *as well as their* NOMINA.)

A

A, duplication of, rare occurrence of, in coin legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 570, 571, 587, 588

A, forms of, in legends at various epochs, *Int.*, ciii; *Roman Coinage*, i. 12, 67, 68; increased use of A for Λ, 88; supersedes Λ, etc., after B.C. 150, 118, 138; *Local Coinage*, early forms of, ii. 150, 211, 228; supersedes Λ, etc., from B.C. 172, 240, 245, 263

A . A . A . F . F., official title of moneyers, *Int.*, lxii; earliest instances of use of, i. 500, 551, 552

Aburius Geminus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 147; hybrids, 146, 147, 163

Aburius M. f. Geminus, M., coins of, and identification, i. 146; hybrids, 143, 145, 146, 163

Acarnanian league, over-struck coins of, for triens, ii. 212

Acca Larentia, eponym of the Accoleia gens, i. 569; her identification, *ib.*

Accent, occurrence of, on coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 442, 486, 487

Accoleius Lariscolus, P., coins of, and identification, i. 569, 570; hybrid, 570

Acilia de intercalatione, lex, and *rev.* type of Diana in biga, *Int.*, lxxxvi; ii. 227

Acilius M. f., M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 169, 170; his types imitated by the Confederates, ii. 332

Acilius Balbus, Mn., coins of, and identification, i. 150

Acilius (Glabrio), Mn., coins of, and history, i. 496, 497; hybrids, 165, 497, 586

Acilius Glabrio, Mn., consul, his victory over Antiochus III. of Syria commemorated, i. 169

Acisculus (adze), emblem or rebus of the Valeria gens, i. 534–537

Acisculus, L. Valerius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 534–537; his symbol, an adze (*acisculus*), 534

Actium, battle of, ii. 3; commemorated on coins of Rome, 4, 8, 14, 55; on coins of Gaul, 432, 434, 437, 438; on coins of the East, 540; forces of Antony and Octavius at, 526

Adoption, name of, defined and explained, *Int.*, lxxx

Aediles curules, their duties as moneyers, *Int.*, lxx

Aediles plebeii, their duties as moneyers, *Int.*, lxx

Aelius L. f. Lamia, Q., coins of, and identification, ii. 86–88; see also *Annius* and *C. Silius*

Aemilia, Basilica, restoration of, recorded, i. 448

Aemilia, vestal virgin, and the sacred fire, i. 448; as foundress of the Aemilia gens, 579

Aemilianus, Q. Fabius Maximus, consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178

Aemilius Buca, L., coins of, and identification, i. 545–547; hybrid, 546

Aemilius Lepidus, M., consul, statue erected to, i. 448; tutor to Ptolemy V. of Egypt, *ib.*

Aemilius Lepidus, M., triumvir; see *Lepidus, M. Aemilius*

Aemilius Lepidus, Mn., coins of, and identification, ii. 291

Aemilius Lepidus, P., coins of, and history, i. 418, 420; see also *L. Scribonius Libo*

Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus, L., consul, his victories over Perseus of Macedon and triumphs recorded, i. 418

Aemilius Scaurus, M., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590; hybrid, i. 153; see also *P. Plautius Hypsaeus*

Aeneas and the foundation of Lavinium, legend connected with, i. 519, 520

Aeneas as founder of the Julia gens, i. 579; ii. 469

Aerarium, amount of gold reserve in, at various epochs, *Int.*, lii.

Aes grave, coinage of, at Rome, i. 5–10, 16–26; ii. 587; at Luceria, ii. 145–148

Aes grave, coinage of: its origin and form, *Int.*, xix; i. 5; its circulation in Italy, *Int.*, xx; finds of, at Cervetri and Vicarello, *Int.*, xv, xxi; i. 1; types of, *Int.*, xxii–xxiv; i. 5; reduced to triental standard, *Int.*, xxiv–xxvi; i. 16, 17

Aes grave and Romano-Campanian silver coins, assimilation of, in currency, *Int.*, xxv; ii. 117

Aes infectum; see *Aes rude*

Aes rude, issue of, i. 1, 2

Aes rude, origin of, *Int.*, xv, xvi; weights and metal of, *Int.*, xv; i. 2; forms of, *Int.*, xvi; i. 1; finds of, *Int.*, xv, xvi; i. 1

Aes signatum, coinage of, i. 3, 4

Aes signatum, coinage of: finds of, at Vulci, Vicarello, etc., *Int.*, xvi; i. 1, 2, 4; origin of, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3; forms of, and types, *Int.*, xvii, xviii; i. 3; weight of, *Int.*, xviii; i. 3; art and duration of, *Int.*, xviii, xix; i. 3; classification of, *Int.*, xix; forgery of, i. 4

Aesernia, mint-city of the Confederates, ii. 320

Aetolia, types of coins of, imitated, ii. 307

Afranius, L., legate, commands Pompeian troops in Spain, ii. 361; and in Africa, 566

Afranius, S., coins of, and history, i. 91, 92; symbol, a dolphin, *ib.*

Africa, coinage of, ii. 566–581; epochs of, 566; historical summary and classification of, 566–568; types of, 568; denominations, 569; evidence of finds in connection with, 569; mint-places of, *ib.*; description of coins, 570–581

Africa, coinage of: issues of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, ii. 570–574; P. Licinius Crassus Junianus, 571, 572; M. Eppius, 573, 574; M. Porcius Cato, 574, 575; Julius Caesar, 576; Q. Cornuficius, 577, 578; M. Aemilius Lepidus, 579; Octavius, 580, 581

Africanus, P. Scipio, the Elder; see *P. Scipio Africanus*, etc.

Agathocles, king of Syracuse, type of his coins imitated, ii. 295

Agesandros, magistrate, monogram of, on quinarii and victoriati of Corcyra, ii. 196, 197

Agnomen, Roman, definition of, *Int.*, lxxix; honorary, *ib.*; as nick-name, *ib.*

Agonistic festivals at Rome illustrated by coins of M. Volteius M. f., i. 388

Agrippa, P. Lurius, coins of, and identification, ii. 108, 109

Agrippa, M. (Vipsanius), coins of, struck in Gaul in names of Octavius and Julius Caesar, ii. 410–412; president with Augustus of the ludi saeculares, 54, 94–97; receives rostral crown from Augustus, 96, 101, 102; invested with tribunitian power, 96, 103; his expedition to Gaul, 410, 411; commands at Naulochus, 512, 556

Ahala, C. Servilius, descent from, claimed by Q. Caepio Brutus (M. Junius Brutus), i. 480

Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, coins of, as moneyer, i. 151, 152; as censor, 184–187; hybrid, 348; his history, 151; see also *L. Licinius Crassus*

Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, coins of, and history, ii. 258–261; see also *Q. Curtius* and *M. Junius Silanus*

Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, consul, his defeat of the Gaulish chief, Bituitus, recorded, i. 184–187

Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius L. f., imperator, issues coins in the East, ii. 487, 488; strikes coins for M. Antony, 494, 495; hybrid, 494; his history, 487, 488, 494; his meeting with Antony recounted, 494

Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius, the Ancient, legend of, ii. 488

Albinus, A. Postumius, consul, his adoption of Decimus Junius Brutus, i. 507, 508

Albinus, A. Postumius A. f. S. n., coins of, and history, i. 351, 352

Albinus, L. Postumius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 171, 172

Albinus, L. Postumius A. f. A. n., praetor, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 172, 352

Albinus S. f., A. (Postumius), coins of, and history, ii. 309–311; hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 324; see also *L. Caecilius Metellus* and *C. Poblicius Malleolus*

Albinus Bruti f., (D. Postumius), coins of, and history, i. 507–509, 512; date of his coinage discussed, 508; his joint-issue with C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa, 512

Albus, A. Postumius, consul, dedicates temple to Diana, i. 352

ALEXSANDREA for ALEXANDREA, *Int.*, cv; i. 448

Allienus, A., proconsul, strikes coins for Julius Caesar in Sicily, ii. 555, 559; history of, 559

Allius (AV), uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 170

Allius, C. (C. AV.), coins of, and history, i. 34

Allius Bala, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 238–240

Altar erected to Augustus near the Porta Capena, ii. 77

Altar of Augustus at Ephesus, ii. 541

Altar of Lyons, its foundation, and festivals connected with, ii. 439, 440

Amaltheia, worship of, at Rome, i. 322

Amphipolis, Macedonia, a possible

mint-place of M. Junius Brutus, ii. 456, 474
Ancus Marcius, reputed founder of the Marcia gens, i. 301, 485; aqueduct constructed by, commemorated, 485
Andriaca, capture of, by P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, ii. 483
Anna Perenna, cult of, in Italy, ii. 353
Annius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 87, 88; see also *Q. Aelius L. f. Lamia* and *C. Silius*
Annius T. f. T. n. (Luscus), C., proconsul, history of, ii. 352, 353; coins of, struck in Spain, 341, 352–356; their presence in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 316, 319
Anteon, son of Hercules, founder of the Antonia gens, represented, i. 579
Antestius, C., coins of, and identification, i. 114, 115; symbol, a dog, *ib.*; hybrid, 143
Antestius Gragulus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 142, 143; symbol, a jackdaw (*gragulus*), 143; hybrids, 143, 146, 147, 163, 345
Antestius; see also *Antistius*
Antia gens, its descent from Hercules, illustrated, i. 521
Antiaticus M. f., P. Maenius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 145; hybrids, 145, 146, 151
Antigonus, king of Judaea, capture of, by C. Sosius, and death, ii. 509
Antioch, coins of Q. Labienus struck at, ii. 458, 500
Antiochus III. of Syria, his defeat by Mn. Acilius Glabrio recorded, i. 169; battle at Mount Sipylus, 207; likened to the giant Typhon, ii. 267
Antiqua, legio, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Antistius Reginus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 98, 99; false coin of, with legend REG., 98
Antistius Vetus, C., coins of, and history, ii. 54–56
Antistius; see also *Antestius*
Antium, capture of, commemorated in reverse type (a prow) of bronze coinage, *Int.*, xxiii; i. 5
Antius Restio, C., tribune, his sumptuary law commemorated, i. 521
Antius C. f. Restio, C., coins of, and identification, i. 521–523
Antonia gens, its descent from Anteon, son of Hercules, recorded, i. 579
Antonius M. f., C., proconsul, coins of, struck at Apollonia, in Illyricum, ii. 470, 471; history of, *ib.*
Antonius Balbus, Q., praetor, coins of, and history, i. 344–347; hybrids, 143, 345, 385; ii. 265
Antonius; see also *Antony*
Antony, Lucius, consul, strikes coins in name of M. Antony at Perusia, ii. 400–402; assumes name of Pietas, 401; coins of, struck by M. Antony in the East, 491, 492; his history and portrait, 400, 401, 491, 492
Antony, Mark, triumvir, coins of: (struck at Rome), i. 550, 573, 575, 578, 582, 584, 587, 588; (struck in Gaul), ii. 392–403; (struck in the East), ii. 486, 487, 489–499, 501–523, 525–531; (struck in Cyrenaïca), ii. 583, 584
Antony, Mark, triumvir, coins of: with head of L. Antony, ii. 491, 492; with head of M. Antony, Jun., ii. 521; with head of Cleopatra, ii. 525; with head of Julius Caesar, ii. 397, 398; with name and head of Lepidus, ii. 392–395; with head

of Octavia, ii. 499, 502, 503, 507, 508, 510, 512, 513, 515–519; with heads of Octavia and Octavius, ii. 511, 515, 518; with head of Octavius, ii. 396, 398, 489–491, 493, 497, 498

Antony, Mark, triumvir: (*Coinage of Rome*), his earliest portrait on Roman coins, i. 548, 550; moneyers place his portrait on their coins, 555, 557, 573, 575, 578, 582, 584, 587, 588; his character personified by pantheistic figure, 582–3; his portrait excluded from the coinage of Rome after B.C. 38, 591; (*Coinage of Gaul*), receives Gaul at the formation of the triumvirate, ii. 343, 379, 380, 392; his portrait on Gaulish coins, 382, 383; initiates his Gaulish coinage, 343, 392, 393; establishes mint at Lugdunum, 380, 393, 395, 396; his election to the college of augurs, 393; proclaimed imperator at Mutina, *ib.*; his age noted on coins of Lugdunum, 394, 396; coins struck in his name at siege of Perusia by L. Antony and P. Ventidius, 400–403; coins with his portrait struck by Octavius in Gaul, 408, 409; (*Coinage of the East*), establishes his coinage in the East, ii. 448; characteristic portrait of, 451, 490; his mints, 457, 458; assumes government of the Eastern provinces, 486; first issue of coins, 486, 487; classification of his coins, 486; raises contributions in Asia after battles of Philippi, 487, 489; his coinages with portraits of Octavius and L. Antony, 489–493; his meeting with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus described, 494; restores commerce with the West, 495; reconciliation with Octavius, new division of the Empire, and treaty with Sextus Pompey at Misenum, 497, 498; his marriage with Octavia commemorated, 499, 502, 503, 507, 508; issues cistophori with portrait of Octavia, 502, 503; dates of his imperatorships discussed, 505, 506, 531; commemorates victories of P. Ventidius in Parthia, 505–507; commemorates the defeat of Sextus Pompey at Naulochus on his coins, 509–520; bronze coins of his praefecti classis, 510–520 (their denomination and types, 511; weight (quarter-ounce standard), *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 511, 512; date and locality of issue, 512–514); meets Octavius at Brundusium and provides him with fleet, 513, 556; his conquests in Armenia, 520, 521; bestows Lesser Armenia on Polemo, king of Pontus, 521; issues coins with his son's portrait, *ib.*; his triumph at Alexandria and honours decreed to Cleopatra, 525; visits Samos and Athens with Cleopatra and strikes coins with her portrait, 525, 526; his rupture with Octavius and defeat at Actium, *ib.*; issues legionary coins for his navy and army, 526–530; his victories before the battle of Actium commemorated by D. Turullius, 531; (*Coinage of Cyrenaïca*), denarii struck in his name by L. Pinarius Scarpus, ii. 583, 584

Antony, Mark, and Cleopatra, coins of, attributed to L. Calpurnius Bibulus M. f., as propraetor in Sicily, not authentic, ii. 514

Antony, Mark, Jun., coins of, struck by his father, and history, ii. 521, 522; their place of mintage, 522
Anxur, cult of Jupiter at, i. 510
Aphrodisian Sibyl, her connection with the Julia gens, i. 528, 529
Apollinares, Ludi, commemorated, i. 133, 173, 251, 288, 301, 388, 450, 515; annual celebration of, instituted, 251, 450, 515
Apollo and Diana, joint cults of, at Rome, ii. 309
Apollo and Marsyas, their contest recorded, i. 338
Apollo of Actium, temple of, on the Palatine, erected, ii. 14, 55
Apollo Soranus, cult of, at Falerii, i. 534, 535
Apollonia, Illyricum, a mint-place of the coinage of the East, ii, 456, 457, 466, 470
Appendix, ii. 587–592
Appuleia frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus, lex, commemorated, i. 170
Appuleius Saturninus, L., coins of, and history, i. 216–220; hybrid, 95
Appuleius Saturninus, L., tribune, his lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus commemorated, i. 170
Apronius, (L. (?)), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Galus*, *Messalla*, and *Sisenna*
Aqua Marcia, construction of, commemorated, i. 485
Aquillius, Mn., coins of, and identification, ii. 300
Aquillius, Mn., consul (B.C. 129), his successes in Asia over Aristonicus and triumph recorded, ii. 67, 68, 300
Aquillius, Mn., consul (B.C. 101), his victories in Sicily commemorated, i. 416; ii. 67, 71
Aquillius Mn. f. Mn. n., Mn., coins of, and identification, i. 416, 417
Aquillius Florus, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 67–71
Aquinus, M., legate, strikes coins for C. Cassius in Asia, ii. 480; his history, 480, 481
"Ara Augusti" at Lugdunum, its foundation, and festivals connected with, ii. 439, 440
Arbanats hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 562
Archagathus, physician, establishes himself at Rome, i. 497; his connection with the Acilia gens, *ib.*
Arches, triumphal, erected to Augustus on the Via Flaminia, ii. 50
Aretas, king of Arabia, his surrender recorded, i. 483; ii. 589
Ariccia, find of early bronze coins at, *Int.*, xv
Armenia, conquest of, by Augustus, commemorated, ii. 61, 63, 67, 69, 547–551; by M. Antony, 520, 521
Arrius Secundus, M., coins of, and identification, i. 568, 569
Arrius Secundus, M., praetor, and the Servile war, awards to, by the Senate, i. 568
Art and fabric of Roman coins: history of, *Int.*, xcvi–cii; early Roman art, development of, *Int.*, xcvi, xcvii; as displayed on early issues, *Int.*, xcviii; decline of, *Int.*, xcix; revival of, in the 1st cent. B.C., *Int.*, xcix, c; diversity of fabric of the denarius, *Int.*, c, ci; period of fine style, *Int.*, ci; i. 412, 469; portraiture, its artistic qualities, *Int.*, cii
Art treasures, importation of, into Rome from the East, *Int.*, xcvii, ci
Artaxias, king of Armenia, murder of, ii. 547

As, derivation and signification of the word, *Int.*, xix

As libralis, coinage of, at Rome, i. 5–7; at Luceria, ii. 145

As libralis, origin of name, *Int.*, xix; divisions of, *Int.*, xix, xx; i. 5; weight of, *Int.*, xx–xxii; i. 6; cause of decline in weight, *Int.*, xxi, xxii; type of, *Int.*, xxii, xxiii; i. 5; date of institution, *Int.*, xxiii; i. 5; reduction of, to triental *as*, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16

As libralis and silver sestertius of equivalent value in currency, *Int.*, xvii, xxii, xxxviii

As, semuncial, instituted under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241; discontinued after B.C. 82, *Int.*, xxxii; i. 359; revived at Rome in B.C. 45/44, *Int.*, xxxii, xxxiii; i. 499, 538, 539, 541; re-established in B.C. 15, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 45; struck in Spain under Augustus, ii. 350, 377; in Gaul, ii. 440; and in the East, ii. 501

As, sextantal, when instituted, *Int.*, xxvi–xxviii; first issued at Rome, i. 13, 29, 30; by local moneyers and mints, ii. 149

As, sextantal, with dedicatory inscriptions, S.F. and FORWAI STIPE, i. 30

As, triental, coinage of, at Rome, i. 17, 18; at Luceria, ii. 146

As, triental, date of institution discussed, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; its reduction to sextantal standard, *Int.*, xxvi; i. 29, 30

As, uncial, established under the lex Flaminia or Fabia minus solvendi, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; at Rome, i. 44, 47; locally, ii. 174, 210; issue of, suspended *circ.* B.C. 150 at Rome and in Italy, *Int.*, xxx; i. 117; ii. 245; revival of, *circ.* B.C. 91, *Int.*, xxx; i. 189, 192; ii. 286; reduction of, to semuncial *as* by the lex Papiria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241; temporary re-issue of, in Spain by Cn. and Sex. Pompey, ii. 350, 367, 368, 371, 372

Asculum, massacre of Romans at, ii. 317; siege of, 318

Asia, province of, its submission to Octavius commemorated, ii. 536

Asiagenus, L. Cornelius Scipio, coins of, and history, i. 206–209; hybrids, 345, 586

Asinius C. f. Gallus, C., coins of, and history, ii. 57, 58

Aspirate, omission of, after letters C, P, T in names of moneyers, *Int.*, cv; i. 102, 133, 134, 175; ii. 232, 271, 278; its date of adoption in moneyers' names, i. 565, 566

Ass, head of, symbol of the Junia gens, i. 62, 115

Atella, Campania, issue of bronze coins at, under Roman suzerainty, ii. 116

Aternia Tarpeia, lex, its provisions relating to the coinage, *Int.*, xvi, xvii; i. 3

Athens, a mint-place of the coinage of the East, ii. 456–458, 461, 506, 507, 522, 526

Atilius (?) (A), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 105

Atilius Nomentanus, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 125; first moneyer to omit the legend "Roma" on his denarii, 125, 126

Atilius Saranus, M., coins of, and identification, i. 92–94; his name variously spelt, 92; hybrids, 92, 95, 103

Atratinus, L. (Sempronius), strikes bronze coins in the East for M.

Antony: as augur, ii. 501; as praefectus classis, 515, 516; his history, 501
Attis, or Atys, cult of, in Rome, and myth, ii. 271
Aufidius Rusticus, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 130, 131
Augurinus, C. (Minucius), coins of, and history, i. 135, 136
Augurinus, L. Minucius, praefect, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148
Augurinus, P. Minucius, consul, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148
Augurinus, Ti. Minucius C. f., coins of, and identification, i. 148
Augury *ex avibus* represented on denarii with Roma and Wolf and Twins, ii. 284
Augustalia, celebration of, ii. 30
Augustus, coins of: (struck at Rome), ii. 18–42, 49–115; (struck in Spain), ii. 374–377; (struck in Gaul), ii. 418–444; (struck in the East), ii. 539–553; (struck in Cyrenaïca), ii. 586; see also *Octavius*
Augustus, coins of: with head of Agrippa, ii. 96, 97, 101; with head of Caius Caesar, 42; with head of Julia, 96; with heads of Julia and Caius and Lucius Caesar, 95; see also *Octavius*
Augustus, title decreed to Octavius, ii. 3, 18; his imperatorships, dates of, ii. 3, 427, 548; receives title of *Pater Patriae*, ii. 3, 44, 77, 78; and of *Pontifex Maximus*, ii. 3, 47, 77, 78, 80–82; portrait of, on coins of Rome, ii. 4; on coins of Gaul, ii. 383; on coins of the East, ii. 539; honours paid to him by the Senate, ii. 18; his title as imperator confirmed, ii. 18, 19; receives the *corona civica*, ii. 2, 18, 20, 24, 30, 60–62, 67, 71, 72, 422, 424, 425; receives the *clypeus virtutis*, ii. 4, 18–26, 30, 35, 76, 77, 102, 420–426; laurel-trees planted near his house, ii. 18, 19, 30, 35, 57, 61, 67, 103, 423, 424; his birth or conception commemorated by the capricorn, ii. 19, 20, 36, 418, 419, 433, 537, 541, 544, 547; restoration of standards by the Parthians commemorated, ii. 25–31, 36–38, 61, 64, 69, 70, 72, 73, 424, 426, 547, 548, 551; commemorates comet of Julius Caesar, ii. 29, 78, 79, 421, 422; presented with triumphal chariot, ii. 30–34, 61, 62, 68, 72; improves and embellishes the public roads, ii. 4, 36, 37, 40, 41, 49, 50; adopts Caius and Lucius Caesar, ii. 4, 36, 38, 42, 94, 95, 443; public vows granted to, ii. 36, 38, 39, 51–55, 77; celebrates the ludi saeculares, ii. 4, 36, 37, 41, 51, 53, 54, 78, 79, 94, 95; revives the triumvirate of the mint, *Int.*, lxviii, lxix; ii. 43, 44, 46; his titles on coins, ii. 18, 44; entrusts issue of new bronze money to the Senate, ii. 43, 45; classification of his coins struck at Rome after B.C. 16, ii. 46; triumphal statues and arches erected to, ii. 49, 50; his illness recorded, ii. 54, 55; commemorates battle of Actium, ii. 55, 432, 434, 437, 438, 540; his victories commemorated on coins struck at Rome, ii. 61, 62, 67, 72, 105; conquest of Armenia commemorated, ii. 61, 63, 67, 69, 547–551; his foundation of colonies recorded, ii. 93, 94; as Pontifex Maximus, ii. 94; erects statue to Julius Caesar, ii. 102; representation of

portico of his house on the Palatine, ii. 103; restoration of standards by the Gauls, ii. 104, 105; his war in Spain, and coinage inaugurated there, ii. 374; his coinage in Gaul, ii. 418 f.; classification and special characteristics of, ii. 418, 419; his visits to Gaul in B.C. 16 and 8, ii. 424, 441; his victories in Gaul after B.C. 16, ii. 424, 427–429, 433, 435, 441, 442; commemorates battle of Naulochus, ii. 431, 436; altar erected to, at Lugdunum, ii. 439, 440; his coinage in the East, ii. 539 f.; its classification, ii. 539, 540; altar dedicated to, at Ephesus, ii. 541; his visit to the East, the surrender of the standards by the Parthians, and conquest of Armenia, ii. 547–552; his seal-ring, a sphinx, ii. 545, 551; discovery of, ii. 545; temple dedicated to, at Ephesus, by the "Commune Asiae," ii. 551, 552; his coinage of Cyrenaïca, ii. 586; see also *Octavius*

Augustus and Agrippa, preside at the ludi saeculares, ii. 54, 94–97

Aurelius (AV), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 72, 73

Aurelius (AR), uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 172, 173

Aurelius Cota, L., coins of, and history, i. 200–202

Aurelius Cota, M., coins of, and identification, i. 128, 129

Aurelius Cotta, M., his victories in Greece commemorated, i. 128

Aurelius Rufus (AV. RV.), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 246

Aurelius Scaurus, M., coins of, and history, i. 184, 185; member of the quinquevirate of the mint, 184

Aureus, instituted at Rome by Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lvi–lviii; i. 498, 505; its value in currency, *Int.*, lvi.; i. 505; earlier provincial issues of, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 350, 360, 446, 459–461, 463–465; issue of, at Rome, entrusted to monetarii, *Int.*, lviii; i. 557, 564; later provincial issues of, *Int.*, lix; standard and weight of, at various epochs, *Int.*, lix, lx; ii. 344, 453

Aurora and the tibicines, myth of, illustrated, i. 516

Autonomous bronze coinages in Italy, suppression of, by the lex Plautia Papiria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 11, 189; ii. 142, 144

Autonomous silver coinages in Italy, i. 11; ii. 119, 142

Autronius (AR), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 78

Axia gens, punning allusion to, in type of biga of stags, i. 410

Axsius for Axius explained, *Int.*, cv; i. 410

Axsius L. f. Naso, L., coins of, and identification, i. 409, 410

B

B, initial of Beneventum?, as mint-place, ii. 192

Baal Melkart, or Makar (Hercules), cult of, in Africa, ii. 573

Bacchius of Judaea, submission of, depicted, i. 491

Baebius Q. f. Tampilus, M., coins of, and identification, i. 133, 134; hybrid, 95

Baetylus, representation of, with head of Saturn, i. 470

Bala, C. Allius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 238–240

Balbus (BA), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 80, 81

Balbus, Mn. Acilius, coins of, and identification, i. 150

Balbus, Q. Antonius, praetor, coins of, and history, i. 344–347; hybrids, 143, 345, 385; ii. 265

Balbus, (L. Cornelius), propraetor, coins of, struck for Octavius in Gaul, ii. 406, 407; his history, *ib.*

Balbus, C. Naevius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 366–370; hybrids, 345, 367, 381; ii. 95

Balbus, L. Thorius, coins of, and history, i. 225, 226

Ballot for election of magistrates, scene of, represented, i. 494; ii. 274, 275

Barbatius (Philippus), M., quaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 489–491; his history, 490

Barrus, Ti. Veturius (TI . VE . B . var.), coins of, and identification, ii. 281, 282; types of, imitated by the Confederates, 282, 331; the *quadrante lavari* piece of, 282

Barter, early system of, amongst the Romans, *Int.*, xv; i. 3; metal substituted for cattle, *Int.*, xv–xvii; i. 3

Basilica Aemilia, restoration of, recorded, i. 448

Bassus, P. Betilienus, unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 110

Bassus, P. Ventidius, coins of, struck at siege of Perusia in name of M. Antony, ii. 403; his history, 403, 404; his victories over the Parthians commemorated, 506, 507

Beauvoisin hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxv, cxvii, cxxiii; ii. 5; described, 6

Beneventum (B), coins attributed to, ii. 192

Bes, issue of, at the Roman mint, *Int.*, xxix; i. 138, 154

Betilienus Bassus, P., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 110

Bibulus M. f., L. (Calpurnius), praefectus classis, strikes bronze coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 510–514; his history, 514; coins attributed to, as propraetor in Sicily, not authentic, *ib.*

Bigatus type of denarius, first occurrence of, at Rome, i. 66

Bituitus, Gaulish chief, his mode of attack with dogs, i. 152; defeat of, commemorated, 184–187

Blandus, C. Rubellius, coins of, and identification, ii. 111

Blasio, C. (Cornelius), coin attributed to, i. 104; see *P. Cornelius Blasio*

Blasio, Cn. Cornelius, praetor, his victories in Sicily recorded, ii. 295

Blasio Cn. f., Cn. (Cornelius), coins of, and identification, ii. 294–297

Blasio, P. (Cornelius), coins of, and identification, i. 104, 105

Bocchus, king of Mauretania, his submission to Sulla depicted, i. 471, 472; supposed portrait of, 472

Bonus Eventus, cult of, at Rome, i. 419

Borzano hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 560

Bovianum, a mint-city of the Confederates, ii. 320

Brescello, find of gold coins at, *Int.*, lix

Brocchus, L. Furius Cn. f., coins of, and identification, i. 486, 487

Bronze and silver, ratio of: in connection with aes grave, *Int.*, xxii; with triental series, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 16; with sextantal series, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 12; with uncial series,

Int., xxix; i. 44; with Romano-Campanian series, ii. 117

Bronze autonomous coinages in Italy, suppression of, by the lex Plautia Papiria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 11, 189; ii. 142, 144

Bronze coinage, Rome and Italy, history of, *Int.*, xiv–xxxv; aes rude, *Int.*, xv; i. 1, 2; aes signatum, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3, 4: aes grave, *Int.*, xix; i. 5–10; ii. 145; triental series, *Int.*, xxiv; i. 16 f.; ii. 146 f.; sextantal series, *Int.*, xxvi; i. 28 f.; ii. 149, 154 f.; uncial series, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 47 f.; ii. 174, 210; variations in types, *Int.*, xxx; decline in weight, *ib.*; semuncial series, *Int.*, xxx; i. 241; suspension of, from B.C. 82, *Int.*, xxxii; i. 317; supposed cause of suspension, *Int.*, xxxii; last issue of, i. 359; revival of, at Rome, in B.C. 45/44, *Int.*, xxxiii; i. 498, 499, 538–541; quarter-ounce series, *Int.*, xxxiii–xxxv; ii. 45; re-issue of, under Augustus, in B.C. 15, *Int.*, xxxiv, xxxv; ii. 43, 45, 57; its metals, denominations, and types, *Int.*, xxxv; ii. 45, 46, 57

Bronze coinage, provincial: inauguration of, *Int.*, xxxiii; ii. 344, 345; epochs of, *ib.*; *struck in Spain*, *Int.*, xxxiii; ii. 350; by Cn. Pompey, 367; by Sex. Pompey, 371–374; by P. Carisius, 377; its mint-places, 351, 377; *struck in Gaul:* by Octavius, *Int.*, xxxiii; ii. 412, 413; by Augustus, 439, 440; its mint-places, 386, 412, 439; standard of weight, 413, 440; *struck in the East:* under Antony, *Int.*, xxxiii; ii. 454; by L. Atratinus, 501; by C. Sosius at Zacynthus, 504, 508, 524; by the praefecti classis, 510–520 (its denominations and standard, 453, 454, 501, 511, 512; its mint-place and date, 458, 512–514); by P. Canidius Crassus, 532; by L. Proculeius L. f. at Cephallenia and Cranium, 533, 534; under Octavius, as imperator, or Augustus, by the "Commune Asiae," etc., 538, 542, 543, 546, 552, 553

Bronze coins, cast, *Int.*, xviii–xxvi; i. 6; when first struck, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 17

Bronze coins, types of, varied: (struck at Rome), i. 138, 160, 183, 316, 317, 538, 539, 541; ii. 45, 46; (struck locally), ii. 253, 254, 259–261, 263

Bronze coins without moneyers' names or symbols: (issued at Rome), i. 5–10, 16–26, 29–33, 47–50, 168, 169, 187, 282–285; (issued locally), ii. 154, 155, 212, 213

Bronze, gold, and silver, ratio of, in early coinage, *Int.*, liii, lv; i. 12

Bruna, aes signatum and aes grave found at, i. 4

Brundusium, meeting of Antony and Octavius at, ii. 404

Brutus, Q. Caepio; see *Brutus, M. Junius*

Brutus, L. Junius, the Ancient, his consulship commemorated, i. 479, 480; ii. 474, 477

Brutus, M. Junius, coins of: struck at Rome as moneyer, i. 479, 480; struck in the East as imperator, ii. 471–480 (Greece), 483, 484 (Asia); hybrids, 474, 480

Brutus, M. Junius, history of, i. 479, 480; ii. 471; appointed moneyer at the Roman mint, i. 479; his coinage struck in Greece and Asia Minor, ii. 447; types of, 450, 451; his

mint-places, 456, 457, 474, 483, 484; defeats C. Antonius at Apollonia, 471; receives title of imperator, 471, 475; uses birth-name and adoption-name on his coins, 472; his campaigns in Thrace, Greece, and Asia commemorated, 474–478, 484; his watchword at Philippi, 475; his "Eidibus Martiis" coins, 479, 480; meets Cassius at Sardes, 483, 484

Buca, L. Aemilius, coins of, and identification, i. 545–547; hybrid, 546

Bunbury, Sir E. H., his bequest of aes signatum to the National Collection, i. 4

Bursio, L. Julius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 324–332; hybrids, 325; ii. 74

Buteo (stork), symbol of the Fabia gens, i. 222

Butting bull on Gaulish coins of Augustus, its significance, ii. 429

C

C. or CA., initials of Canusium as mint-place, ii. 187–190, 205–207

C.—M., initials of Cumae and Misenum (?), as mint-places, ii. 202

Cadriano hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411; described, 414

Caecilius, A. (A. CÆ.), coins of, and identification, i. 107, 108

Caecilius Metellus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 182, 183; reverse type of bronze coins varied, 183

Caecilius Metellus, L., coins of, and history, ii. 310, 311; hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 324; see also *C. Poblicius Malleolus* and *A. Postumius Albinus S. f.*

Caecilius Metellus, L., consul, his victories in Sicily commemorated, i. 155, 182

Caecilius Metellus Q. f., M., coins of, and identification, i. 175–177; member of first mint-triumvirate illustrated by coins struck at Rome, 175, 178, 179; classification of his coins, 176; see also *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *C. Serveilius*

Caecilius Metellus, Q. (Q. ME.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 79

Caecilius Metellus, Q. (Q. ME.), coins of, and identification, ii. 255; see also *M. Calidius* and *Cn. Foulvius*

Caecilius Metellus Pius, Q., coins of, struck in Rome as moneyer, i. 156, 157; struck in Spain as imperator, ii. 357, 358; his history, i. 156; ii. 357; his Spanish coins present in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards, i. 316

Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, Q., imperator, coins of, struck in Africa, ii. 570—574; his history, 570; hybrid, 469; commands the Pompeians in Africa, 566; defeated by Julius Caesar at Thapsus, 567

Caedicia gens, symbol of, an owl, ii. 217, 218

Caeicianus, L. Cassius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 236, 237

Caelia tabellaria, lex, its provisions as to voting, i. 474

Caepio Brutus, Q.; see *Brutus, M. Junius*

Caepio, (Q. Servilius), quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 170, 171; hybrids, 171, 234; issues coins as quaestor with L. Calpurnius Piso, 170; initiates special issues at Rome and change of obverse type of denarius, 170, 171; commands

in the Social war, ii. 318; see also *L. Calpurnius Piso*
"Caesar," etymology of name of, ii. 391
Caesar, Caius; see *Caius Caesar*
Caesar, C. Julius, dictator; see *Julius Caesar*, etc.
Caesar, Lucius; see *Lucius Caesar*
Caesar, L. Julius, consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317; defeated, 318; proposes the lex Julia de civitate, *ib.*
Caesar, L. Julius L. f., coins of, and history, i. 209–211
Caesius, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 290
"Caisar" for "Caesar" on coins and inscriptions, i. 174
Caisar, Sex. Julius, coins of, and identification, i. 174
Caius Caesar, coins of, struck by Augustus in Rome, ii. 42, 95; in Gaul, 443, 444
Caius Caesar, his adoption by Augustus, ii. 4, 36, 38, 42, 94, 95; his consulship designate recorded, 103, 104; honours accorded to, 427; serves in campaign in Gaul, 441; elected consul and his *deductio in forum*, 443; proclaimed *princeps juventutis*, *ib.*
Caius and Lucius Caesar and Julia, coins with their portraits struck by Augustus, ii. 95
Cajazzo, hoard of gold coins found at, i. 555, 584, 587
Calatia, Campania, issues bronze coins under Roman suzerainty, ii. 116
Caldus, (C. Coelius), coins of, and history, i. 474, 475
Caldus, C. Coelius, consul, his portrait, and conquests in Spain recorded, i. 474, 475
Caldus, C. Coilius, coins of, and history, i. 212–215
Calendar, reformation of, by Julius Caesar, symbolized by celestial globe, i. 545, 551
Calenus, Q. Fufius; see *Kalenus, Q. Fufius*
Cales, overstruck coins of, ii. 171, 172, 188
Calidius, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 255, 256; see also *Q. Caecilius Metellus* and *Cn. Foulvius*
Calpurnia gens, its descent from Numa Pompilius recorded, ii. 90, 361
Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, suggested portrait of, on coins, i. 520, 540; ii. 12
Calpurnius, Cn. (CN . CAL.), coins of, and identification, i. 81, 82
Calpurnius, P., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 140, 141; symbol, dolphin, 141
Calpurnius Bibulus M. f., L., praefectus classis, strikes bronze coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 510–514; his history, 514; coins attributed to, as propraetor in Sicily, not authentic, *ib.*
Calpurnius Piso, C., praetor, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 140
Calpurnius Piso, Cn., proquaestor, coins of, struck in Spain for Pompey the Great, ii. 361; his history, *ib.*
Calpurnius Piso Cn. f., Cn., coins of, and identification, ii. 89, 90, 92, 93; see also *L. Naevius Surdinus* and *C. Plotius Rufus*.
Calpurnius Piso, L., quaestor, coins of, and identification, i. 170, 171; hybrids, 171, 234; issues coins as quaestor with Q. Servilius Caepio, 170; initiates special issues at

Rome and change of obverse type of denarius, 170, 171; see also *Q. Servilius Caepio*

Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Cn. (?), coin of, and identification, ii. 592

Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi, C., coins of, and history, i. 450–468; his mint-marks explained, 451

Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi, L., coins of, and history, i. 251–281; hybrids, 389, 395

Calpurnius Piso M. f. Frugi, M., coins of, and identification, i. 446, 447

Calvinus, Cn. Domitius, proconsul in Spain, coins of, and history, ii. 373; defeated by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus off Brundusium, 488

Calydonian boar, hunt of, illustrated, i. 420, 421

Campania, its subjugation to Rome, ii. 116

Campanianus (?), C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 154

Canidius Crassus, P., legate, bronze coins of, and history, ii. 532; struck of orichalcum, *Int.*, xxxiv

Caninius Gallus, L., coins of, and history, ii. 103–105; hybrid, 64

Canting types on Roman coins, *Int.*, xcii

Canusium (C . or CA .), coins attributed to, ii. 187–190, 205–207

Capella, C. Naevius, unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 110

Capito, C. Fonteius, alleged bronze coins of, ii. 517

Capito, P. Fonteius, praetor, his naval exploits commemorated, i. 193; ii. 292

Capito, P. Fonteius P. f., coins of, and identification, i. 478, 479

Capito, C. Marius C. f., coins of, and identification, i. 353–356

Capito, M. Oppius, praefectus classis, strikes bronze coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 517–520; his history, 517; forgeries of his coins, *ib.*

Capitol, mint on the, foundation of, *Int.*, xl; i. 11

Capitolinus, Petillius, coins of, and identification, i. 571, 572

Capricorn, genethliac sign of Augustus, ii. 19, 20, 36, 418, 419, 433, 537, 541, 544, 547

Caprotina, Juno; see *Juno Caprotina*

Capua (K), coins attributed to, ii. 208, 209, 591

Capua, Roman mint established at, ii. 116, 120; Hannibalic coins issued at, 118, 120, 139, 140

Carbo, (Papirius), (CARB . or CARBO), coins of, and identification, ii. 247, 248; hybrid, 252; his coins to be distinguished from those of M. Papirius Carbo, 247, 252

Carbo, M. (Papirius), coins of, and identification, ii. 252; hybrid, *ib.*; his coins to be distinguished from those with CARB . or CARBO, 247, 252

Carbonara (I.) hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 562

Carbonara (II.) hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501; described, *ib.*

Carisius, P., legatus pro praetore, coins of, struck for Augustus in Spain, and history, ii. 374–377

Carisius, T., coins of, and identification, i. 527–531

Carnyx and shield (symbols), emblems of the Decia gens, ii. 216

Carrara hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 361

Carteia, a mint-place of Sextus Pompey, ii. 352, 371

Casca Longus, (P. Servilius), tribune, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 478; his history, *ib.*

Cassia tabellaria, lex, passing of, commemorated, i. 494

Cassius, C., coins of, and history, i. 153, 154; hybrids, 153, 163

Cassius, C., coins of, and identification, i. 321; see also *L. Julius Salinator*

Cassius Q. f., L., coins of, and history, i. 387

Cassius, Spurius, dedicates temple to Ceres, Liber, and Libera, i. 387

Cassius Caecicianus, L., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 236, 237

Cassius C. f. Celer, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 58, 59

Cassius (Longinus), C., imperator, history of, ii. 480; coins of, struck in Asia, 480–484; their attribution, 447; types of, 450, 451; mint-place of, 457, 481, 484; his capture of Rhodes commemorated, 483, 484

Cassius Longinus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 494

Cassius (Longinus), Q., coins of, and history, i. 481, 482; hybrids, 449, 581

Cassius Longinus Ravilla, L., and the trial of the vestal virgins, recorded, i. 481, 494

Catana, coins struck at, by Sextus Pompey, ii. 557

Catanaean brothers, depicted, i. 195–198; ii. 560, 561

Cato, C. (Porcius), coins of, and identification, ii. 249, 250

Cato, L. Porcius, consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 318

Cato, M. (Porcius), coins of, and identification, ii. 303–305; some of his denarii inscribed ST (*stipendium*), 303; his types copied by the Confederates, 304, 325, 326

Cato (Uticensis), M. (Porcius), propraetor, coins of, struck in Africa, ii. 574, 575; propraetor in Sicily, 555; arrives in Spain and fortifies Utica, 566; his mint-place, Utica, 569, 575; his history, 574

Cattle displaced by metal in fines, *Int.*, xv–xvii; i. 3

Catullus, L. Valerius, coins of, and identification, ii. 111

Catulus, C. Lutatius, consul, his naval victory over Hanno commemorated, ii. 298

Cazlona hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189; described, 190; local coins in, ii. 287

Celer, C. Cassius C. f., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 58, 59

Celsus, L. Papius, coins of, and identification, i. 519, 520

Celtiberians, implements of war of, figured and described, ii. 374–376

Celtiberians in Sicily, coinage issued for, by Sextus Pompey, ii. 509, 562

Censorinus, C. Marcius, coins of, and history, i. 301–306

Censorinus, C. Marcius L. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 82, 83

Censorinus, L. (Marcius), coins of, and identification, i. 336–339; see also *P. Crepusius* and *C. Mamilius Limetanus*

Cephallenia, coins struck at, by C. Proculeius L. f., ii. 533

Cerco, Q. Lutatius (Q . L . C .), coins of, and identification, ii. 221

Cerco, Q. Lutatius, quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 297, 298

Cerealia, celebration of, i. 388, 435; institution of, by a member of the Memmia gens, recorded, 496

Ceres, Liber, and Libera, temple dedicated to, at Rome, i. 387
Ceres, or Demeter, cult of, in Italy, i. 290
Cerretani, defeat of, by Cn. Domitius Calvinus, ii. 373
Cervetri, find of bronze coins at, *Int.*, xv, xxi
Cervetri and Vicarello, hoards of, their evidence as to the weight of the libral *as*, *Int.*, xxi
Cestianus, cognomen, punning allusion to, in the caestus, i. 404
Cestianus, L. Plaetorius, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 479, 480; hybrid, 479
Cestianus, L. Plaetorius L. f., quaestor, coins of, and identification, i. 404, 405; hybrids, 404, 436
Cestianus, M. Plaetorius M. f., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 434–441; hybrids, 95, 404, 436
Cestius, L., praefectus Urbi, strikes gold coins with C. Norbanus after death of Caesar, i. 552, 553; history of, 552; see also *C. Norbanus*
Cetegus, (P. Cornelius), coins of, and identification, ii. 271
Chaeroneia, battle of, commemorated on coins of Sulla, ii. 449, 460
Chantenay hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxv, cxvii, cxxiii; ii. 5; described, *ib.*
Chariot, triumphal, presented to Augustus, ii. 30–34, 61, 62, 68, 72
Charybdis and Scylla, represented on trophy, ii. 562
Chilo, L. Flaminius, coins of, and identification, i. 565, 566; hybrid, 473
Chronological view of the coinage of the Republic, *Int.*, cxvii–cxxiv
Chronology of issues of the Roman mint from B.C. 196; criteria for classification, i. 67
Cilo, L. Flaminius, coins of, and identification, ii. 278, 279; hybrid, 279
Cimbri, conquest of, by C. Marius, commemorated, i. 165
Cina, (L. Cornelius), coins of, and history, i. 106
Cingoli hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241; described, 243
Cinnan revolution, its effect on the coinage, i. 286
Cipius M. f., M., coins of, and history, ii. 271–274; his bronze coinage discussed, 272
Circe and Ulysses, and the Mamilia gens, its descent from, i. 97, 98, 343
Cistophori, issue of, ii. 453; current value of, 454; struck at Ephesus and Pergamum, 457, 458; struck by M. Antony at Ephesus and Pergamum with portrait of Octavia, 502, 503; struck by Octavius, as Imperator, at Ephesus, 537; as Augustus, at Ephesus, 541, 551, 552; at Pergamum, 544, 545
Civic wreath awarded to Augustus; see *Corona civica* and *Wreath, civic*
Classica, legio, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Claudia Quinta, vestal, statue of, i. 564; participates in the transportation of the figure of Cybele from Pessinus, *ib.*
Claudius, Ap., quaestor urbanus, coins of, and identification, i. 199, 200; see also *T. Mallius*
Claudius Drusus, Nero, his victories in Gaul, ii. 427, 428; in Germania, 433, 434; Augustus refuses him the imperatorship, 434
Claudius Marcellus, C., consul, coins of: struck in Rome, i. 504; struck in the East, ii. 466, 467; struck in Sicily, ii. 555, 558; origin of

type, ii. 467, 558; hybrids, i. 472; ii. 559; commands fleet for Pompey, ii. 467; see also *L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus*

Claudius Marcellus, M., consul, his victories in Sicily, and capture of Syracuse, commemorated, i. 236, 309, 567; dedicates *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius, 567

Claudius Nero, C., legate, his victories over Hannibal commemorated, i. 381

Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. Nero, Ti., coins of, and history, i. 381–384; hybrids, 343, 367, 381

Claudius Pulcher, C., coins of, and identification, i. 198, 199; date of his coinage and triumvirate, *Int.*, lxiii; i. 184, 198, 199

Claudius Pulcher, C., consul (B.C. 177), his victories over the Istrians and Ligurians recorded, i. 199

Claudius Pulcher, C., consul (B.C. 92), inscription relating to his triumvirate of the mint, *Int.*, lxiii; i. 198, 199

Claudius Unimanus, coins attributed to, ii. 316

Claudius; see also *Clodius*

Clementia, temple of, erected to Julius Caesar, i. 547, 549

Cleopatra, coins of, struck by M. Antony, ii. 525; honours decreed to her by M. Antony, *ib.*; their visits to Samos and Athens, 525, 526

Cleopatra and M. Antony, coins of, attributed to L. Calpurnius Bibulus M. f., as propraetor in Sicily, not authentic, ii. 514

Cloaca Maxima and the building erected to Venus Cloacina in the Forum, i. 574, 577

Cloacina, Venus; see *Venus Cloacina*

Clodia, lex, orders re-issue of the quinarius, *Int.*, xlvi; i. 158; demonetizes the victoriatus, *Int.*, li; i. 158

Clodius M. f., P., coins of, and identification, i. 582-586; hybrids, 586

Clodius Pulcher, unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 75, 76; see also *Regulus* and *Taurus*

Clodius C. f. Vestalis, C., coins of, and identification, i. 564; first moneyer to issue gold coins at Rome, *ib.*

Clodius; see also *Claudius*

Cloulius, T., coins of, and identification, i. 165–168; hybrids, 165, 166; first moneyer to use mint-marks and to omit mark of value on denarius, 166; date of coinage discussed, *ib.*; re-issues quinarius, 167

Clovius, C., praefectus Urbi, strikes bronze coins in Rome in B.C. 45 in name of Julius Caesar, i. 539; his history, *ib.*

Cluentius, L., Marsic leader, death of, ii. 318

Clypeus virtutis awarded to Augustus, ii. 4, 18–26, 30, 35, 76, 77, 102, 420–426

Cocceius Nerva, M., proquaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 491, 492; his history, *ib.*

Cocles, moneyer's name, on false denarius, i. 94, note

Coelius Caldus, C., coins of, and history, i, 474, 475

Coelius Caldus, C., consul, his portrait, and conquests in Spain recorded, i. 474, 475

Coelius; see also *Coilius*

Cognomen, Roman, use of, and origin, *Int.*, lxxix; as name of adoption, as honorary title, and as nickname, *ib.*

Cohortes praetoriae, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 526, 527
Cohortes speculatorum, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 527
Coilius, L. (ℓ . COIL .), coins of, and history, i. 81
Coilius Caldus, C., coins of, and history, i. 212–215
Coilius; see also *Coelius*
Coinage, chronological view of the, *Int.*, cxvii–cxxiv
Coinages of Bronze, Electrum, Gold, and Silver; see *Bronze, Electrum, Gold*, and *Silver, coinages of*
Coining of money, implements for, illustrated, i. 419, 527, 528; ii. 76, 88, 110–115
Collecchio hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501; described, 502
Colonies founded by Augustus illustrated, ii. 93, 94
Comet of Julius Caesar, appearance of, after his death, ii. 29, 78, 79; its supposed re-appearance, ii. 421, 422
Comitium, voting in the, represented, i. 494; ii. 274, 275
"Commune Asiae," its foundation, ii. 538; coins issued by the, 538, 542, 543, 553
"Commune Asiae," temple of the, erected at Ephesus, ii. 551, 552
Compito hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411; described, 413
Confederate States in the Social war, union of, and their nationalities, ii. 317; number of, represented on the coins, 323
Confederates, coinage of the; see *Social war, coinage of*
Considius Nonianus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 473; hybrid, 473; ii. 279
Considius Paetus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 531–534
Consonants, non-duplication of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 106, 128, 175, 307, 359; ii. 267 *pass.*
Constance, Lake of, victory of Tiberius at, ii. 428
Consular robes illustrated, ii. 30, 33
Consuls and the coinage, duties of the, *Int.*, lxi
Consuls, designation of, by M. Antony and Octavius at Misenum, ii. 414
Copia, early name of Lugdunum, ii. 395
Coponius, C., praetor, coins of, struck at Ephesus, and history, ii. 468; hybrid, i. 504
Corcyra, conquest of, *Int.*, xlix; i. 36; issue of quinarius and victoriatus in, i. 37; ii. 196, 197
Corcyra (), Roman coins of, ii. 196, 197
Cordius Rufus, Mn., coins of, and identification, i. 523–525
Cordova hoard, mentioned, i. 563
Corduba, chief mint-place for Spanish issues, ii. 351, 364, 365, 369
Corduba, mines of, produce orichalcum, ii. 368
Cordus, (Mucius), unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 415, 416; hybrid, 403, 415; see also *Q. Fufius Kalenus*
Corfinium (*Italia* or *Viteliu*), capital of the Confederates, ii. 317; capture of, by the Romans, 318; a mint-place, 320
Cornelia de falsis, lex, purport of, *Int.*, xlii
Cornelius Balbus, L., propraetor, coins of, struck for Octavius in Gaul, ii. 406, 407; his history, *ib.*
Cornelius Blasio, Cn., praetor, his victories in Sicily recorded, ii. 295

Cornelius Blasio Cn. f., Cn., coins of, and identification, ii. 294–297

Cornelius Blasio, P., coins of, and identification, i. 104, 105

Cornelius Cetegus, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 271

Cornelius Cina, L., coins of, and history, i. 106

Cornelius Cn. f. Lentulus, Cossus, coins of, and identification, ii. 101

Cornelius Lentulus, L., flamen martialis, coins of, and history, ii. 102

Cornelius Lentulus P. f. L. n., P., quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 406

Cornelius Lentulus Crus, L., consul, coins of: struck in Rome, i. 504; struck in the East, ii. 466, 467; struck in Sicily, ii. 555, 558; origin of type, ii. 467, 558; hybrids, i. 472; ii. 559; commands for Pompey in Asia, ii. 467; see also *C. Claudius Marcellus*

Cornelius Lentulus Mar. f., P, coins of, and history, i. 233–236; issues special as well as ordinary coinage, 234, 235; hybrid, 234

Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, Cn., coins of, struck in Rome as moneyer, i. 309, 310; struck in Spain as quaestor, ii. 358–360; history of, i. 309; ii. 358–360; date of his gold coinage struck in Spain, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 360

Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, P., coins of, and history, i. 567

Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, P., legate, strikes coins in the East for C. Cassius, ii. 481, 482; for M. Junius Brutus, 483; hybrids, 481, 483; his history, 481; captures Andriaca and Myra, 483

Cornelius Scipio, L., consul, his victories over Antiochus III. of Syria commemorated, i. 207

Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus, L., coins of, and history, i. 206–209; hybrids, 345, 586

Cornelius L. f. Sisena, Cn., coins of, and identification, ii. 267

Cornelius Sisenna, unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Apronius*, *Galus*, and *Messalla*

Cornelius Sulla, Faustus, coins of, as moneyer, i. 471, 472; as quaestor, 489, 490; hybrids, 489; ii. 559; his history, i. 471, 489; commemorates surrender of Bocchus and Jugurtha, i. 471; and victories of Pompey the Great, i. 489

Cornelius Sulla, L., dictator; see *Sulla, L. Cornelius*, etc.

Cornucopiae, symbol of the Cupiennia gens, i. 113

Cornuficius, Q., imperator, strikes gold and silver coins in Africa, ii. 577, 578; history of, 567, 577, 578

Corona civica awarded to Augustus, ii. 2, 18, 20, 24, 30, 60–62, 67, 71, 72, 422, 424, 425; as obverse type of the sestertius and dupondius, 57 *pass.*; placed above portico of his house, 103; see also *Wreath, civic*

Cos, island of, its special symbol, a crab, ii. 484; victory of C. Cassius over the Rhodian fleet off, *ib.*

"Cos. iter. et ter. desig.", title of, explained, ii. 414

Cosconius M. f., L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 186; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Cossea (?), Thrace, coins with legend ΚΟΣΩΝ struck at, ii. 474, 475

Cossutius Maridianus, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 551, 552

Cossutius C. f. Sabula, L., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 405, 406
Costa, (Pedanius), legate, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 477
Cota, L. (Aurelius), coins of, and history, i. 200–202
Cota, M. Aurelius, coins of, and identification, i. 128, 129
Cotta, M. Aurelius, his victories in Greece commemorated, i. 128
Cotys, son of Polemocratia of Thrace, placed under protection of M. Junius Brutus, ii. 475
Crab, symbol of Cos, ii. 484
Cranium, coins struck at, by C. Proculeius L. f., ii. 533, 534
Crassipes, P. Fourius, coins of, and identification, i. 332; hybrid, 497
Crassus, (P. Canidius), legate, bronze coins of, and history, ii. 532; struck of orichalcum, *Int.*, xxxiv
Crassus Junianus, P. (Licinius), legate, strikes coins for Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in Africa, ii. 571, 572; his history, 571
Crassus, L. Licinius, issues coins as censor, i. 184–187; his history, 185; see also *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*
Crassus, M. Licinius, consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317
Crassus M. f., P. (Licinius), quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 487, 488; their exceptional character, *Int.*, lxxiii; i. 487
Crepereius M. f. Rocus, Q., coins of, and identification, i. 408, 409
Crepusius, P., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 336, 337, 339–342; see also *C. Mamilius Limetanus* and *L. Marcius Censorinus*
Crescent, symbol of the Axia gens, i. 123; and of the Saufeia gens, i. 41, 52, 74
Cresimus, C. Furius, freedman, and his sons, anecdote of, i. 486
Crete, conquest of, by Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus, recorded by representation of a goat, i. 491
Crispinus Sulpicianus, T. Quinctius T. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 83–85
Critonius, L., aedile of the plebs, coins of, and history, i. 314, 315; see also *M. Fannius*
CROT.; see *Croton*
Croton (CROT.), coins struck at, ii. 201
Cumae and Misenum (C.—M.), joint issue of local coins attributed to, ii. 202
Cupiennius, L. (V. CVP.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 113, 114; symbol, a cornucopiae, 113
"Curator denariis flandis," title of, assumed by Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus on his coins struck in Spain, ii. 341, 359
"Curatores monetae," appointment of, under the Empire, *Int.*, lxix
Curiatius Trigeminus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 122, 123
Curiatius f. Trigeminus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 134, 135
Cursus honorum, order of the, *Int.*, lxiii, note
Curtius, Q., coins of, and identification, ii. 257–261; see also *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *M. Junius Silanus*
Curule aediles, their duties as moneyers, *Int.*, lxx
Cybele, worship of, introduced into Rome from Pessinus, recorded, i. 553; statue of, brought from Pessinus, 564

Cyrenaïca, coinage of, ii. 582–586; epochs of, 582; classification of, and types, *ib.*; denominations, 583; evidence of finds in connection with, *ib.*; mint-place of, *ib.*; description of coins, 583–586

Cyrenaïca, coinage of: issues of L. Pinarius Scarpus, legate, for M. Antony, ii. 583, 584; for Octavius, as Caesar and Imperator, 584–586; as Augustus, 586

Cyrene, mint-place of coins of L. Pinarius Scarpus, ii. 583

D

D, initial of uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 222, 223

Debasement of the Roman silver money, laws relating to, *Int.*, xlii; by M. Livius Drusus, tribune, *Int.*, xlii; i. 199, 200

Decemvirs, their monetary reforms, *Int.*, xvii, xix; institution of bronze money attributed to, i. 5

Decia gens, its symbols, shield and carnyx, ii. 216

Decianus Hypsaeus, C. Plautius, consul, his capture of Privernum recorded, i. 476, 483; ii. 589, 590

Decussis of bronze, triental standard, instituted, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 16; suspended, *Int.*, xxvii; specimens of, in various collections, i. 17

Dei Penates, cult of, at Rome and at Lavinium, i. 193, 202, 521; and at Tusculum, 193

Deidius, T., coins of, and identification, ii. 276

Demeter, or Ceres, cult of, in Italy, i. 290

Denarii, anonymous and without symbols: (struck in Rome), i. 14, 15, 28, 36, 45, 46, 73 (*rev.* Dioscuri); 74 (*rev.* Diana in biga); 323 (*rev.* Genius on goat); 332 (*rev.* Victory in quadriga); 335 (*rev.* Jupiter in quadriga); 357 (*rev.* cornucopiae); (struck in Italy), ii. 153, 165, 166, 168, 170, 212, 234 (*rev.* Dioscuri); 228 (*rev.* Diana in biga); 242 (*rev.* Victory in biga); 284 (*rev.* Roma and Twins)

Denarius, institution of, *Int.*, xxxviii; at Rome, i. 11, 12; locally, ii. 149;—early type of, *Int.*, xxxviii, xliii; i. 14, 15;—weight of, *Int.*, xxxviii–xl; i. 12; decline of weight after first Punic war, *Int.*, xl; i. 30; reduced under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxix, xli; i. 44;—marks of value of, and their changes, *Int.*, xxxviii, xli; at Rome, i. 14, 118, 138, 158, 189, 241; locally, ii. 245, 253, 262, 286; first omission of, on coins of Rome, i. 166; on local coins, ii. 283; suspension of, at Rome, i. 316; its last occurrence, i. 398;—value of, raised to sixteen *asses* by the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxix, xli; i. 44;—debasement of, *Int.*, xlii; i. 199, 200;—first changes of obverse type and its development, *Int.*, xliv, lxxxviii; i. 158, 170, 171, 189, 241; ii. 262, 286; first change of reverse type, *Int.*, xlv, lxxxvi; i. 66; development of reverse types, *Int.*, lxxxvi–lxxxviii; i. 117, 138; ii. 227, 239, 245, 253;—its early style and fabric, *Int.*, xcviii; i. 14; decline of fabric, *Int.*, xcviii, xcix; i. 89, 160; revival of style early in first century B.C., *Int.*, xcix, c; period of fine style from B.C. 70, *Int.*, ci; i. 412; improvement maintained

during the triumvirate, cii; style in connection with portraiture, *ib.*

De Salis, Count J. F. W.; see *Salis, Count J. F. W. de*

Dextans, issue of, at local mints, *Int.*, xxix; at Luceria and Palio, ii. 149, 184, 203

Diana, cult of, at Rome, i. 61, 381; at Massilia, 513; by the Julia or Marcia gens, 521, 528, 545; by the Claudia gens, 583, 586

Diana, or Luna, in biga, marks first change in reverse type of denarius, its date and origin, *Int.*, lxxxvi; i. 66; ii. 227; first adoption of, at Rome, i. 66; locally, ii. 227; variations of type, i. 66; ii. 227, 239; issue of, suspended at Rome, i. 87; revived temporarily, i. 117

Diana in biga of stags, an allusion to the origin of the Axia gens, i. 123

Diana, temples of: on the Aventine, dedication of, i. 352, 395; at Mylae near Naulochus, ii. 431

Diana and Apollo, joint cult of, at Rome, ii. 309

Didius, T., consul, restores the Villa Publica, i. 478, 479

Didius, T., praetor, and the Servile war, record of, ii. 276, 277

Didrachm, a Romano-Campanian denomination, ii. 117, 121 *pass.*; its weight, *Int.*, xxix; ii. 117, 126

Die-marks; see *Mint-marks.*

Dioscuri, caps of, symbol of the Fonteia gens, i. 60

Dioscuri, cult of, at Tusculum, i. 523, 567

Dioscuri on horseback, reverse type of the first silver coinage, *Int.*, xxxviii; i. 15; origin of, *Int.*, xliii; i. 15; earliest departure from, on denarii of the Roman mint *circ.* B.C. 196, *Int.*, xlv; i. 66; change more frequent from B.C. 150, i. 117; abandoned from B.C. 102, i. 158

Dodrans in bronze, issue of, at Rome, *Int.*, xxix; i. 138, 153, 158, 177

Dog, symbol of the Antestia gens, i. 58, 114, 115

Dolphin, symbol of the Afrania gens, i. 91

Domitia gens, classification and attribution of its bronze coinages, i. 82, 151, 152

Domitius, Cn. (CN . DO .), coins of, and identification, i. 82

Domitius (Ahenobarbus), Cn., coins of, as moneyer, i. 151, 152; as censor, 184–187; hybrid, 348; his history, 151; see also *L. Licinius Crassus*

Domitius (Ahenobarbus), Cn., coins of, and history, ii. 258–261; see also *Q. Curtius* and *M. Junius Silanus*

Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cn., consul, his defeat of the Gaulish chief, Bituitus, recorded, i. 184–187

Domitius L. f. Ahenobarbus, Cn., imperator, issues coins in the East, ii. 487, 488; strikes coins for M. Antony, 494, 495; hybrid, 494; his history, 487, 488, 494; his meeting with Antony recounted, 494

Domitius Ahenobarbus, L., the Ancient, legend of, ii. 488

Domitius (Calvinus, Cn.), proconsul in Spain, coins of, and history, ii. 373; defeated by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus off Brundusium, 488

Dossenus, L. Rubrius, coins of, and identification, i. 311–314

Double-victoriatus, unique specimen of, *Int.*, xlviii, xlix; i. 37; issue of, i. 12, 37; locally, ii. 149; found at Cazlona, *Int.*, xlviii; i. 190, 191; described, ii. 591

Drachm, a Romano-Campanian denomination, ii. 117, 118, 134, 135, 140

Drusus, Nero Claudius, his victories in Gaul, ii. 427, 428; in Germania, 433, 434; Augustus refuses him the imperatorship, 434

Drusus, M. Livius, tribune, his largesses of corn and their effect on the coinage, i. 191, 192, 199; his proposals for the debasement of the coinage, *Int.*, xlii; i. 199, 200

Dupondius, quarter-uncial of orichalcum, introduced at Rome under Augustus, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 45; types of, 46, 106, 108; adopted by M. Antony in the East, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 454, 511

Dupondius, triental, institution of, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 17; issue of, suspended, *Int.*, xxvii; i. 30

Dupondius, uncial, issue of, *Int.*, xxix; i. 47; ii. 591; its rarity, *ib.*

Durmius (ΜΟ), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 69; symbol, a bull, *ib.*

Durmius, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 71–75; hybrid, i. 325; ii. 74

E

E, duplication of, rare occurrence of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 471, 472

Earring of Roma, forms of, as guides to the classification of the early denarii, i. 67, 88, 89; assumes triangular shape, i. 67; ii. 228; consists of number of pellets in form of bunch of grapes, or is spiral-shaped, i. 88; spiral form continued, *circ.* B.C. 150, i. 118; ii. 245; develops into single drop, *circ.* B.C. 124, i. 139

East, coinage of the, ii. 445–553; epochs of, 445, 446; classification of, 446–449; historical events illustrated from battles of Philippi, 448, 449; types of, their characteristics, 449–453; portraiture on, 450–452; denominations, 453, 454; weight of the aureus, 453; bronze, standard of, 454; evidence of finds in connection with, 454, 455; mint-places of, 455–458; description of the coins, 459–553

East, coinage of the: issues of Sulla, ii. 459–464; L. Manlius, 461, 462; A. Manlius A. f., 463; Pompey the Great, 464–466; L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, 466, 467; C. Coponius and Q. Sicinius, 468; Julius Caesar, 469, 470; C. Antony M. f., 470; M. Junius Brutus, 471–480, 483, 484; L. Sestius, 472, 473; C. Flavius Hemicillus, 476; Pedanius Costa, 477; P. Servilius Casca Longus, 478; L. Plaetorius Cestianus, 479, 480; C. Cassius, 480–484; M. Aquinus, 480; P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, 481–483; M. Servilius, 483, 484; L. Statius Murcus, 485; Mark Antony, 486, 487, 489–499, 501–503, 505–523, 525–531; Cn. Domitius L. f. Ahenobarbus, 487, 488, 494, 495; M. Barbatius Philippus, 489–491; M. Cocceius Nerva, 491, 492; L. Gellius Publicola, 493; L. Munatius Plancus, 496, 497; Q. Labienus, 500; L. Sempronius Atratinus, 501, 515, 516; C. Sosius, 504, 508, 524; L. Calpurnius Bibulus M. f., 510–514; M. Oppius Capito, 517–520; M. Junius Silanus, 522, 523; D. Turullius, 531; P. Canidius Crassus,

532; C. Proculeius L. f., 533, 534; Octavius, as Imperator, 535–538; as Augustus, 539–553

Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxsumus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 399–401; hybrids, 401

Egnatuleius C. f., C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 164, 165; revives quinarius, *ib.*; classification of his coins, 165, 166; hybrids, *ib.*

Egypt, subjection of, by Octavius, commemorated, ii. 536, 537

EI for I, occurrence of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 172, 179, 469, 483, 496, 587; ii. 276, 279, 471, 481, 484 *pass.*

"Eidibus Martiis," coins of M. Junius Brutus with legend, ii. 479; mentioned by Dion Cassius, *ib.*

Electrum coins, struck by Hannibal at Capua, ii. 139, 140

Elephant, emblem of Julius Caesar, ii. 391

Elephant's head, symbol of the Metelli, i. 155, 156; ii. 357, 570

"Embratur," Oscan form of "imperator," ii. 333

Emerita, mint-town for issue of coins in Spain, ii. 351, 374; bird's-eye view of, 376, 377

Empire, first division of, by the triumvirs, i. 555; ii. 343, 379, 392; second division of, i. 556; ii. 392, 399, 486; third division of, i. 556; ii. 404, 497

Ephesus, altar of Augustus at, ii. 541

Ephesus, cistophori of, ii. 457; struck there by M. Antony, ii. 502, 503; by Octavius, as Imperator, ii. 537; as Augustus, 541, 551, 552

Ephesus, mint-place of the coinage of the East, ii. 455–458; of M. Antony, ii. 457, 489, 526; of Octavius, as Imperator, ii. 458, 535, 537; as Augustus, ii. 539, 540, 541, 547, 551; of Sulla, ii. 460; of the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, ii. 467; of C. Coponius and Q. Sicinius, ii. 468

Ephesus, temple of the "Commune Asiae" at, ii. 551, 552; of Jupiter Olympius at, 539

Ephesus and Pergamum, coins of Augustus struck at, their individual characteristics, ii. 539–541

Epidaurus, expedition to, commemorated, i. 312, 313

Epigraphy and orthography of Roman coin-legends, *Int.*, cii–cvii

Eporedia, colony of, founded by C. Marius, commemorated, i. 353

Eppius, M., legate, history of, ii. 372; strikes coins for Sextus Pompey in Spain, 372, 373; for Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in Africa, 573, 574

Epulones Jovis, duties of, i. 475

Equites and the cult of the Dioscuri, *Int.*, xliii

Eryx, temple of Venus at, and bird's-eye view of city, i. 473

Essedum, British war chariot, representation of, on coins of Julius Caesar, ii. 363

Etruscan names, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii

Eutyches and his ass, Nicon, fable of, ii. 409

F

Fabatus, L. Roscius, coins of, and history, i. 422–431; his denarii the latest with serrated edge, 422; relative character of symbols as mint-marks, *ib.*

Fabia minus solvendi, lex, *Int.*, xxvii, xxix; i. 44; see also *Flaminia minus solvendi, lex*

Fabius, C. (C.F.), coins of, and identification, ii. 256; see also *Q. Marcius* and *L. Roscius*

Fabius C. f., C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 222–224

Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis, L., quaestor, strikes coins for C. Annius T. f. T. n. Luscus in Spain, ii. 352–356; identification of, 353; his coins present in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 316

Fabius Labeo, Q., coins of, and history, ii. 264, 265; hybrid, 265

Fabius Labeo, Q., consul, his victories in Greece commemorated, ii. 264, 265

Fabius Maximus, Q., coins of, and identification, i. 178, 179; member of the first mint-triumvirate illustrated by coins struck in Rome, 175, 178, 179; see also *M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f.* and *C. Serveilius*

Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, Q., consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178

Fabius Maximus Servilianus, Q., consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178

Fabius Pictor, N., coins of, and history, i. 181, 182

Fabius Pictor, Q., flamen quirinalis, statue of, represented, i. 181

Fabrinius, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 144

Faesus, M. Minucius, augur, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148

Fannius, M., aedile of the plebs, coins of, and history, i. 314, 315; see also *L. Critonius*

Fannius C. f., M., coins of, and identification, ii. 250

Farsuleius Mensor, L., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 402, 403; hybrids, 403, 415; ii. 269

Faustulus and the Wolf and Twins depicted on coins of Sex. Pompeius Fostlus, i. 131

Faustulus; see also *Fostlus*

Faustus (Cornelius Sulla), coins of, as moneyer, i. 471, 472; as quaestor, 489, 490; hybrids, 489; ii. 559; his history, i. 471, 489; commemorates surrender of Bocchus and Jugurtha, i. 471; and victories of Pompey the Great, i. 489

Felix, or Feelix, title assumed by Sulla and his son, Faustus, i. 472; ii. 463; see also *Sulla, L. Cornelius*

Ferire and *flare* in relation to the coinage, distinguished, *Int.*, lxii

Feronia, cult of, in Italy, ii. 61

Festivals, agonistic, at Rome, illustrated by coins of M. Volteius M. f., i. 388

Fiesole hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241; described, 242

Finds of coins:—

Arbanats, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 562

Ariccia, *Int.*, xv

Beauvoisin, *Int.*, cxiv, cxv, cxvii, cxxiii; ii. 5, 6

Borzano, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 560

Brescello, *Int.*, lix

Bruna, i. 4

Cadriano, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411, 414

Cajazzo, i. 555, 584, 587

Carbonara (I.), *Int.*, cxiv, cxviii, cxxiii; i. 557, 562

Carbonara (II.), *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501

Carrara, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 361

Cazlona, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189, 190; ii. 287
Cervetri, *Int.*, xv, xxi
Chantenay, *Int.*, cxiv, cxv, cxvii, cxxiii; ii. 5
Cingoli, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241, 243
Collecchio, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501, 502
Compito, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411, 413
Cordova, i. 563
Fiesole, *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241, 242
Florence, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 558
Frascarolo, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 362
Frauendorf, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxii
Fuscaldo, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241, 242
Garlasco, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 561
Grosspold, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 560
Hev-Szamos, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 362
"Hoffmann," *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi; ii. 321
Licodia, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 363
Liria, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501, 502
Maserà, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; ii. 264
Monte Codruzzo, *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi; i. 316, 319
Monte Falterona, *Int.*, xvi
Oliva, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189, 191; ii. 287
Ossero, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 364
Ossolaro, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 559
Palazzo Canavese, *Int.*, cxv, cxvii, cxxix; ii. 47
Palestrina, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 363
Peccioli, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 561
Pieve-Quinta, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 560
Pozoblanco, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 162; ii. 264
Riccia, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; ii. 264
Ricina, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189, 191; ii. 287
Rignano, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 363
Romagnano Sesia, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241, 243
Roncarolo, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161, 162; ii. 264
Roncofreddo, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 362
San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 558
San Cesario, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411, 414
San Giovanni Incarico, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; ii. 264
San Gregorio di Sassola, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411, 413
San Miniato, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360, 361
San Niccolo di Villola, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501
Santa Anna, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 559
Taranto, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189, 190; ii. 287
Terranova Pausania, *Int.*, cxv, cxvii, cxxiv; ii. 47, 48
Tor Marancia, i. 4
Vicarello, *Int.*, xv, xvi, xxi; i. 1; ii. 145, 146

Vigatto, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557, 558

Vulci, *Int.*, xv, xvi; i. 1

Finds of coins: chronology of, *Int.*, cvii–cxvii; as criteria for the classification of the issues, *Int.*, cvii; chronological summary, *Int.*, cviii f.; period of the earliest burials, *Int.*, cviii; of the Social war, *Int.*, cix; of the first Civil war, *Int.*, cix–cxi; from B.C. 81–73, *Int.*, cxi; from B.C. 72–50, *Int.*, cxii; of the second Civil war, *Int.*, cxiii; of the triumvirate and early empire, *Int.*, cxiv; chronological list of, cxvi, cxvii

Finds of coins, earliest evidence of, in connection with the classification of the coinage at Rome, i. 158, 160; of local issues, ii. 287

Finds of coins, in connection with provincial issues, ii. 347; with issues of Spain, 350; of Gaul, 385; of the East, 454; of Sicily, 557; of Africa, 569; of Cyrenaïca, 583

Finds, Tables of, iii. 1 f.

Fines, metal substituted for cattle in, *Int.*, xv, xvi; i. 3; amounts of, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3

Flaccus, L. Rutilius, coins of, and identification, i. 395

Flaccus, C. Valerius, propraetor, coinage of, struck in Gaul, ii. 388–390; history of, 388; date of issue confirmed by the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 319; earliest issue in Gaul of provincial coins, ii. 341

Flaccus, C. Valerius C. f., coins of, and identification, i. 120, 121, 124, 125; fills office of moneyer on two occasions, 121, 124

Flaccus, L. Valerius, coins of, and identification, ii. 300, 301

Flaccus, L. Valerius, consul, introduces law authorizing the reduction of debts, *Int.*, xxxii; its effect on the bronze coinage, *ib.*

Flaminia minus solvendi, lex, institutes the uncial standard for the bronze money, *Int.*, xxvi–xxix; i. 44; reduces standard of the silver coinage, and increases value of the denarius, *Int.*, xli; i. 44; authorizes debasement of coinage, *Int.*, xlii

Flaminia, Via, restored and embellished by Augustus, ii. 50

Flamininus, T. Quinctius (T. Q.), coins of, and identification, i. 154, 155; hybrid, 172; symbol, a Macedonian shield, 154

Flamininus, T. Quinctius, consul, gold coins of, struck in Greece, *Int.*, lvi; ii. 340; his victories in Greece commemorated, i. 155

Flaminius, C., consul, his victories in Gaul commemorated, i. 565; ii. 283

Flaminius, P. (Ꝼ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Flaminius Chilo, L., coins of, and identification, i. 565, 566; hybrid, 473

Flaminius Cilo, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 278, 279; hybrid, 279

Flare and *ferire* in relation to the coinage, distinguished, *Int.*, lxii

Flavius, P. (Ꝼ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Flavius Hemicillus, C., legatus pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 476

Flavus (FLAVS), coins of, and identification, i. 113

Floralia, celebration of the, i. 435, 564; institution of the, 469; organization of the, recorded, 564

Florence hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 558

Florus, L. Aquillius, coins of, and identification, ii. 67–71

Flower expanded, a rebus on the name of Florus, ii. 68, 70

Fly (*musca*), symbol of the Sempronia gens, i. 40

Fonteius, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 292–294; hybrid, 292

Fonteius, Mn., history of, i. 192, 322; his coinage as moneyer, 192–195; as quaestor, 322–324; denarius and quinarius without his name, 323; hybrids, i. 401, 403; ii. 292; his exploits in Narbonese Gaul recorded, i. 478

Fonteius Capito, C., alleged bronze coins of, ii. 517

Fonteius Capito, P., praetor, his naval exploits recorded, i. 193; ii. 292

Fonteius P. f. Capito, P., coins of, and identification, i. 478, 479

Formulae relating to special issues of coins, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii, lxix, lxxi, lxxii; i. 170, 191, 241, 316, 317, 320

Fortuna, or Sors, cult of, at Praeneste, i. 434, 435

Fortuna Redux, altar erected to, on return of Augustus, ii. 30

Fortuna, temple of, at Antium, her cult, ii. 77

Forty-sestertii piece, issue of, *Int.*, liii; at Rome, i. 12, 27

Fostlus, Sex. Pompeius, coins of, and identification, i. 131, 132

Foulvius, Cn. (CNFL. or CNFOVL.), coins of, and identification, ii. 255, 256; see also *Q. Caecilius Metellus* and *M. Calidius*

Foulvius; see also *Fulvius*

Fourius Crassipes, P., coins of, and identification, i. 332; hybrid, 497

Fourius L. f. Philus, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 283

Fourius; see also *Furius*

Fractional signs as mint-marks or die-marks, i. 254, 264, 267, 268, 272, 273, 279, 280, 290, 293, 303, 451–453, 456–465; ii. 315

Fractional signs as mint-marks or die-marks, *Int.*, cvi; their use, *Int.*, cvii; forms of, explained, i. 451

Fractional signs as mint-marks or die-marks representing the *as* and its divisions, i. 252

Frascarolo hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 362

Frauendorf hoard, chronology of, and analysis, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxii

Frugi; see *Calpurnius* or *Piso*

Fufius Kalenus, Q., coins of, and history, i. 415, 416; hybrid, 403, 415; see also *Mucius Cordus*

Fulvia, wife of M. Antony, suggested portrait of, on coins, i. 570, 575; ii. 12, 395, 396, 499; her death, ii. 499

Fulvius Nobilior, M., erects temple to Hercules and the Muses, i. 442

Fulvius; see also *Foulvius*

Fundanius, C., quaestor, coins of, and identification, i. 231–233; hybrid, 165

Furius, Spurius, coins of, and identification, i. 109

Furius Cn. f. Brocchus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 486, 487

Furius Cresimus, C., freedman, and his sons, anecdote of, i. 486

Furius Philus, L.? (Ⅎ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Furius Philus, P., consul, his conquests in Gaul commemorated, ii. 283

Furius Purpureo (Ⅎ), coins of, and identification, ii. 230, 231

Furius Purpureo (ꟻVR . or ꟻⅎ .), coins of, and identification, ii. 240, 241

Furius Purpureo, L.? (Ⅎ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Furius; see also *Fourius*

Fuscaldo hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241; described, 242

G

Ꞓ, changes in form of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, ciii; ii. 4, 528

Gabini, treaty of the, with Rome recorded, ii. 55, 56, 98

Gades, possible mint-place for coins of Terentius Varro struck in Spain, ii. 352, 363

Galba, P. (Sulpicius), curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 433

Galba, S. Sulpicius, coins of, and history, i. 488

Galeria tribe, moneyers belonging to the; see *Memies L. f. Galeria, L. and C.; Memmius L. f. Galeria, C.*, and *Memmius Galeria L. f., L.*

Gallius C. f. Lupercus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 59, 60

Gallus, C. Asinius C. f., coins of, and history, ii. 57, 58

Gallus, L. Caninius, coins of, and history, ii. 103–105; hybrid, 64

Gallus, C. Lucretius, duumvir navalis, his naval victories commemorated, i. 396

Galus (or Gallus), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Apronius, Messalla*, and *Sisenna*

Games; see *Ludi*

Gargilius (GAR. or CAR.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 333–335; ii. 539; issues denarii without legends, i. 335; see also *Ogulnius* and *Vergilius*

Garlasco hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 561

Gaul, coinage of, ii. 378–444; epochs of, 378; classification of, 378–383; assignment of Gaul under the triumvirate, 379; first issue of coinage by C. Valerius Flaccus, *ib.*; revival of, by Julius Caesar, 379, 380; under the triumvirate and Octavius, 380, 381; portraiture in connection with, 382, 383; types of, 383–385; their historical nature, 384, 385; denominations of, 385; evidence of finds in connection with, 385, 386; mint-places of, 386, 387; description of the coins, 388–444

Gaul, coinage of: issues of C. Valerius Flaccus, ii. 388–390; Julius Caesar, 390, 391; M. Antony, 392–399, 400–403; Octavius as triumvir, 399, 400, 404–415; as Imperator, 416, 417; as Augustus, 418–444; L. Antony, 400–402; P. Ventidius Bassus, 403; L. Cornelius Balbus, 406, 407; Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, 407; M. Vipsanius Agrippa, 410–412

Gaulish campaigns of Julius Caesar commemorated, i. 506–508, 510, 513; ii. 563, 564

Gaulish imitations of coins of L. Lucretius Trio; ii. 416, 430; of Octavius, 416

Gauls, restoration of Roman standards by the, commemorated, ii. 103, 105

Gellius, Cn., coins of, and identification, i. 129, 130

Gellius (Publicola), L., quaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 493; his history, *ib.*

Geminus, C. Aburius, coins of, and identification, i. 147; hybrids, 146, 147, 163

Geminus, M. Aburius M. f., coins of, and identification, i. 146; hybrids, 143, 145, 146, 163

Geminus, M. Servilius Pulex, his heroic deeds recorded, i. 179, 229, 469

Geminus, P. Servilius Pulex, consul, his campaign in Sicily recorded, i. 180

Genius of Africa (Sekhet), personified, ii. 572

Genius of the Roman people, personified, i. 233, 234, 406; cult of, 233, 406

Genius, personification of M. Antony, i. 583

Germans, revolt of, in B.C. 16, ii. 424

Geta, C. Hosidius C. f., coins of, and history, i. 420, 421; varied fabric of his denarii noticed, 421; hybrid, 345

Glabrio, Mn. Acilius, coins of, and history, i. 496, 497; hybrids, 165, 497, 586

Glabrio, Mn. Acilius, consul, his victory over Antiochus III. of Syria commemorated, i. 169

Goat, Cretan, and conquest of the island by Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus, i. 491

Goat, punning allusion to the cognomen Capella, i. 122

Goat, symbol of the Renia gens, i. 122

Gold and silver, ratio of, under the late Republic and early empire, *Int.*, lx; ii. 344, 453

Gold coinage, history of, *Int.*, lii–lx; date of first issue discussed, *Int.*, liii–lv; i. 12, 13; early denominations and weight of, *Int.*, liii; i. 12; of the scruple standard, *ib.*; local issues of, lv; ii. 149, 155, 160, 161, 163; aureus instituted at Rome, *Int.*, lvi; i. 498; first struck in the provinces, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 344, 446; issue of, at the Roman mint, usurped by Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lvii; i. 498; right of, asserted by the Senate after Caesar's death, *Int.*, lviii; i. 553; entrusted to the ordinary moneyers, *Int.*, lviii; i. 553, 557; provincial issues of, under the triumvirate and early empire, *Int.*, lix; invested by the Senate in Octavius, *Int.*, lix; ii. 2; standard and weight of the aureus at various epochs, *Int.*, lix, lx; i. 498; ii. 344, 453

Gold coinage, Romano-Campanian, ii. 118, 131; date of issue, 131, 132

Gold, ingots of, used for currency, *Int.*, lii

Gold, silver, and bronze, ratio of, in early coinage, *Int.*, liii, lv; i. 12

Graccus, Ti. Sempronius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 593, 594; issues money as quatuorvir and quaestor designatus, 593

Graccus, Ti. Sempronius, coins of, and history, ii. 85, 86

Graccus (Ti. Sempronius?) (GR), coins of, and identification, ii. 223

Gragulus (jackdaw), symbol of the Antestia gens, i. 143

Gragulus, L. Antestius, coins of, and identification, i. 142, 143; symbol, a jackdaw (*gragulus*), 143; hybrids, 143, 146, 147, 163, 345

Grandfather, initial of, first indication of, on coin-legends, i. 242, 251

Gratidianus, M. Marius, his monetary reforms, *Int.*, xlii
Greek letters as mint-marks or die-marks; see *Letters* (*Greek*), etc.
Greek numbers as mint-marks or die-marks; see *Numbers* (*Greek*), etc.
Grosspold hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 560

H

H, initial of Herdonea as mint-place, ii. 193, 194
Haeberlin, E. J., his *Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, *Int.*, xv; as to the date of issue of the earliest Roman bronze money, *Int.*, xviii; suggests that the Oscan pound was adopted as the standard of the *aes grave*, *Int.*, xxi, xxv; ii. 117, 118; favours genuineness of the Romano-Campanian thirty-*as* gold piece, *Int.*, liv, lv; ii. 131
Half-aureus instituted at Rome, *Int.*, lviii; i. 498, 528, 538; its rarity in the provincial issues, ii. 344
Half-stater, gold, Romano-Campanian denomination, *Int.*, liii; ii. 117, 131
Half-victoriati of local issue mistaken for quinarii, ii. 313
Half-victoriatus of local issue only, *Int.*, xlviii, li; ii. 149, 174, 179, 186, 199; its mark of value, *Int.*, l; i. 37; ii. 175, 199
Hand, open, *type parlant* of L. Pinarius Scarpus, ii. 585, 586
Hannibalic coinage, electrum and silver, struck at Capua, ii. 139, 140
Hastati and Principes, standards of, depicted, i. 504; ii. 388
Head, female, symbol of the Horatia gens, ii. 216
Hemicillus, C. Flavius, legatus pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 476
Hercules and the Muses, temple of, with statues, erected in the Circus Flaminius, i. 442; their attributes, *ib.*
Hercules of Africa, cult of, ii. 573
Herdonea (H), coins assigned to, ii. 193, 194
Herennius, M., coins of, and identification, i. 195–198
Hev-Szamos hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 362
Hirtius, A., praefectus Urbi, issues gold coins at triumph of Julius Caesar, i. 525, 526; his history, *ib.*; bronze coins bearing his name struck in Gaul, 526; ii. 391
Hispalis, possible mint-place of coins of Terentius Varro struck in Spain, ii. 352, 363
Hispaniensis, L. Fabius L. f., quaestor, strikes coins for C. Annius T. f. T. n. Luscus in Spain, ii. 352–356; identification of, 353; his coins present in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 316
Hoards of coins; see *Finds of coins*, etc.
"Hoffmann" hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi; described, ii. 321
Honos and Virtus, cult of, at Rome, i. 415; ii. 72
Horatia gens, symbol of, a female head, ii. 216
Horatia, head of, as symbol on denarii, ii. 216
Hosidius C. f. Geta, C., coins of, and history, i. 420, 421; varied fabric of his denarii noticed, 421; hybrid, 345

Hostilius Saserna, L., coins of, and identification, i. 512–514

Hostilius Tubulus, L., coins of, and history, ii. 588

ℍS, mark of value of bronze sestertius, ii. 510, 515, 517

ℍS or IIS, mark of value of silver sestertius, *Int.*, xxxviii, xlvii; i. 14, 16 *pass.*

Hypsaeus, L. Plautius? (ᖷᑭ), uncertain moneyer, coins attributed to, i. 70

Hypsaeus, or Ypsaeus, P. (Plautius), history of, i. 476; issues coins as quaestor (?), 476, 477; as curule aedile with M. Aemilius Scaurus, 483, 484; ii. 589, 590; hybrids, i. 470, 477, 489; see also *M. Aemilius Scaurus*

Hypsaeus, C. Plautius Decianus, consul, his capture of Privernum recorded, i. 476, 483; ii. 589, 590

I

I, duplication of, in coin-legends, a provincialism, *Int.*, cv; ii. 508

I, elongation of, in legends, *Int.*, ciii; ii. 57

Ieius Mi. (f.), Minius, Confederate ambassador to Pontus, strikes gold coins during the Social war, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 334, 335; his expedition to Pontus, 335, 337

IIIVIR, first occurrence of title on coins of the Roman mint, *Int.*, lxvii; i. 412, 416

IIS, mark of value of silver sestertius, *Int.*, xxxviii, xlvii; i. 14, 16 *pass.*; see also ℍS

IIT, TII, or ⊥II, on coins of Julius Caesar explained, i. 506

Ilerda, mint-place for Spanish issues, ii. 352, 361

Imperator, title of, when first used as a praenomen by Octavius on coins, ii. 411, 412

Imperator Perpetuo, title granted to Octavius, ii. 3, 13, 416, 535

Imperialism of the Roman coinage established, *Int.*, xcvi; ii. 2, 4

Ingots of gold used for currency, *Int.*, lii

Initials of moneyers, *Int.*, lxxxi; first occurrence of, on coins of Rome, i. 12, 27, 34

Italia (*Corfinium* or *Viteliu*), capital of the Confederates, ii. 317; capture of, by the Romans, 318; a mint-place, 320

Italia and Viteliu (ⱯIꓘƎTIꓭ) synonymous, ii. 326

Italy, coinage of, ii. 141–316, 591, 592; its characteristics as distinguished from the coinage of Rome, 141; mints of, 142, 145–148, 177–209; coinage of the moneyers, 142, 143, 153 f.; suppression of the mints, 143, 175, 176, 227; its assimilation to the coinage of the capital, 144; cessation of, *ib.*; description of the coins, 145–316, 591, 592; see also *Local issues*, *Local mints*, etc.

Itius, or Itilius, L. (ⱯIT.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 97

J

Jackdaw (*gragulus*), symbol of the Antestia gens, i. 143

Janus, head of, as type of *as* explained, *Int.*, xxii

Janus, temple of, closed by Octavius, ii. 13

Jerusalem, capture of, by C. Sosius, commemorated, ii. 508, 509

Juba, king of Numidia, aids the Pompeians in Africa, ii. 566, 570; his death, 567

Judacilius, C., Confederate leader, coin attributed to, ii. 323

Judaea, submission of Bacchius, king of, depicted, i. 491; conquest of, by C. Sosius, commemorated, ii. 508, 509

Jugurtha, king of Numidia, his submission to Sulla depicted, i. 471, 472

Julia, daughter of Augustus, and Caius and Lucius Caesar, coins with their portraits struck by Augustus, ii. 95; her character, 94; personified as Diana, 96

Julia de civitate sociis danda, lex, leads to suppression of local mints, *Int.*, xxx; ii. 142, 144, 287, 318

Julia gens, its descent from Aeneas illustrated, i. 579; ii. 469; and from Venus, i. 174, 209–211, 332, 542–549, 551; ii. 363, 368, 469, 559

Julia Papiria, lex, substitutes metal for cattle in fines, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3

Julius, L., coins of, and identification, i. 124

Julius, L., coins of, and identification, i. 230, 231; hybrids, 348, 386

Julius Bursio, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 324–332; hybrid, 325; ii. 74

Julius Caesar, dictator, coins of: (struck in Rome), i. 505–507, 525–527, 537–539; (struck in Spain), ii. 363, 368, 369; (struck in Gaul), ii. 390, 391; (struck in the East), ii. 469, 470; (struck in Sicily), ii. 559; (struck in Africa), ii. 576; hybrids, ii. 64, 469

Julius Caesar: (*Coinage of Rome*), issues the first aurei of the Roman mint, *Int.*, lvi–lviii; i. 498; increases the number of moneyers to a quatuorvirate, *Int.*, lxvii; i. 499; seizes the mint and the bullion in the public aerarium, 505; his age stated on coins by the numerals ⊥II var., 506; his victories and triumphs commemorated, 506, 508, 510, 513, 520, 521, 523, 526–528, 531, 535, 537–539; doubtful aureus of, with his veiled portrait, 527; his fourth dictatorship and fifth consulship commemorated, 540; his portrait on the Roman coinage ordered by the Senate, *Int.*, xciv, xcv; 500, 540, 542–549; its nature discussed, *Int.*, xcv; his appearance described by Suetonius, 543; his descent from Venus illustrated, 542–549, 551; his oration on the death of his aunt Julia, 543; his signet-ring with figure of Venus Victrix, *ib.*; his watchword at Pharsalus and Munda, *ib.*; temples erected to, ii. 14, 16; dedication of statue of, erected by Augustus, 102; (*Coinage of Spain*), defeats the Pompeian generals at Ilerda, B.C. 49, ii. 361, 363, 364; defeats Cn. Pompey at Munda, 364, 368, 369; issues his coins at Corduba, 351, 364, 369; (*Coinage of Gaul*), revives provincial issues in Gaul, i. 499; ii. 342, 379, 380, 391; their mint-place, 387; coins in honour of, struck by M. Antony, 397, 398; by Octavius, 404, 405, 412, 413; by M. Agrippa, 410, 411; (*Coinage of the East*), issues coins after battle of Pharsalus, ii. 447, 469, 470; their types, 450;

place of mintage uncertain, 451; defeats Pompey the Great at Pharsalus, 469; his murder commemorated on coins of M. Junius Brutus, 479, 480; (*Coinage of Sicily*), coins issued in his name by A. Allienus, ii. 555, 559; their place of mintage, 557, 559; (*Coinage of Africa*), his arrival in Africa, ii. 567; defeats the Pompeians at Thapsus, 567, 576; his mint-place, Utica, 569, 576; his money of a civil and military class, 576

Julius Caesar, L., consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317; defeated, 318; proposes the lex Julia de civitate sociis danda, *ib.*

Julius L. f. Caesar, L., coins of, and history, i. 209–211

Julius Caisar, Sex., coins of, and identification, i. 174

Julius Salinator, L., coins of, and identification, i. 321; see also *C. Cassius*

Junianus, P. (Licinius) Crassus, legate, strikes coins for Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in Africa, ii. 571, 572; his history, 571

Junius, C., legate of Sextus Pompey, strikes bronze coins in Sicily, ii. 562

Junius C. f., C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 89, 90; hybrids, 90, 95

Junius Brutus, L., the Ancient, his consulship commemorated, i. 479, 480; ii. 474, 477

Junius Brutus, M.; see *Brutus, M. Junius*

Junius Silanus L. f., D., coins of, and identification, i. 244–251; hybrid, 401

Junius (Silanus), M., coins of, and identification, i. 115, 116; symbol, ass's head, 115

Junius Silanus, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 257–261; see also *Q. Curtius* and *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*

Junius Silanus, M., quaestor, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 522, 523; his history, *ib.*

Juno Caprotina, her worship at Lanuvium, i. 121; at Rome, 370, 386; see also *Juno Sospita*

Juno Lanuvina; see *Juno Sospita*

Juno Moneta, temple of, Roman mint established in, *Int.*, xl; i. 11

Juno Sospita, cult of, at Lanuvium, i. 225, 370, 386, 422, 519, 542; ii. 578; at Rome, i. 370, 386; her dress and attributes, i. 225, 370, 386

Jupiter Anxurus, or Axurus, cult of, i. 510

Jupiter Capitolinus, temple of, i. 388; under the care of the Petillia gens, 571, 572; statues in the, ii. 295

Jupiter Feretrius, temple of, and the *spolia opima*, i. 567

Jupiter Olympius, temple of, at Ephesus, ii. 540

Jupiter Tonans, standards restored by the Parthians placed in, ii. 25, 28, 29

Juturna, fountain of, and the Dioscuri, ii. 309, 310

Juventius Talna (Ⅎ), coins of, and identification, ii. 232–234

Juventius Talna, C. (C. Ⅎ.), coins of, and history, i. 102, 103

K

K, forms of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, civ

K, monogram of Capua as mint-place, ii. 208, 209

Kalenus, (Q. Fufius), coins of, and history, i. 415, 416; hybrid, 403, 415; see also *Mucius Cordus*

ꟿ (KOPK .), monogram of Corcyra as mint-place, ii. 196, 197

KOΣΩN on coins struck by M. Junius Brutus in Thrace, ii. 474, 475

L

L, forms of, at various epochs, *Int.*, civ

ꟾ for L, prevailing form on early coins of the Roman mint, i. 12, 68; changes to L from B.C. 172, 88; which becomes more frequent from B.C. 150, 118; ꟾ and L used indiscriminately from B.C. 124–103, 138; ꟾ, rare occurrence of, after B.C. 102, 160

ꟾ for L, prevailing form on early local coins, ii. 150; changes to L from B.C. 196, 228; which excludes the older form after B.C. 124, 253, 263

ꟾ on libral *as* assigned to Luceria, ii. 145, 146; and initial of mint, *ib.*, 146–148, 179–187

ꟾ.—Γ., initials of Luceria and Palio as mint-places, ii. 203

ꟾ.—T. and Ƭ., initials of Luceria and Teanum as mint-places, ii. 185–187

Labeo, Q. Fabius, coins of, and history, ii. 264, 265; hybrid, 265

Labeo, Q. Fabius, consul, his victories in Greece commemorated, ii. 264, 265

Labienus, Q., coins of, struck in the East, with his portrait, ii. 500; his history, *ib.*

Lacus Benacus, victory of Nero Claudius Drusus at, ii. 428

Laeca, M. Porcius, coins of, and identification, i. 151; hybrids, 145, 147, 151

Laeca, P. (Porcius), coins of, and identification, ii. 301; hybrid, *ib.*

Lake Regillus, battle of, commemorated, and valour of A. Postumius Albus, ii. 309

Lamia, Q. Aelius L. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 86–88; see also *Annius* and *C. Silius*

Lanuvium, cult of Juno Sospita at, i. 225, 370, 386, 422, 519, 542; ii. 578; her dress and attributes, i. 225, 370, 386

Lanuvium (?), foundation of, by Aeneas, legend connected with, i. 519, 520

Lanuvium, temple of Juno Caprotina at, i. 121

Lares, cult of, in connection with the Accoleia gens, i. 569; at Rome, ii. 290

Lariscolus, P. Accoleius, coins of, and identification, i. 569, 570; hybrid, 570

Latin legends on Confederate coins, ii. 320–325, 329; a guide to locality of the issues, 320

Latin letters as mint marks or die-marks; see *Letters* (*Latin*), etc.

Latin names, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii

Laurel-trees or branches placed before the house of Augustus, ii. 18, 19, 30, 35, 57, 61, 67, 103, 423, 424; on obverse of bronze sestertius, 57 *pass.*

Lavinium, foundation of, by Aeneas, legend connected with, i. 519, 520

Lavinium, cult of the Dei Penates at, i. 193, 202, 521

Laws; see *Leges*

Lectisternium, ceremony of, explained, i. 475

Legates, or *legati pro praetore*, as military moneyers, *Int.*, lxxiv

Leges:—

Acilia de intercalatione, *Int.*, lxxxvi; ii. 227

Appuleia frumentaria de semissibus ac trientibus, i. 170
Aternia Tarpeia, *Int.*, xvi, xvii; i. 3
Caelia tabellaria, i. 474
Cassia tabellaria, i. 494
Clodia, *Int.*, xlvi, li; i. 158
Cornelia de falsis, *Int.* xlii
Flaminia (or Fabia) minus solvendi, *Int.*, xxvi–xxix, xli, xlii; i. 44
Julia de civitate sociis danda, *Int.*, xxx; ii. 142, 144, 287, 318
Julia Papiria, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3
Menenia Sestia, *Int.*, xvi, xvii; i. 3
Papia de Vestalium lectione, i. 379
Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii; i. 190, 241, 282, 283
Pedia, i. 508; ii. 370
Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 11, 189, 241; ii. 142, 144, 287, 318
Porcia de provocatione, i. 151; ii. 301
Valeria de aere alieno, *Int.*, xxxii
Legio Antiqua, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Legio Classica, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Legio Lybica, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Legio XVI., coins of the, issued by Octavius in Gaul, ii. 417
Legionary coins issued by M. Antony, ii. 526–530, 583; struck at Ephesus, 526; at Cyrene, 583; of debased metal, 526; their relative rarity, 528
Lentulus, Cossus (Cornelius) Cn. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 101
Lentulus, L. (Cornelius), flamen martialis, coins of, and history, ii. 102
Lentulus P. f. L. n., P. (Cornelius), quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 406
Lentulus (Crus), L. (Cornelius), consul, coins of: struck in Rome, i. 504; struck in the East, ii. 466, 467; struck in Sicily, ii. 555, 558; origin of type, ii. 467, 558; hybrids, i. 472; ii. 559; commands for Pompey in Asia, ii. 467; see also *C. Claudius Marcellus*
Lentulus Mar. f., (P. Cornelius), coins of, and history, i. 233–236; issues special as well as ordinary coinage, 234, 235; hybrid, 234
Lentulus (Marcellinus), Cn. (Cornelius), coins of, struck in Rome as moneyer, i. 309, 310; struck in Spain as quaestor, ii. 358–360; history of, i. 309; ii. 358–360; date of his gold coinage struck in Spain, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 360
Lentulus Marcellinus, P. Cornelius, coins of, and history, i. 567
Lentulus Spinther, (P. Cornelius), legate, strikes coins in the East for C. Cassius, ii. 481, 482; for M. Junius Brutus, 483; hybrids, 481, 483; his history, 481; captures Andriaca and Myra, 483
Lepidus, M. Aemilius, consul, statue erected to, i. 448; tutor to Ptolemy V. of Egypt, *ib.*
Lepidus, M. (Aemilius), triumvir, coins of, as moneyer, and history, i. 447–450; ii. 579; as triumvir, struck in Rome, i. 574, 575, 580, 584, 588; struck in Africa, ii. 579
Lepidus, M. (Aemilius), triumvir, coins of, with head of Octavius, ii. 579
Lepidus, M. (Aemilius), triumvir, appointed a moneyer at Rome, i. 447, 448; his portrait on coins of the Roman mint, i. 555, 557, 573–575, 580, 584, 588; excluded from the coinage of Rome

after B.C. 38, 591; receives Gallia Narbonensis and Spain on the foundation of the triumvirate, ii. 343, 379; is allotted Africa as his province on the redistribution of the empire, 392, 404; coins without and with his portrait struck in Gaul by M. Antony, 392–395; assumes title of Imperator, 393; takes possession of Africa but is deprived of it by Octavius and banished to Circeii, 567, 579; issues coins with his portrait and that of Octavius, 579

Lepidus, Mn. Aemilius, coins of, and identification, ii. 291

Lepidus, P. (Aemilius), coins of, and history, i. 418, 420; see also *L. Scribonius Libo*

Letters, as mint-marks or die-marks, *Int.*, cvi; their use, *Int.*, cvii; i. 159; when instituted, *ib.*

Letters (Greek), as mint-marks or die-marks: (on coins of Rome), i. 189, 222, 223, 229, 230, 235, 264, 275, 293, 299, 452, 462, 464, 465, 467, 468; (on Romano-Campanian coins), ii. 126, 127; (on local coins), ii. 296, 304

Letters (Latin), as mint-marks or die-marks: (on coins of Rome), i. 179, 180, 192–198, 200–240, 244–249, 254–257, 263–274, 276, 278, 279, 293, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308, 321, 329–331, 333–335, 339–347, 357, 365–367, 383–385, 401, 408, 409, 452, 456, 457, 459, 460, 463, 465–468, 494, 543, 544; (on local coins), ii. 288, 289, 292, 293, 304, 314; (on Confederate coins), ii. 324, 325, 337, 338; (on coins of Spain), ii. 354–356; (on coins of Gaul), ii. 389, 390

Letters (Oscan), as mint-marks or die-marks on coins of the Confederates, ii. 327–329, 332, 333

Letters, forms of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, ciii–cv

Lex; see *Leges*

Liber, cult of, in Italy, ii. 61

Liber, Libera, and Ceres, temple dedicated to, at Rome, i. 387

Libera, Liber, and Ceres, temple dedicated to, at Rome, i. 387

Libral *as* and silver sestertius of equivalent value, *Int.*, xvii, xxii, xxxviii; see also *As libralis*

Libral coinage of bronze, introduction of, at Rome, *Int.*, xvii–xix; i. 5; its denominations, weight, and types, *Int.*, xix–xxiv; i. 5; see also *Aes grave*

Libral coinage of Luceria, ii. 145

Libo, Q. Marcius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 94, 95; hybrids, 90, 92, 95, 96, 103

Libo, (L. Scribonius), coins of, and history, i. 419, 420; hybrids, 404, 436; see also *P. Aemilius Lepidus*

Licinius (Crassus), L., issues coins as censor, i. 184–187; his history, 185; see also *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*

Licinius Crassus, M., consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317

Licinius Crassus M. f., P., quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 487, 488; their exceptional character, *Int.*, lxxiii; i. 487

Licinius Crassus Junianus, P., legate, strikes coins for Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio in Africa, ii. 571, 572; his history, 571

Licinius Lucullus, L., quaestor, receives order from Sulla to strike money, ii. 459, 460; see also *Lucullia*

Licinius L. f. Macer, C., coins of, and history, i. 320; bronze coins of, without his name, 321, 357

Licinius Murena, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 107

Licinius Nerva, A., coins of, and identification, i. 514–516

Licinius Nerva, A., governor in Macedonia, his victory over Andriscus commemorated, i. 515

Licinius Nerva, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 274–276

Licinius Nerva Silianus, A., coins of, and history, ii. 99

Licinius Stolo, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 80–82; gold coin of, 80, 81

Licinus, L. Porcius, coins of, and identification, i. 185; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Licodia hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 363

ⅡI, IIT, or TII on coins of Julius Caesar explained, i. 506

Lilybaeum, Roman coins struck at, by the proconsul A. Allienus, ii. 557, 559

Limetanus, C. Mamilius, coins of, and identification, i. 336, 337, 343, 344; hybrids, 343, 348, 381; see also *P. Crepusius* and *L. Marcius Censorinus*

Lion, symbolical of Lugdunum?, ii. 394, 395, 417

Liria hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501; described, 502.

Litra, bronze, Romano-Campanian coin, ii. 117, 124 *pass.*

Litra, double, bronze, Romano-Campanian coin, ii. 117, 122

Litra, half, bronze, Romano-Campanian coin, ii. 117, 122 *pass.*

Litra, quarter, bronze, Romano-Campanian coin, ii. 117, 127

Litra, silver, Romano-Campanian coin, ii. 117, 121

Livineius Regulus, coins of, and identification, ii. 75, 76; see also *Pulcher* and *Taurus*

Livineius Regulus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 578–582; appointed *praefectus Urbi* in year of office as moneyer, 579; hybrid, 581

Livineius Regulus, L., his praetorship recorded, i. 579–582

Livius Drusus, M., tribune, his largesses of corn and their effect on the coinage, i. 191, 192, 199; his proposals for the debasement of the coinage, *Int.*, xlii; i. 199, 200

Local gold coinage, early, its date of institution, *Int.*, lv; ii. 149

Local issues of Roman coins, their date of institution, *Int.*, xxviii; ii. 151, 152; denominations and types of, as those of the central mint, 144, 149, 210, 227, 239, 245, 253, 262, 286; classification of early silver, 150, 151; greater frequency of moneyers' symbols and names from B.C. 217, 210; increase of coinage during the Social war, 144, 287; suppression of, *Int.*, xxxi; ii. 144, 286

Local mints, autonomous in Italy, issuing silver coins, suppression of, after B.C. 268, *Int.*, xxxvi; i. 11; ii. 119, 142

Local mints, autonomous, in Italy, issuing bronze coins, suppression of, by the lex Plautia Papiria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 11, 189; ii. 142, 144, 287, 318

Local mints issuing Roman coins, date of establishment, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 11; ii. 119, 142, 152, 174; coinages of, ii. 145–148, 177–209; denominations and types of coins, 174; classification of the coins, 174,

175; identification of localities, 142, 176; suppression of, ii. 143, 175, 176, 227

Local moneyers in Italy; see *Moneyers (local) in Italy*, etc.

Lollius Palicanus, M., tribune, and the restoration of the powers of the tribunes commemorated, i. 518

Lollius Palikanus, coins of, and identification, i. 517, 518

Longinus, C. Cassius, imperator, history of, ii. 480; coins of, struck in Asia, 480–484; their attribution, 447; types of, 450, 451; mint-place of, 457, 481, 484; his capture of Rhodes commemorated, 483, 484

Longinus, (L. Cassius), coins of, and identification, i. 494

Longinus, Q. Cassius, coins of, and history, i. 481, 482; hybrids, 449, 581

Longinus Ravilla, L. Cassius, and the trial of the vestal virgins, recorded, i. 481, 494

Longus, L. Mussidius T. f., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 573–576; hybrids, i. 436; ii. 479

Longus, (P. Servilius) Casca, tribune, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 478; his history, *ib.*

Lucanus, C. Terentius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 103, 104; hybrids, 92, 95, 103

Luceria issues autonomous and Roman coins simultaneously, *Int.*, xx; ii. 146, 179; bronze coins of libral series, ii. 145; of triental series, 146–148; silver coins and bronze of sextantal series, 179–183; silver coins and bronze of uncial series, 183–185

Luceria and Palio (𐌋.—Γ.), joint issue of bronze coinage of, ii. 203

Luceria and Teanum (𐌋.—Τ. and Ƭ.), joint issues of silver and bronze coins of, ii. 185–187

Lucilius Mr. f., Numerius (?), Marsic leader, coin of, ii. 333

Lucilius Rufus, M., coins of, and identification, i. 224; hybrid, 225

Lucius Caesar, his adoption by Augustus, ii. 38, 94, 95, 443; his *deductio in forum*, 443

Lucius and Caius Caesar and Julia, coins with their portraits struck by Augustus, ii. 95

Lucretius Gallus, C., duumvir navalis, his naval victories commemorated, i. 396

Lucretius Trio, Cn., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 132, 133; bronze coin assigned to, 133; hybrids, 132, 146, 147

Lucretius Trio, L., coins of, and identification, i. 396–398; hybrid, 381; Gaulish imitations of his denarii, ii. 416, 430

Lucullia, issue of, by the quaestor L. Licinius Lucullus, ii. 459, 460

Lucullus, L. Licinius, quaestor, receives order from Sulla to strike money, ii. 459, 460

Ludi:—

Apollinares commemorated, i. 133, 173, 251, 288, 301, 388, 450, 515; annual celebration of, instituted, 251, 450, 515

Cereales, celebration of, i. 388, 435; institution of, by a member of the Memmia gens, recorded, 496

Florales, celebration of, i. 435, 564; institution of, 469; organization of, recorded, 564

Megalesiaci (or Megalenses), celebration of, i. 388, 435, 490

Plebeii, celebration of, i. 388
Romani, celebration of, i. 388
Saeculares, celebration of, by Augustus, ii. 4, 36, 37, 41, 51, 53, 54, 78, 79, 94, 95
Terentini, celebration of, ii. 38
Victoriae Caesaris, celebration of, ii. 29
Victoriae Sullanae, celebration of, i. 470
Lugdunum, foundation of, ii. 393; received at first the name of Copia, 395; mint established at, by M. Antony, 386, 393, 395, 396; principal one for Gaul, *ib.*, 401, 412, 424; earliest gold coins of the triumvirate struck at, 395, 396; its symbol, a lion, 394, 395, 417; headquarters of Augustus, 386, 424, 441; "Ara Augusti" at, its foundation and festivals connected with, 439, 440
Luna, cult of, at Rome, i. 297
Luna, or Diana, in biga; see *Diana, or Luna, in biga*, etc.
Lupercus, C. Gallius C. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 59, 60
Lupus, P. Rutilius, consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317; his death, 318; suggested allusion to, in coin-type, 327
Lurius Agrippa, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 108, 109
Luscus, C. Annius T. f. T. n., proconsul, history of, ii. 352, 353; coins of, struck in Spain, 341, 352–356; their presence in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 316, 319
Lutatius Catulus, C., consul, his naval victory over Hanno commemorated, ii. 298
Lutatius Cerco, Q. (Q . L . C .), coins of, and identification, ii. 221
Lutatius Cerco, Q., quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 297, 298
Lybica, legio, coins of the, struck by M. Antony, ii. 530
Lyons, altar of, its foundation and festivals connected with, ii. 439, 440

M

M, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 167, 168
M. — C., initials of Misenum and Cumae (?), as mint-places, ii, 202
Macedonicus, L. Aemilius Paullus, consul, his victories over Perseus of Macedon and triumphs, recorded, i. 418
Macer, C. Licinius L. f., coins of, and history, i. 320; bronze coins of, without his name, 321, 357
Macer, P. Sepullius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 547–551
Maecilius Tullus, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 105, 106
Maenius (MAE), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 77; his symbol, a shield, *ib.*
Maenius, P. (P . MAE .), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 83
Maenius Antiaticus M. f., P., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 145; hybrids, 145, 146, 151
Magistratus minores instituted, *Int.*, lxi; composition of, *Int.*, lxiii; increase of, by Julius Caesar, i. 499
Maianius, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 243, 244
Makar, or Baal Melkart (Hercules), cult of, in Africa, ii. 573
Malleolus, C. (Poblicius), coins of, and identification, ii. 306–308, 310, 311;

hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 307, 323, 324; see also *L. Caecilius Metellus* and *A. Postumius Albinus S. f.*

Malleolus C. f., C. (Poblicius), coins of, and history, i. 187; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Mallet, symbol of the Poblicia gens, ii. 307, 308

Mallius, T., quaestor urbanus, coins of, and identification, i. 199, 200; see also *Ap. Claudius*

Mamilia gens, its descent from Ulysses and Circe commemorated, i. 97, 98, 343

Mamilius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 97, 98; symbol, Ulysses, *ib.*

Mamilius Limetanus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 336, 337, 343, 344; hybrids, 343, 348, 381; see also *P. Crepusius* and *L. Marcius Censorinus*

Manlius A. f., A., quaestor, strikes gold coins for Sulla in the East, ii. 341, 463

Manlius, L., proquaestor, strikes gold and silver coins for Sulla in the East, ii. 341, 461, 462; history of, 461; hybrids, i. 112; ii. 270, 462

Manlius Q. f. Sergia, A., coins of, and identification, ii. 268

Manlius Torquatus, L., coins of, and history, i. 432, 433

Manlius Torquatus, L., quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 270; hybrid, 270, 462

Manlius Vulso, Cn., consul, his victories in Asia and Greece recorded, ii. 268

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, coins of, struck in Rome as moneyer, i. 309, 310; struck in Spain as quaestor, ii. 358–360; history of, i. 309; ii. 358–360; date of his gold coinage struck in Spain, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 360

Marcellinus, (P. Cornelius Lentulus), coins of, and history, i. 567

Marcellus, C. (Claudius), consul, coins of: struck in Rome, i. 504; struck in the East, ii. 466, 467; struck in Sicily, ii. 555, 558; origin of type, ii. 467, 558; hybrids, i. 472; ii. 559; commands fleet for Pompey, ii. 467; see also *L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus*

Marcellus, M. Claudius, consul, his victories in Sicily and capture of Syracuse commemorated, i. 236, 309, 567; dedicates *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius, 567

Marcia gens, its descent from Numa Pompilius recorded, i. 301; and from Ancus Marcius, 301, 485

Marcius Mn. f., M., coins of, and identification, i. 149, 150

Marcius, Q. (Q. M., or Q. MR.), coins of, and identification, ii. 256; see also *C. Fabius* and *L. Roscius*

Marcius Censorinus, C., coins of, and history, i. 301–306

Marcius L. f. Censorinus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 82, 83

Marcius Censorinus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 336–339; see also *P. Crepusius* and *C. Mamilius Limetanus*

Marcius Libo, Q., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 94, 95; hybrids, 90, 92, 95, 96, 103

Marcius Philippus, L., coins of, and history, i. 485, 486

Marcius Philippus, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 277, 278

Marcius Philippus, Q., consul, his

campaign in Macedonia against Perseus recorded, i. 175; ii. 277
Marcius Pilipus, Q., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 175
Marcius Rex, Q., praetor, statue erected to, i. 485; ii. 277
Maridianus, C. Cossutius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 551, 552
Marius, C., consul, his campaigns against the Teutones and Cimbri commemorated, i. 165; his triumph, 231–233; his foundation of the colony at Eporedia, 353; commands in the Social war, ii. 318
Marius, Q., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 108, 109
Marius C. f. Capito, C., coins of, and identification, i. 353–356
Marius Gratidianus, M., his monetary reforms, *Int.*, xlii
Marius C. f. Tromentina, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 93–96; hybrid, 95
Mars Ultor, temple of, standards surrendered by the Parthians placed in, ii. 25, 27, 28, 30, 426, 551
Marsic war; see *Social war*, etc.
Marsyas, statue of, in the Forum, i. 338
Marsyas and Apollo, their contest recorded, i. 338
Maserà hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; described, *ib.*; local coins in, ii. 264
Massilia, cult of Diana at, i. 513
Mateola (ΜΤ), coins attributed to, ii. 197, 198
Matienus (ΜΑ), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 82, 83
Matienus (ΜΑ or ΜΤ), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 236, 237
Maximus (?) (ΜΑ), uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 171, 172
Maximus, Q. (Fabius), coins of, and identification, i. 178, 179; member of the first mint-triumvirate illustrated by coins struck in Rome, 175, 178, 179; see also *M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f.* and *C. Serveilius*
Maximus Aemilianus, Q. Fabius, consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178
Maximus Servilianus, Q. Fabius, consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178
MAXSVMVS for MAXIMVS explained, *Int.*, cv; i. 399
Maxsumus, C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n., coins of, and identification, i. 399–401; hybrids, 401
Medicine established as a profession in Rome by Archagathus, i. 497
Mediolanum, coins of Julius Caesar struck at, ii. 387
Megalesiaci (or Megalenses), ludi, celebration of, i. 388, 435, 490
Memies L. f. Galeria, L. and C., their coins and history, i. 307, 308
Memmii, their descent from Quirinus, i. 496; and from Menestheus, ii. 299
Memmius C. f., C., coins of, and history, i. 495
Memmius, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 299
Memmius L. f. Galeria, C., coins of, and history, i. 307, 308; see also *L. and C. Memies L. f. Galeria*
Memmius L. f. Galeria, L., coins of, and history, i. 204–206, 307, 308; see also *L. and C. Memies L. f. Galeria*
Memmius L. f. Galeria, L. and C.; see *Memies L. f. Galeria, L. and C.*
Menenia Sestia, lex, date of, and pro-

visions relating to the coinage, *Int.*, xvi, xvii; i. 3

Menestheus, ancestor of the Memmii, cult of, in Athens and Italy, ii. 299

Mensor, L. Farsuleius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 402, 403; hybrids, 403, 415; ii. 269

Mescinius Rufus, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 51–54

Messalla, (Valerius), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Apronius*, *Galus*, and *Sisenna*

Messalla f., (M. Valerius), coins of, and identification, i. 493

Messalla, Volusus Valerius, coins of, and identification, ii. 100

Messana, coins struck at, by Sextus Pompey, ii. 557

Messana, view of pharos at, and ship, ii. 563

Metal substituted for cattle in fines, *Int.*, xv–xvii; i. 3

Metellus (ME), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 63

Metellus, C. (Caecilius), coins of, and identification, i. 182, 183; reverse type of bronze coins varied, 183

Metellus, L. (Caecilius), coins of, and history, ii. 310, 311; hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 324; see also *C. Poblicius Malleolus* and *A. Postumius Albinus S. f.*

Metellus, L. Caecilius, consul, his victories in Sicily commemorated, i. 155, 182

Metellus Q. f., M. (Caecilius), coins of, and identification, i. 175–177; member of first mint-triumvirate illustrated by coins struck at Rome, 175, 178, 179; classification of his coins, 176; see also *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *C. Serveilius*

Metellus, Q. (Caecilius) (Q . ME .), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 79

Metellus, Q. (Caecilius) (Q . ME .), coins of, and identification, ii. 255; see also *M. Calidius* and *Cn. Foulvius*

Metellus Pius, Q. Caecilius, coins of: struck in Rome as moneyer, i. 156, 157; struck in Spain as imperator, ii. 357, 358; his history, i. 156; ii. 357; his Spanish coins present in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards, i. 316

Metellus Pius Scipio, Q. (Caecilius), imperator, coins of, struck in Africa, ii. 570–574; his history, 570; hybrid, 469; commands the Pompeians in Africa, 566; defeated by Julius Caesar at Thapsus, 567

Mettius, M., coins of, and history, i. 542–544; gives first portrait of Julius Caesar, *ib.*

Military coinages, nature of, *Int.*, lxxiv; defined, ii. 141, 142

Military moneyers; see *Moneyers (military)*

Minatius Sabinus, M., proquaestor, strikes coins for Cn. Pompey in Spain, ii. 366, 367

Minius Ieius Mi. (f.), Confederate ambassador to Pontus, strikes gold coins during the Social war, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 334, 335; his expedition to Pontus, 335, 337

Mint at Rome established in the temple of Juno Moneta, *Int.*, xl; i. 11

Mint, quatuorvirate of the; see *Quatuorvirate of the mint*

Mint, quinquevirate of the; see *Quinquevirate of the mint*

Mint, triumvirate of the; see *Triumvirate of the mint*

Mint-marks (or die-marks), nature of, and purpose, *Int.*, cvi, cvii; i. 159;

letters as, first adopted by T. Cloulius, 166–168; symbols as, first adopted, 170, 171; their increasing variety from B.C. 91, 189; use of, extended, 241, 242, 316, 360; fractional signs as, first adopted, 242, 252; their occurrence on bronze coins, 316, 321, 335; suspension of, after B.C. 64, 411; occasional revival of, 494, 495, 543, 544

Mint-marks (or die-marks), first occurrence of, on local coins, ii. 286

Mint-marks (or die-marks) on Confederate coins, ii. 320

Mint-places in connection with the provincial coinages, ii. 347; with coinage of Spain, 351, 352; with coinage of Gaul, 386, 387; with coinage of the East, 455–458; with coinage of Sicily, 557; with coinage of Africa, 569; with coinage of Cyrenaïca, 583

Mints, local; see *Local mints*

Minucius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 139, 140

Minucius Augurinus, C., coins of, and history, i. 135, 136

Minucius Augurinus, L., praefect, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148

Minucius Augurinus, P., consul, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148

Minucius C. f. Augurinus, Ti., coins of, and identification, i. 148

Minucius Faesus, M., augur, figure of, represented, i. 135, 148

Minucius Rufus, Q., coins of, and identification, ii. 250

Minucius Thermus, Q., consul, his bravery commemorated, ii. 302

Minucius Thermus M. f., Q., coins of, and identification, ii. 302; *obv.* type of his denarii copied by the Confederates, 332

Misenum, treaty of, between Sextus Pompey and the triumvirs, i. 573, 574; ii. 370, 409, 414, 497, 498, 556

Misenum and Cumae (M.—C.), joint issue of local coins attributed to, ii. 202

Mithradates the Great of Pontus, embassy of the Confederates to, ii. 334, 335, 337; coin of, imitated by the Confederates, 335

Molo, L. Pomponius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 311–313

Mommsen, Th., his classification of the Roman bronze coinage, *Int.*, xiv; date of aes grave, *Int.*, xix; fixes original weight of the libral *as* at 10 ounces, *Int.*, xxi; his view of the triental reduction, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; did not accept the reduction to the sextantal standard, *Int.*, xxvii; i. 29; his definition of military coinages, ii. 141

Moneta, origin of the word, *Int.*, xl; i. 11

Monetarius derived from Moneta, *Int.*, xl; i. 11

Money, coinage of, implements for, illustrated, i. 419, 527, 528; ii. 76, 88, 110–115

Moneyers and their functions, *Int.*, lx–lxxvi; classification of, *Int.*, lxi, lxii

Moneyers (local) in Italy, when instituted, ii. 143; nature of their appointment, *ib.*; discontinued, 144; early coins of, 149–173, 210 f.

Moneyers (military), *Int.*, lxii, lxxiv; their military rank, *Int.*, lxxiv; ii. 340; act under delegated authority, *ib.*; first occurrence of, in the Provinces, *Int.*, lxxv; ii. 340, 341; revival of, in B.C. 49, *Int.*, lxxv; ii. 342; and under the late Republic and the triumvirate, *Int.*, lxxv, lxxvi; ii. 343

Moneyers (ordinary), their full official title, *Int.*, lxii ; its first occurrence on coins of Rome, i. 500 ; institution of, *Int.*, lxii–lxiv ; their rank and age for election, *Int.*, lxiii ; increase in number of, during the Social war, *Int.*, lxvi ; i. 191 ; term and duration of office, *Int.*, lxvii ; i. 162, 412 ; number augmented to quatuorvirate by Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lxvii ; i. 498, 499 ; charged with issue of gold coins after the death of Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lxviii ; i. 498, 557 ; their names excluded from the coinage from B.C. 36, *Int.*, lxviii ; i. 554 ; ii. 1, 2 ; temporarily restored by Augustus, *Int.*, lxviii, lxix ; ii. 43, 44, 46

Moneyers (special), *Int.*, lxii, lxix ; their official rank, *Int.*, lxii, lxx, lxxi ; special formulae on their issues, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii, lxix, lxxi, lxxii ; i. 170, 191, 241, 316, 317, 320 ; when first instituted at Rome, *Int.*, lxxi ; i. 160, 170, 171 ; frequency of, from time of Sulla, *Int.*, lxxii ; i. 360, 412 ; cessation of, at Rome after B.C. 44, *Int.*, lxxiii

Moneyers, initials of, *Int.*, lxxxi ; first occurrence of, on coins of Rome, i. 12, 27, 34

Moneyers, names of, *Int.*, lxxvi–lxxxiv ; constituents of the Roman name, *Int.*, lxxvii–lxxx ; first occurrence of, as initials or monograms on coins of Rome, *Int.*, lxxx ; i. 27, 34, 35 ; on coins of Italy, ii. 150, 167, 170–173 ; classification of, in relation to coin-legends, *Int.*, lxxxi ; development of, after B.C. 196, *Int.*, lxxxii ; i. 68, 87, 117 ; occasional omission of, on later silver and bronze money, i. 316 ; on provincial coins, *Int.*, lxxxiii ; in genitive or dative case exceptional, *Int.*, lxxxiii, lxxxiv ; excluded from the coinage from B.C. 36, *Int.*, lxviii ; i. 554 ; ii. 1, 2 ; temporarily restored by Augustus, *Int.*, lxviii, lxix ; ii. 43, 44, 46

Moneyers, symbols of, analysed, *Int.*, lxxxv ; occurrence of, on coins of Rome, i. 12, 27, 33, 34, 37–43, 50–65, 69, 74–77 ; decrease of, 67 ; discontinued as separate marks, 87 ; occurrence of, on local coins, ii. 149, 155–165, 167, 169, 213–221, 224–226, 229, 230, 235 ; increase of, from B.C. 217, 253, 254

Moneyers, triumvirate of ; see *Triumvirate of the mint*

Monte Codruzzo hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cx, cxvi, cxxi ; i. 316 ; described, 319

Monte Falterona, aes rude found at, *Int.*, xvi

ΛΥ, monogram of uncertain mint (?), coins with, ii. 201, 202

ΛΥ, monogram of Mateola (?), as mint-place, ii. 197, 198

Mucius Cordus, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 415, 416 ; hybrid, 403, 415 ; see also *Q. Fufius Kalenus*

Munatius Plancus, L., history of, i. 537 ; ii. 496 ; as praefectus Urbi strikes gold coins on Caesar's triumph, B.C. 45, i. 537, 538 ; issues bronze *as*, 538 ; as proconsul strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 496, 497 ; date of, discussed, 496 ; aurei of, formerly in the Paris collection, *ib.*

Munda, battle of, watchword of Julius Caesar at, i. 543 ; defeat of Cn. Pompey at, ii. 364, 365, 369, 370

Murcus, (L. Statius), praefectus classis, coins of, and history, ii. 485
Murena, (Licinius), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 107
Musa, Q. Pomponius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 441–446; hybrid, 407, 444
Muses and Hercules, temple of, with statues, erected in the Circus Flaminius, i. 442; their attributes, *ib.*
Mussidius T. f. Longus, L., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 573–576; hybrids, i. 436; ii. 479
Mutilus, C. Papius, Marsic leader, ii. 317; coins of, and history, 330–333; defeats the Romans, 318; is defeated by Sulla, *ib.*
Mutinus Titinus, head of, on denarii discussed, i. 286
Mylae, temple of Diana at, ii. 431, 432
Myra, capture of, by P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, ii. 483
Myron, bronze heifer executed by, suggested representation of, on coins of Augustus, ii. 543

N

N, initial of Nola (?), as mint-place, ii. 200
Naevius Balbus, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 366–370; hybrids, 345, 367, 381; ii. 95
Naevius Capella, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 110
Naevius Surdinus, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 90–93; see also *Cn. Calpurnius Piso Cn. f.* and *C. Plotius Rufus*
Names of moneyers; see *Moneyers, names of*
Names, Etruscan, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii
Names, Latin, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii
Names, Roman, primitive forms of, *Int.*, lxxvi; nomen, derivation of, *Int.*, lxxviii; praenomen, nature of, etc., *ib.*; cognomen, origin of, *Int.*, lxxix; agnomen, definition and use of, *ib.*; adoptive name defined, *Int.*, lxxx; tribal name, origin of, *ib.*; earliest occurrence of, on coins, *ib.*; classification of, in relation to coin-legends, *Int.*, lxxxi; development of, on coins, *Int.*, lxxxii; i. 117, 138; on provincial coins, *Int.*, lxxxiii
Names, Sabine, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii
Narbo, the mint-place for coins of C. Valerius Flaccus, ii. 387
Nasidius, Q., legate, strikes coins for Sextus Pompey in Sicily, ii. 564, 565; his history, 564
Naso, coins with name of, assigned to Sicily, i. 410
Naso, L. Axsius L. f., coins of, and identification, i. 409, 410
"Nat" or "Natta," coins with legends, of separate issues, i. 112
Nata, (Pinarius) (NAT.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 101, 102
Natta, (Pinarius) (NATA), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 112; hybrid, 112; ii. 462
Naulochus, battle of, its effect on the coinage, ii. 2; commemorated on coins of Octavius struck in Rome, 8, 14; on Gaulish coins of Augustus, 431, 432, 434, 436; on coins struck in the East by M. Antony, 509–516; on coins of Africa struck by Octavius, 580, 581; defeat of Sextus Pompey at, 563
Nemesis, representations of, on Greek coins, i. 587

Nepos, initial of, its first occurrence on coins of Rome, i. 242, 251
Neptune, temple of, in the Circus Flaminius, depicted, ii. 487, 488
Nerio, Sabine divinity, representation of, with Mars, i. 129
Nerius, (Cn.), quaestor urbanus, his history, i. 504; strikes coins for the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus in Rome, 504; at Apollonia, ii. 467; and in Sicily, ii. 559
Nero, C. Claudius, legate, his victories over Hannibal commemorated, i. 381
Nero, Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n., coins of, and history, i. 381–384; hybrids, 343, 367, 381
Nerva, M. (Cocceius), proquaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 491, 492; his history, *ib.*
Nerva, A. Licinius, coins of, and identification, i. 514–516
Nerva, A. Licinius, governor in Macedonia, his victory over Andriscus commemorated, i. 515
Nerva, P. (Licinius), coins of, and identification, ii. 274–276
Nerva Silianus, A. Licinius, coins of, and history, ii. 99
Nicknames as cognomina, *Int.*, lxxix
Nicon (ass) and Eutyches, fable of, ii. 409
Nobilior, M. Fulvius, erects temple to Hercules and the Muses, i. 442
Nola (И), coins attributed to, ii. 200; capture of, by the Confederates, 317
Nomen gentilicium, Roman, derivation and forms of, *Int.*, lxxviii
Nomentanus, L. Atilius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 125; first moneyer to omit the legend "Roma" on his denarii, 125, 126
Nonianus, C. Considius, coins of, and identification, i. 473; hybrid, 473; ii. 279
Nonius Quinctilianus, Sextus, coins of, and identification, ii. 100
Nonius Sufenas, M., coins of, and history, i. 470, 471; hybrid, 470
Norbanus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 347–351; his gentile name discussed, 347; hybrids, 343, 348
Norbanus, C., praefectus Urbi, strikes gold coins with L. Cestius after death of Caesar, i. 552, 553; his history, 553; see also *L. Cestius*
Norbanus, C., praetor, his successes in Sicily recorded, i. 348
Numa Pompilius, reputed founder of the Calpurnia gens, ii. 90, 361; and of the Marcia gens, i. 301; and of the Pomponia gens, i. 407; ii. 311, 312
Numbers, as mint-marks or die-marks, *Int.*, cvi; their use, *Int.*, cvii; first occurrence of, i. 241, 242
Numbers (Greek), as mint-marks or die-marks, i. 390–392, 457–459, 461
Numbers (Latin), as mint-marks or die-marks: (on coins of Rome), i. 244–247, 255, 257–264, 267, 269, 274–276, 278, 292, 294, 299, 302–305, 326–328, 331, 336–342, 347–351, 353–356, 367–370, 381–384, 393, 394, 396–398, 400, 402, 403, 405–407, 409, 410, 451–464, 466, 468; (on local coins), ii. 304, 305, 315; (on Confederate coins), ii. 323, 335–337, 339; (on coins of Spain), ii. 356
Numbers, forms of, *Int.*, cv; how differentiated from letters, *ib.*; methods of use, addition or subtraction, *Int.*, cvi
Numerius Lucilius Mr. f. (?), Marsic leader, coin of, ii. 333

Numitorius, C., coins of, and identification, i. 141, 142
Nummi mixti sanctioned by law, *Int.*, xlii
Nummus, origin of name of, *Int.*, xlvii
Numonius Vaala, C., coins of, and identification, i. 570, 571
Nymphae Querquetulanae, cult of, i. 569

O

O, forms of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, civ
Oath-scene: on coins of C. Sulpicius C. f., i. 202, 203; on Romano-Campanian coins, *Int.*, liii; ii. 131; on coins of Ti. Veturius Barrus, ii. 281, 282; on coins of the Confederates, ii. 323, 324, 327, 329, 331, 332, 335, 336
Octavia, coins of, struck by M. Antony, ii. 499, 502, 503, 507, 508, 510–513, 515–519; her marriage with Antony, 497; commemorated by coins, aurei and cistophori, 499, 502, 503; effects reconciliation between Antony and Octavius, 507, 512, 513
Octavius, triumvir, coins of: (struck in Rome), i. 574, 575, 579, 580, 583–585, 588, 589, 591–593; ii. 8–18; (struck in Gaul), ii. 399, 400, 404–417; (struck in Africa), ii. 580, 581; (struck in Cyrenaïca), ii. 584–586; see also *Augustus*
Octavius, triumvir, coins of: with head of M. Antony, ii. 408, 409; with head of Julius Caesar, ii. 404, 405, 410–413; see also *Augustus*
Octavius, triumvir: (*Coinage of Rome*), moneyers place his portrait on their coins, i. 555, 557, 574, 575, 579, 580, 583–585, 588, 589, 591–593; his increasing power in Rome illustrated by the coinage, 557; his adopted name after the death of Caesar, 574; his celebration of the public games recorded, 580; is granted sovereign rights over the gold and silver coinages by the Senate, *Int.*, lix, lxviii; ii. 2, 4; his proposal to abandon the title of triumvir, 2, 8; receives titles of *Imperator* and *Princeps Senatus*, 3, 13; is proclaimed *Augustus* and *Pater Patriae*, 3, 4, 18; dates of his consulships, imperatorships, and tribunitian years, 3; his portrait, 4; removes his beard after the battle of Naulochus, *ib.*; classification of his coins, *ib.*; his styles on Roman coins at various epochs, 4, 13; his victories at Naulochus and Actium commemorated, 8, 13; represented as the god Terminus, 14, 16; (*Coinage of Gaul*), forms triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, ii. 380, 392; receives Gaul as his province, 380; his portrait on coins of Gaul, 382–384; coins with his portrait struck by Antony, 396, 398; acclaimed imperator for the first time at siege of Mutina, 396; his election to the college of pontiffs, 398; assumes the government of the Western empire after the battles of Philippi, and issues his first coins in Gaul, 399; equestrian statues erected to him illustrated, 399, 405, 406, 409; captures Perusia, 401; re-division of the empire amongst the triumvirs, 404; coins of, struck by L. Cornelius Balbus, 406, 407; also by Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, 407, 408; his reconciliation with Antony at Brundusium recorded, 408, 409;

coins of, struck by M. Agrippa, 410–412; his styles on coins of Gaul, 411; adopts title of *Imperator* as a praenomen, 411, 412; institutes a bronze coinage in Gaul, 412, 413; records renewal of the triumvirate, 414, 415; his coins as *Imperator perpetuo*, 416, 417; Gaulish imitations of his coins, 416; (*Coinage of the East*), coins with his portrait struck by Antony, ii. 489, 491, 493, 497, 498, 511, 515, 518; his reconciliation with Antony at Brundusium, new division of the empire, and treaty with Sextus Pompey, 497, 498; receives assistance from Antony in the war with Sextus Pompey, 512, 513, 556; defeats Sextus Pompey at Naulochus, 513, 556; his rupture with Antony and battle of Actium, 525, 526; establishes his coinage in the East after the death of Antony, 449, 535–538; his portrait on the coins of the East, 452, 535–537; types of his coins, 452, 453, 535–538; their place of mintage, 535; issues cistophori at Ephesus, 537; bronze coins in his name struck by the "Commune Asiae," 538; (*Coinage of Sicily*), wars with Sextus Pompey and battle of Naulochus, ii. 560 f.; (*Coinage of Africa*), assumes government of Africa after deposition of Lepidus, ii. 567; coins with his portrait struck by Lepidus, 579; issues coins after the battle of Naulochus, 580, 581; (*Coinage of Cyrenaïca*), coins in his name struck by L. Pinarius Scarpus, ii. 582, 584–586; their mint-place, 583–585; see also *Augustus*

Ogulnius (OCV.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 333–335; ii. 589; issues denarii without legends, 335; see also *Gargilius* and *Vergilius*

Oliva hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189; described, 191; local coins in, ii. 287

Olivieri collection, heavy libral *as* in, *Int.*, xxi; i. 6

Opeimius (OEW), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 78

Opeimius (OΓEI), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 78, 79

Opeimius, L., coins of, and identification, i. 172, 173; hybrid, 172

Opeimius, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 173, 174

Opeimius, Q., consul, his victories in Liguria commemorated, i. 172

Oppius, Q., praefectus Urbi, strikes bronze coins at the Roman mint, i. 541

Oppius Capito, M., praefectus classis, strikes bronze coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 517–520; his history, 517; forgeries of his coins, *ib.*

Orchomenos, battle of, recorded on coins of Sulla, ii. 449, 460

Orichalcum adopted for the coinage of Rome and the provinces, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 45, 368, 412, 512, 538, 542; a product of the mines of Baetica and Corduba, 45, 368; its composition, 45, 368, 512, 538

Orthography and epigraphy of Roman coin-legends, *Int.*, cii–cvii

Osca, mint-place of coins of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, ii. 351, 373

Oscan legends on Confederate coins, ii. 321, 326–334

Oscan pound, standard of the, its adoption for *aes grave* suggested, *Int.*, xxi, xxv; ii. 117, 118

Ossero hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 364
Ossolaro hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 559
Otho, M. Salvius, coins of, and identification, ii. 106–108
Overstruck bronze coins of the Acarnanian league, ii. 212; and of Cales, ii. 171, 172, 188
Owl, symbol of the Caedicia gens, ii. 217, 218

P

P, forms of letter at various epochs, *Int.*, civ
Ꝑ for P, prevailing form of, on early coins of the Roman mint, i. 12, 68; modified to Ꝑ from B.C. 196, 68; which becomes more frequent from B.C. 172, 88; Ꝑ and Ꝑ used indiscriminately from B.C. 150, 118, 138
Ꝑ for P, prevailing form of, on early local coins, ii. 150; changes to Ꝑ from B.C. 150, 245; its exclusive use after B.C. 102, 263
Ꝑ. or Ꝑ.—Ꝑ., initial of Palio as mint-place, ii. 203–205
Ꝑ.—ꝟ., initials of Palio and Luceria as mint-places, ii. 203
Paetus (Ⱥ), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 84
Paetus, P., coins of, and identification, i. 120
Paetus, C. Considius, coins of, and identification, i. 531–534
Palazzo Canavese hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxv, cxvii, cxxiv; ii. 47; described, *ib.*
Palestrina hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 363
Palicanus, M. Lollius, tribune, and the restoration of the powers of the tribunes commemorated, i. 518
Palikanus, (Lollius), coins of, and identification, i. 517, 518
Palio (Ꝑ. or Ꝑ.—Ꝑ.), a local mint, coins attributed to, ii. 203–205
Palio and Luceria (Ꝑ.—ꝟ.), joint issue of bronze coinage attributed to, ii. 203
Pansa, C. Vibius C. f., coins of, and history, i. 289–296; hybrid, 546; similarity of his coin-types to those of Q. Titius, 288
Pansa, C. Vibius C. f. C. n., coins of, and history, i. 509–512; date of his coinage discussed, 508; see also *D. Postumius Albinus Bruti f.*
Papia de Vestalium lectione, lex, tablet inscribed with, i. 379
Papiria semunciaria, lex, institutes bronze coinage of the semuncial standard, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 190, 241; revives issue of the silver sestertius, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii; i. 241; bronze coins with initials of, i. 282, 283
Papirius Carbo (CARB., or CARBO), coins of, and identification, ii. 247, 248; hybrid, 252; his coins to be distinguished from those of M. Papirius Carbo, 247, 252
Papirius Carbo, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 252; hybrid, *ib.*; his coins to be distinguished from those with CARB. or CARBO, 247, 252
Papius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 370–380; hybrid, 343; relative character of his symbols as mint-marks, 371, 372
Papius Celsus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 519, 520
Papius Mutilus, C., Marsic leader, ii. 317; coins of, and history, 330–333; defeats the Romans, 318; is defeated by Sulla, *ib.*

Parthians, restoration of Roman standards by the, commemorated, ii. 25–31, 36–38, 61, 64, 69, 70, 72, 73, 424, 426, 547, 548, 551

Parthians, surrender of Roman captives by the, commemorated, ii. 36

Parthians, victories of P. Ventidius over the, commemorated, ii. 505–507

Parthicus, title of, assumed by Q. Labienus, ii. 500

Patara, capture of, by M. Junius Brutus, commemorated, ii. 478

Pater Patriae, title of, given to Augustus, ii. 3, 44

Patronymic initial, earliest occurrence of, on Roman silver coins, i. 67, 87, 89; on bronze coins, 138

Paullus Macedonicus, L. Aemilius, consul, his victories over Perseus of Macedon and triumphs recorded, i. 418

Peccioli hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 561

Pedanius Costa, legate, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 477

Pedia, lex, proclaims outlawry of murderers of Caesar, i. 508; ii. 370

Pella, a possible mint-place of M. Junius Brutus in Macedonia, ii. 457, 474

Pergamum, cistophori of M. Antony struck at, ii. 457, 502, 503; and of Augustus, 544, 545; a mint-place of Augustus, 458, 540, 543–545

Pergamum and Ephesus, coins of Augustus struck at, their individual characteristics, ii. 539–541

Perseus of Macedon, his campaign against Q. Marcius Philippus commemorated, i. 175; ii. 277; defeat and capture of, by L. Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus recorded, i. 418

Perusia, siege of, coins struck at, by L. Antony, ii. 387, 400–402; and by P. Ventidius, 403

Pessinus, transportation of the statue of Cybele from, commemorated, i. 564

Petillia gens, its connection with the guardianship of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 571, 572

Petillius Capitolinus, coins of, and identification, i. 571, 572

Petreius, M., commands Pompeian troops in Spain, ii. 361; and in Africa, 566

Petronius, C. (?) (Τ), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 83, 84

Petronius Turpilianus, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 60, 67; hybrids, 64, 66

Pharsalus, battle of, watchword of Julius Caesar at, i. 543; ii. 469; coins of Julius Caesar struck after, ii. 469, 470

Philip V. of Macedon, equestrian figure of, i. 175; treaty with, commemorated, ii. 277

Philippus, M. Barbatius, quaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 489–491; his history, 490

Philippus, (L. Marcius), coins of, and history, i. 485, 486

Philippus, L. (Marcius), coins of, and identification, ii. 277, 278

Philippus, Q. Marcius, consul, his campaign in Macedonia against Perseus recorded, i. 175; ii. 277

Philippus; see also *Pilipus*

Philus, M. Fourius L. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 283

Philus, L. Furius (?) (Ϝ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Philus, P. Furius, consul, his conquests in Gaul commemorated, ii. 283

Phocaean-Campanian standard of silver

adopted for Romano-Campanian coinage, *Int.*, xxxix; ii. 117

Pictor, N. Fabius, coins of, and history, i. 181, 182

Pictor, Q. Fabius, flamen quirinalis, statue of, represented, i. 181

Pietas, cognomen assumed by L. Antony, ii. 401; the personification of youthful attachment, ii. 357, 401, 402; her attributes, *ib.*

Pieve-Quinta hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 560

Pilipus, Q. (Marcius), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 175

Pinarius Nata (NAT.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 101, 102

Pinarius Natta (NATĀ.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 112; hybrid, 112; ii. 462

Pinarius Scarpus, L., legate, strikes coins for M. Antony in Cyrenaïca, ii. 582–584; for Octavius as Caesar and Imperator, 584–586; and as Augustus, 586; his history, 583–586

Piso, C. Calpurnius, praetor, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 140

Piso, Cn. (Calpurnius), proquaestor, coins of, struck in Spain for Pompey the Great, ii. 361; his history, *ib.*

Piso Cn. f., Cn. (Calpurnius), coins of, and identification, ii. 89, 90, 92, 93; see also *L. Naevius Surdinus* and *C. Plotius Rufus*

Piso, (L. Calpurnius), quaestor, coins of, and identification, i. 170, 171; hybrids, 171, 234; issues coins as quaestor with Q. Servilius Caepio, 170; initiates special issues at Rome and change of obverse type of denarius, 170, 171; see also *Q. Servilius Caepio*

Piso Frugi, Cn. (?) (Calpurnius), coin of, and identification, ii. 592

Piso L. f. Frugi, C. (Calpurnius), coins of, and history, i. 450–468; his mint-marks explained, 451

Piso L. f. Frugi, L. (Calpurnius), coins of, and history, i. 251–281; hybrids, 389, 395

Piso M. f. Frugi, M. (Calpurnius), coins of, and identification, i. 446, 447

Pitio, L. Sempronius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 95, 96; hybrids, 90, 92, 96, 103

Plaetorius Cestianus, L., strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 479, 480; hybrid, 479

Plaetorius L. f. (Cestianus), L., quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 404, 405; hybrids, 404, 436

Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus, M., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 434–441; hybrids, 95, 404, 436

Plancius, Cn., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 491; records personal events on his coins, *ib.*

Plancus, L. (Munatius), history of, i. 537; ii. 496; as praefectus Urbi, strikes gold coins on Caesar's triumph, B.C. 45, i. 537, 538; issues bronze *as*, 538; as proconsul, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 496, 497; date of, discussed, 496; aurei of, formerly in the Paris collection, *ib.*

Plancus, L. Plautius, coins of, and history, i. 516, 517; gold forgeries of, 517

Platorinus, C. Sulpicius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 96, 97

Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda, lex, terminates all local mints and issues in Italy, *Int.*, xxxi;

i. 11, 189, 241; ii. 142, 144, 287, 318

Plautius, A., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 490; records his victories in the East, 491

Plautius Decianus Hypsaeus, C., consul, his capture of Privernum recorded, i. 476, 483; ii. 589, 590

Plautius Hypsaeus, L. (?) (ЬҎ), uncertain moneyer, coins attributed to, i. 70

Plautius Hypsaeus, or Ypsaeus, P., history of, i. 476; issues coins as quaestor (?), 476, 477; as curule aedile with M. Aemilius Scaurus, 483, 484; ii. 589, 590; hybrids, i. 470, 477, 489; see also *M. Aemilius Scaurus*

Plautius Plancus, L., coins of, and history, i. 516, 517; gold forgeries of, 517

Plebeian aediles, their duties as moneyers, *Int.*, lxx

Plebeii, ludi, celebration of, commemorated, i. 388

Plotius Rufus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 91–93; see also *Cn. Calpurnius Piso Cn. f.* and *L. Naevius Surdinus*

Plutius, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 248, 249; quadrans of (?), 299

Poblicius Q. f., C., coins of, and identification, i. 365, 366

Poblicius, M., legatus pro praetore, strikes coins for Cn. Pompey in Spain, ii. 364, 365; his history, 365

Poblicius Malleolus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 306–308, 310, 311; hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 307, 323, 324; see also *L. Caecilius Metellus* and *A. Postumius Albinus S. f.*

Poblicius Malleolus C. f., C., coins of, and history, i. 187; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Polemo, king of Pontus, receives lesser Armenia from M. Antony, ii. 521

Polemocratia, Thracian princess, furnishes treasure to M. Junius Brutus, ii. 475

Pompaedius Silo, Q., Marsic leader, coins of, ii. 329, 330; his history, 317, 318, 329, 330

Pompeian generals, their coinages in Spain, ii. 348, 361–367, 372, 373; in the East, 446, 466–468; nature of their types, 350, 450

Pompeius Fostlus, Sextus, coins of, and identification, i. 131, 132

Pompeius Magnus, Cn.; see *Pompey the Great, Cn.*

Pompeius Magnus, Cn., (Jun.); see *Pompey, Cn., Jun.*

Pompeius Magnus, Sextus; see *Pompey, Sextus*

Pompeius Rufus, Q., coins of, and history, i. 484, 485; hybrid, 480, 485

Pompeius Rufus, Q., and Sulla, their consulship recorded, i. 484

Pompeius Strabo, Cn., consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 318; takes Corfinium, *ib.*

Pompey the Great, Cn., gold coins of, struck in the East, ii. 464; date of issue discussed, 465, 466; commemorate his victories in the East and triumph, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 446, 450, 464–466

Pompey the Great, Cn., his portrait on coins of Cn. Pompey, Jun., ii. 366, 367; on coins of Sextus Pompey, 370–372, 560, 561; on coins of Q. Nasidius, 564, 565

Pompey the Great, Cn., his victories commemorated on coins struck in

Rome, i. 489, 492, 503; on coins struck in Spain, ii. 361, 362; on coins struck in the East, ii. 464

Pompey, Cn., Jun., coins of, struck in Spain, ii. 364–367; his bronze money, *Int.*, xxxiii; i. 499; ii. 367

Pompey, Cn., Jun., his portrait on coins struck by Sextus Pompey, ii. 561

Pompey, Cn., Jun., history of: arrival in Spain and defeat at Munda, ii. 365, 366; accompanies his father in the war against the Pirates, and assists at his triumph, 465

Pompey, Sextus, coins of: (struck in Spain), ii. 370–373; in bronze, *Int.*, xxxiii; i. 499; ii. 371–373; (struck in Sicily), ii. 560–564; forgeries of, 562; hybrid, 563

Pompey, Sextus, coins of: with portrait of Pompey the Great, ii. 370–372, 560, 561; with portrait of Cn. Pompey, 561; with his own portrait, *ib.*

Pompey, Sextus, history of, ii. 370, 371, 560; assumes titles of Pius and Imperator, 371; coins in his name struck by M. Eppius, 372, 373; treaty of Misenum and division of the empire, i. 573, 574; ii. 370, 409, 414, 497, 498, 556; issues coinage in Sicily for Celtiberian population, ii. 509, 562; captures Sicily, 555, 560; defeats Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, and acclaimed Imperator II. and "Son of Neptune," 556, 560; his successes over Octavius, 556, 563; his defeat at Naulochus, 563

Pomponia gens, its descent from Numa Pompilius recorded, i. 407; ii. 311, 312

Pomponius Cn. f., L., coins of, and identification, i. 186; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Pomponius Molo, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 311–313

Pomponius Musa, Q., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 441–446; hybrid, 407, 444

Pomponius Rufus, Q., coins of, and identification, i. 407; hybrid, 407, 444

Pons Aemilia, date of its erection, ii. 291

Pontius Telesinus, Marsic leader, ii. 318, 327

Pontus, embassy of the Confederates to, ii. 334, 335, 337; coins of, imitated by the Confederates, 335

Porcia de provocatione, lex, commemorated, i. 151; ii. 301

Porcius Cato, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 249, 250

Porcius Cato, L., consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 318

Porcius Cato, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 303–305; some of his denarii inscribed ST (*stipendium*), 303; his types copied by the Confederates, 304, 325, 326

Porcius Cato Uticensis, M., propraetor, coins of, struck in Africa, ii. 574, 575; propraetor in Sicily, 555; arrives in Spain and fortifies Utica, 566; his mint-place, Utica, 569, 575; his history, 574

Porcius Laeca, M., coins of, and identification, i. 151; hybrids, 145, 147, 151

Porcius Laeca, P., coins of, and identification, ii. 301; hybrid, *ib.*

Porcius Licinus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 185; member of the mint-quinquevirate, *ib.*

Porta Capena, altar erected to Augustus near the, ii. 77

Porta Trigemina, bronze monument of

L. Minucius Augurinus erected near, i. 136, 148

Portraits of the triumvirs on the coinage of Rome, introduction and gradual elimination of, i. 555, 557, 573, 591

Portraiture on coins, earliest forms of, *Int.*, xcii–xciv; date of introduction of true portraiture, *Int.*, xciv; i. 500; of Julius Caesar, *Int.*, xciv, xcv; i. 501; its nature discussed, *Int.*, xcv; of the triumvirs and others, *Int.*, xcv, xcvi; in connection with coins of Rome, i. 555, 557, 573, 591; with provincial coins, ii. 345, 346; with coins of Gaul, ii. 382, 383; and with the coinage of the East, ii. 450–452

Portraiture on coins, its artistic merit, *Int.*, cii

Postumius Albinus, A., consul, his adoption of Decimus Junius Brutus, i. 507, 508

Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus, A., coins of, and history, i. 351, 352

Postumius Albinus S. f., A., coins of, and history, ii. 309–311; hybrid, 311; his types imitated by the Confederates, 324; see also *L. Caecilius Metellus* and *C. Publicius Malleolus*

Postumius Albinus, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 171, 172

Postumius Albinus A. f. A. n., L., praetor, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 172, 352

Postumius Albinus Bruti f., D., coins of, and history, i. 507–509, 512; date of his coinage discussed, 508; his joint-issue with C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa, 512

Postumius Albus, A., dedicates temple to Diana, i. 352

Postumius Tatius, C., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 394, 395; hybrid, 395

Pozoblanco hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 162; described, *ib.*; local coins in, ii. 264

Praefecti classis of M. Antony, bronze coinage of, ii. 510–520; denominations and types, 511; weight and metal, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 511, 512; date of issue, 512; place of mintage, 513, 514

Praefecti Urbi as moneyers at Rome, *Int.*, lxx

Praeneste, cult of Fortuna and Sors at, i. 434, 435

Praenomen, Roman, nature of, *Int.*, lxxviii; when conferred, *ib.*; limited in number amongst patricians, *ib.*

Praetors as moneyers, *Int.*, lxxi; their exceptional appointment at the Roman mint, *Int.*, lxxi, lxxii; i. 344

Prawn (*squilla*), symbol of the Licinia gens, i. 75

Principes and Hastati, standards of, depicted, i. 504; ii. 388

Privernum, capture of, by C. Plautius Decianus Hypsaeus, recorded, i. 476, 477, 483, 484; ii. 589, 590

Procilius f., L., coins of, and history, i. 386, 387; hybrid, 386

Proculeius L. f., C., legate, strikes bronze coins at Cephallenia, ii. 533; and Cranium, 534; their metal, *Int.*, xxxiv; his history, 533

Procuratores monetae, appointment of, under the empire, *Int.*, lxix

Proquaestors as military moneyers, *Int.*, lxxiv; ii. 340

Provinces, coinages of the, ii. 340–586;

where issued, i. 189; ii. 340; their characteristics, ii. 340; institution of, ii. 340, 341; their purpose, ii. 341; their first occurrence in finds, i. 318; revival of, by Julius Caesar, i. 498, 499; ii. 342; spread of, after the death of Julius Caesar, and on the formation of the triumvirate, ii. 343, 344; chronology of, from B.C. 43–37, i. 556; from B.C. 36–17, ii. 5; denominations of, i. 554; ii. 344; first issue of gold coins in the, ii. 344, 446; standards of gold and silver, ii. 344; epochs of the bronze money, ii. 344, 345; types of, *Int.*, xcii, xciv; ii. 345; portraiture on, *Int.*, xcv; ii. 345, 346; principles of classification of, *ib.*; their chronological evidence in relation to finds, 347; their mint-places, *ib.*; see also *Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, Cyrenaïca, coinages of*

Prow, reverse type of bronze coins, origin of, *Int.*, xxiii; i. 5

Ptolemy V. of Egypt, and the tutelage of M. Aemilius Lepidus, recorded, i. 448

Publicola, L. Gellius, quaestor pro praetore, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 493; his history, *ib.*

Pulcher, C. (Claudius), coins of, and identification, i. 198, 199; date of his coinage and triumvirate, *Int.*, lxiii; i. 184, 198, 199

Pulcher, C. Claudius, consul (B.C. 177), his victories over the Istrians and Ligurians recorded, i. 199

Pulcher, C. Claudius, consul (B.C. 92), inscription relating to his triumvirate of the mint, *Int.*, lxiii; i. 198, 199

Pulcher, (Clodius), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 75, 76; see also *Regulus* and *Taurus*

Pulex Geminus, M. Servilius, consul, his heroic deeds recorded, i. 179, 229, 469

Pulex Geminus, P. Servilius, consul, his campaign in Sicily recorded, i. 180

℟ ., and Γ℟ . or ΓVR ., issues with initials of, to be distinguished, ii. 230

Purpureo, (Furius) (℟ .), coins of, and identification, ii. 230, 231

Purpureo, (Furius) (ΓVR . or Γ℟ .), coins of, and identification, ii. 240, 241

Purpureo, L. Furius (?) (Ŧ), coins attributed to, i. 65

Puteal Libonis, or Scribonianum, its erection in the Forum recorded, i. 419

Q

Q, initial of uncertain mint, ii. 195, 196

Q, initial of uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 64; symbol, anchor, *ib.*

Q, mark of value of new quinarius under the lex Clodia, *Int.*, xlvi; i. 158, 164

Q . L . C .; see *Quintus Lutatius Cerco*

Quadrans, aes grave, first issue of, *Int.*, xx; i. 9; type of, *Int.*, xxii; i. 5

Quadrans, semi-libral (?), of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 136, 137

Quadrans, semuncial, issue of, under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241; revived at Rome under Augustus, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 45, 75; types of, ii. 46; struck in Gaul, ii. 440, 441

Quadrans, sextantal, date of first issue,

Int., xxvi–xxviii; i. 29, 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 32; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149

Quadrans, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 20; of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 138; of Luceria, 147

Quadrans, uncial, instituted under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; i. 44; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 49; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 174, 210

Quadrantal standard of bronze coinage, suggested institution of, *Int.*, xxiv; i. 16

Quadrante lavari, identification of, ii. 282

Quadrigati (Romano-Campanian), first issue of, ii. 118; origin of type, 119; duration of issue, 119, 120, 132; debasement of, 134; description of, 132–135

Quadrussis, aes signatum, issue of, *Int.*, xviii; i. 3

Quaestores urbani, or aerarii, their duties as special moneyers at Rome, *Int.*, lxx

Quaestors, military, as moneyers, *Int.*, lxxiv; ii. 340; as local moneyers in Italy, *Int.*, lxxiv; ii. 263, 269, 270, 297

Quarter-ounce standard of bronze instituted at Rome and in the provinces, *Int.*, xxxiii–xxxv; ii. 45, 454, 504, 511, 532, 533, 538; denominations and types at Rome, *Int.*, xxxiv, xxxv; ii. 45, 46; coinage of M. Antony of, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 510–520; regulations as to issue of coins of, at the Roman mint, *Int.*, xxxv; ii. 46

Quarter-uncia, triental, instituted, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 17; issue of, at Rome, 26; suspended, *Int.*, xxvii; i. 30

Quatuorvirate of the mint instituted by Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lxvii, lxviii; i. 498, 499; its period of duration and its cessation, *Int.*, lxviii; i. 499; ii. 43; first coinage of, i. 540, 542 f.; continued after Caesar's death, i. 555; strike gold as well as silver money after B.C. 44, i. 557; triumvirate restored by Augustus, *Int.*, lxviii; ii. 43

Quinarius, institution of, *Int.*, xxxviii; its early type and weight, *ib.*; i. 12, 15; first issue of, at Rome, *Int.*, xlv; i. 11, 12, 14; locally, ii. 149; suspension of, at Rome, *Int.*, xlvi; i. 36, 44; locally, ii. 210; reissue of, under the lex Clodia, and of the type of the victoriatus, *Int.*, xlvi, li; i. 158, 159; revival of, locally, *Int.*, xlvi; ii. 286; and in the provinces, *Int.*, xlvi; ii. 344; varies in type at the Roman mint, i. 241; its rarity of issue, *ib.*; re-struck in B.C. 49 by Julius Caesar, i. 498, 505, 507; issue again suspended at Rome after B.C. 44, *Int.*, xlvi

Quinarius without moneyers' names or symbols: (struck in Rome), i. 15, 28, 29, 323, 332; (struck locally), ii. 153, 166, 177, 313–316

Quinctilianus, Sextus Nonius, coins of, and identification, ii. 100

Quinctilius, Sextus (?) (SX . Q .), coins of, and identification, ii. 238

Quinctius (?) (Q .), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 64; symbol, anchor, *ib.*

Quinctius, Ti. (TI . Q .), coins of, and identification, ii. 288

Quinctius T. f. Crispinus Sulpicianus, T., coins of, and identification, ii. 83–85

Quinctius (Flamininus), T. (T. Q.), coins of, and identification, i. 154, 155; hybrid, 172; symbol, a Macedonian shield, 154

Quinctius Flamininus, T., consul, gold coins of, struck in Greece, *Int.*, lvi; ii. 340; his victories in Greece commemorated, i. 155

Quincunx, issue of, at local mints, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix

Quincunx, sextantal, struck at Luceria, *Int.*, xxviii; ii. 149, 182; special type of, 149

Quincunx, uncial, with initial Γ, struck at Palio, ii. 149, 204

Quincussis, aes signatum, issue of, *Int.*, xviii; i. 3, 4

Quindecimviri, emblems and office of, i. 432

Quinquatrus Minusculae, fêtes of, established, i. 516

Quinquevirate of the mint in B.C. 92, unique instance of, *Int.*, lxvi; i. 160; coins of, i. 184–188; date of, discussed, 184

Quirinus, descent of the Memmia gens from, i. 496

Quirinus, proposed name for Octavius, ii. 18

R

ROMA), monogram explained, i. 322; ii. 290

ROMA), uncertain mint with monogram of, ii. 190–192

Ram, symbol of the Rustia gens, i. 398; ii. 77

Ravenna, possible mint-place of the coins of Julius Caesar, ii. 387

Ravilla, L. Cassius Longinus, and the trial of the vestal virgins, recorded, i. 481, 494

Reginus, C. Antistius, coins of, and identification, ii. 98, 99; false coin of, with legend REG., 98

Regulus, (Livineius), coins of, and identification, ii. 75, 76; see also *Pulcher* and *Taurus*

Regulus, L. Livineius, coins of, and identification, i. 578–582; appointed *praefectus Urbi* in year of office as moneyer, 579; hybrid, 581

Regulus, L. Livineius, his praetorship recorded, i. 579–582

Renius, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 121, 122; his symbol, a goat, 122; hybrid, 132

Republican coinage of Rome, its extent and arrangement, *Int.*, xi; origin of, *Int.*, xiv

Restio, C. Antius, tribune, his sumptuary law commemorated, i. 521

Restio, C. Antius C. f., coins of, and identification, i. 521–523

Rex, Q. Marcius, praetor, statue erected to, i. 485; ii. 277

Rhodes, capture of, by C. Cassius, ii. 480, 481; coins commemorating, 483, 484; its symbol, the rose, 484

Riccia hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; described, *ib.*; local coins in, ii. 264

Ricina hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189; described, 191; local coins in, ii. 287

Rignano hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 363

Rimini, arch of, supposed representation of, ii. 50

Roads, public, embellished and repaired by Augustus, ii. 4, 36, 37, 40, 41, 49, 50

Rocus, Q. Crepereius M. f., coins of, and identification, i. 408, 409

Roma, head of, on early silver coinage: its origin, *Int.*, xliii; i. 15; a criterion for the classification of the early denarius, 14, 45, 65 *pass.*; its crude form from B.C. 124–103, 138; its continuity as *obv.* type of the denarius, *Int.*, lxxxvii; first displacement of, *Int.*, lxxxviii; i. 158, 171; its gradual disappearance, 189, 241; its discontinuance, 316

Roma, head of, on Romano-Campanian coins, its earliest example, ii. 126

ROMA, legend, on silver and bronze coins, *Int.*, lxxxix, xc; when first inscribed on coins of the Roman mint, i. 12; position of, on reverse of denarii varied and placed below the exergual line, 117, 138; earliest omissions of, *Int.*, lxxxviii, lxxxix; i. 125, 126, 170; its absence becomes general after B.C. 91, 189; its disuse as indicating the name of the city, *Int.*, lxxxix; its absence on bronze coins accounted for, *Int.*, lxxxix, xc

"Roma" (Ⱥ), monogram explained, i. 322; ii. 290

"Roma" (ⱭⱯ), uncertain mint with monogram of, ii. 190–192

Romagnano Sesia hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxi; i. 241; described, 243

Roman name, primitive forms of, *Int.*, lxxvi, lxxvii; its components, *Int.*, lxxvii–lxxx

Roman people, Genius of the, personified, i. 233–235, 406; ii. 358, 359; cult of, i. 233, 406; ii. 359

Roman Republican coinage, its extent and arrangement, *Int.*, xi; origin of, *Int.*, xiv

Roman standards restored by the Gauls; see *Gauls, restoration of Roman standards by the*

Roman standards restored by the Parthians; see *Parthians, restoration of Roman standards by the*

Romani, ludi, celebration of, commemorated, i. 388

ROMANO, legend on Romano-Campanian coins, ii. 117; merged into ROMA, 118, 127

Romano-Campanian coinage, ii. 116–140; origin of, 116; classification of, into periods, 117, 118; denominations of, 117–119; date of institution of, 118; its duration and cessation, 118–120; where struck, 120; description of coins, 121–140

Romano-Campanian coinage of bronze, after B.C. 269: its standards, types, place of mintage, and date of issue, ii. 135, 136; semi-libral series, 135–138; triental series, 138

Romano-Campanian electrum coinage, struck at Capua by the Carthaginians, ii. 118, 139; description of coins, 139, 140; types of, explained, 139

Romano-Campanian gold coinage, standard of, *Int.*, liii; date of, ii. 118, 131, 132; type of oath-scene discussed, 132; thirty-*as* piece of, its authenticity questioned, *Int.*, liii, liv; ii. 117, 131

Romano-Campanian quadrigati, first issue of, ii. 118; origin of type, 119; duration of issue, 119, 120, 132; debasement of, 134; description of, 132–135

Romano-Campanian silver coinage, first issue of, ii. 117, 121; of the Pho-

caean-Campanian standard, *Int.*, xxxix; ii. 117; scruple standard adopted for, *Int.*, xxxix; ii. 117, 126; currency of, assimilated to the aes grave, ii. 117

Rome, coinage of, from B.C. 268, i. 11–594; ii. 1–115; *App.*, ii. 587–590

Roncarolo hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; described, 162; local coins in, ii. 264

Roncofreddo hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 362

Roscius, L. (L . R .), coins of, and identification, ii. 256; see also *C. Fabius* and *Q. Marcius*

Roscius Fabatus, L., coins of, and history, i. 422–431; his denarii the latest with serrated edge, 422; relative character of symbols as mint-marks, *ib.*

Rose, the emblem of Rhodes, on coins of C. Cassius, ii. 484

Rostral crown granted to M. Vipsanius Agrippa by Augustus, ii. 96, 101, 102

Rubellius Blandus, C., coins of, and identification, ii. 111

Rubrius Dossenus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 311–314

Rudder, symbol of the Cipia gens, i. 42

Rufus, Aurelius (A/ . R V F .), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 246

Rufus, Mn. Cordius, coins of, and identification, i. 523–525

Rufus, M. Lucilius, coins of, and identification, i. 224; hybrid, 225

Rufus, L. Mescinius, coins of, and identification, ii. 51–54

Rufus, Q. Minucius, coins of, and identification, ii. 250

Rufus, C. Plotius, coins of, and identification, ii. 91–93; see also *Cn. Calpurnius Piso Cn. f.* and *L. Naevius Surdinus*

Rufus, Q. Pompeius, coins of, and history, i. 484, 485; hybrid, 480, 485

Rufus, Q. Pompeius, and Sulla, their consulship recorded, i. 484

Rufus, Q. Pomponius, coins of, and identification, i. 407; hybrid, 407, 444

Rufus, Q. Salvius Salvidienus, imperator and consul-designate, strikes coins for Octavius in Gaul, ii. 407; his history, 407, 408; hybrid, 408; defeated by Sextus Pompey off Sicily, 556

Rufus, L. Servius, coins of, and identification, i. 566

Rufus, S. Sulpicius, tribune, his relief of Tusculum recorded, i. 567

Rullus, P. Servilius M. f., coins of, and identification, i. 230; *obv.* type of denarii imitated by the Confederates, ii. 336, 339

Rusticus, M. Aufidius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 130, 131

Rustius, L., coins of, and identification, i. 398

Rustius, Q., coins of, and identification, ii. 76, 77

Rutilius Flaccus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 395

Rutilius Lupus, P., consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 317; his death, 318; suggested allusion to, in coin-type, 327

ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, Romano-Campanian copper coin with legend, ii. 125; its place of mintage, *ib.*

S

S . F . (*Sacris faciundis*), inscription, explained, i. 572

S. Giovanni Incarico hoard; see *San Giovanni Incarico hoard*, etc.
Sabine names, forms of, *Int.*, lxxvii
Sabinus, M. Minatius, proquaestor, strikes coins for Cn. Pompey in Spain, ii. 366, 367
Sabinus, L. Titurius L. f., coins of, and identification, i. 297–300
Sabinus, P. (Vettius), coins of, and identification, i. 221, 222; hybrids, 221; ii. 474; classification of his coins, i. 166
Sabinus, T. Vettius, coins of, and identification, i. 417
Sabula, L. Cossutius C. f., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 405, 406
Saeculares, ludi, celebration of, by Augustus, commemorated, ii. 4, 36, 37, 41, 51, 53, 54, 78, 79, 94, 95
Saenius, C. (C. SÆ.), unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 107
Salii, festival of the, commemorated, ii. 80
Salinator, L. (Julius?), coins of, and identification, i. 321; see also *C. Cassius*
Salis, Count J. F. W. de, notice of, and his classification of the Roman, Byzantine, etc., coinages in the British Museum, *Int.*, xii–xiv; his arrangement of the early bronze coinages, *Int.*, xv; i. 16; his view as to the date of the institution of the victoriatus, *Int.*, l; pronounced the gold Romano-Campanian thirty-*as* piece to be false, *Int.*, liv; ii. 131; date assigned to the first issue of gold money at Rome, *Int.*, lv; i. 12; the lex Clodia and the revival of the quinarius, i. 158; his classification of the coinage of Rome, year by year from B.C. 102, 162, 412; order of the issues of the gold money of the triumvirate struck in Rome after B.C. 44, 555; his analyses of the Chantenay and Beauvoisin hoards, ii. 5; date of the revival of the bronze coinage at Rome under Augustus and the re-appearance of the moneyers' names, 43; his separation of the local coinage in Italy from that of the central mint, 141, 144; division of the coinages of the local moneyers and those of the mints, 174; order of the provincial issues, 340
Salvidienus Rufus, Q. Salvius; see *Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, Q.*
Salvius Otho, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 106–108
Salvius (Salvidienus Rufus), Q., imperator and consul-designate, strikes coins for Octavius in Gaul, ii. 407; his history, 407, 408; hybrid, 408; defeated by Sextus Pompey off Sicily, 556
Samnite war commemorated, ii. 132, 146
San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 558
San Cesario hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411; described, 414
San Giovanni Incarico hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cviii, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 161; described, *ib.*; local coins in, ii. 264
San Gregorio di Sassola hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxii, cxvi, cxxii; i. 411; described, 413
San Miniato hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxi, cxvi, cxxii; i. 360; described, 361
San Niccolò di Villola hoard, chrono-

logy of, *Int.*, cxiii, cxvi, cxxiii; i. 501; described, *ib.*

Sanquinius Q. f., M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 78–80

Santa Anna hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 559

Saranus (SAR. or SAR.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 99, 100

Saranus, M. Atilius, coins of, and identification, i. 92–94; his name variously spelt, 92; hybrids, 92, 95, 103

Sardes, coins of C. Cassius and M. Junius Brutus struck at, ii. 457, 481, 483, 484

Saserna, L. Hostilius, coins of, and identification, i. 512–514

SATR., quadrans with legend, i. 393

SARI., quinarius with legend, probably misread, i. 393

Satrienus, P., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 392–394

Saturninus, L. (Appuleius), coins of, and history, i. 216–220; hybrid, 95

Saturninus, L. Appuleius, tribune, his lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus commemorated, i. 170

Saufeius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 111, 112

Saxa, or Saxula (SAX.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 79, 80

Saxula, C. (C. SAX.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 84, 85

Scarpus, (L. Pinarius), legate, strikes coins for M. Antony in Cyrenaïca, ii. 582–584; for Octavius as Caesar and Imperator, 584–586; and as Augustus, 586; his history, 583–586

Scato, P. Vettius, Marsic leader, ii. 317; defeats the Roman general P. Rutilius Lupus, 318; himself defeated, *ib.*

Scaurus, M. (Aemilius), curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 483, 484; ii. 589, 590; hybrid, i. 153; see also *P. Plautius Hypsaeus*

Scaurus, M. Aurelius, coins of, and history, i. 184, 185; member of the quinquevirate of the mint, 184

Scipio Africanus, P., the Elder, statue of, placed in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, ii. 295

Scipio Asiagenus, L. (Cornelius), coins of, and history, i. 206–209; hybrids, 345, 586

Scipio, Q. (Caecilius) Metellus Pius, imperator, coins of, struck in Africa, ii. 570–574; his history, 570; hybrid, 469; commands the Pompeians in Africa, 566; defeated by Julius Caesar at Thapsus, 567

Scipio, L. Cornelius, consul, his victories over Antiochus III. of Syria commemorated, i. 207

Scribonia, wife of Octavius, suggested portrait of, in character of Victory, ii. 12

Scribonius, C., coins of, and history, i. 98, 99

Scribonius Libo, L., coins of, and history, i. 419, 420; hybrids, 404, 436; see also *P. Aemilius Lepidus*

Scruple standard for gold money, origin of, *Int.*, liii; its adoption at Rome, *Int.*, liii; i. 12; for Romano-Campanian coinage, *Int.*, liii; ii. 118

Scruple standard for silver money, origin of, *Int.*, xxxix; its adoption at Rome, *Int.*, xxxix; i. 12; for Romano-Campanian coinage, *Int.*, xxxix; ii. 117, 126

Scylla, legends and representations of, ii. 562–564

Scylla and Charybdis represented on trophy, ii. 562, 563

Secundus, M. Arrius, coins of, and identification, i. 568, 569
Secundus, M. Arrius, praetor, and the Servile war, awards to, by the Senate, i. 568
Sekhet, worship of, in Africa, ii. 572
Semi-libral bronze coinage, supposed adoption of, at Rome, *Int.*, xxiv; i. 16
Semi-libral Romano-Campanian coinage, ii. 135–138; types of coins explained, 135–136; its mint-place, 136; date of issue and standard, *ib.*
Semis, aes grave, first issue of, *Int.*, xx; i. 7; type of, *Int.*, xxii; i. 5
Semis, quarter-uncial, issued by the praefecti classis of M. Antony in the East, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 454, 511
Semis, semuncial, issue of, under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241
Semis, sextantal, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxvi-xxviii; i. 29, 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 31; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149
Semis, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 18; at Luceria, ii. 147
Semis, uncial, instituted under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; i. 44; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 48; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 174, 210
Semo Sancus (Hercules), worship of, at Reate, ii. 339
Sempronius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 119
Sempronius Atratinus, L., strikes bronze coins in the East for M. Antony: as augur, ii. 501; as praefectus classis, 515, 516; his history, 501
Sempronius Graccus, Ti., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 593, 594; issues money as quatuorvir and quaestor designatus, 593
Sempronius Graccus, Ti., coins of, and history, ii. 85, 86
Sempronius Graccus, Ti. (?) (GR.), coins of, and identification, ii. 223
Sempronius Pitio, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 95, 96; hybrids, 90, 92, 96, 103
Semuncia, semi-libral (?), of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 138
Semuncia, sextantal, instituted, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 33; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149; issue of, suspended, *Int.*, xxix
Semuncia, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 24; at Luceria, ii. 148
Semuncial coins of bronze without moneyers' names, i. 282–285; with moneyers' symbols, 285
Semuncial standard of bronze instituted by the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxx, xxxi; i. 241; denominations as those of uncial standard, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241; issue of, suspended at Rome after B.C. 82, *Int.*, xxxii; i. 359; temporarily restored at Rome during B.C. 45–44, *Int.*, xxxii, xxxiii; i. 498, 499, 538, 539, 541; permanently revived for the *as* and quadrans by Augustus in B.C. 15, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 45
Senate, its jurisdiction over the coinage of the Republic, *Int.*, lxi; enforces its right over the gold coinage after the death of Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lviii; i. 498, 553; entrusts issue of gold coinage to moneyers,

Int., lxviii; i. 557, 564; invests Octavius with the right of issuing gold and silver money, *Int.*, lxviii; ii. 2; retains right to issue bronze coinage under the empire, *Int.*, xxxiv, lxviii; ii. 2, 44

Sentius C. f., L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 227, 228

Sepullius Macer, P., unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 547–551

Sergia tribe, moneyer belonging to; see *A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia*

Sergius Silus, M., praetor urbanus, his victories in the second Punic war commemorated, ii. 269

Sergius Silus, M., quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 269, 270; hybrids, i. 163, 403; ii. 269, 300

Serration of the edge of the denarius, first occurrence of, on coins of the Roman mint, i. 87, 88, 102; and on local coins, ii. 215; becomes general after B.C. 102, *Int.*, c, note; i. 159; its object and mode of execution uncertain, 159, 160; mainly limited to coinage of the Roman mint, 159; its suspension *circ.* B.C. 88, 242; temporary revival of, 360; discontinued after B.C. 69, 411, 422; its absence on local coins, ii. 263, 286

Serveilius, C., coins of, and identification, i. 179, 180; member of first mint-triumvirate illustrated by coins struck in Rome, 175, 178, 179; first to use letters as mint-marks on denarii, 179; see also *M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f.* and *Q. Fabius Maximus*

Serveilius C. f., C., coins of, and identification, i. 469, 470

Serveilius M. f., C., coins of, and identification, ii. 279–281; date of issue discussed, 279; types of, imitated by the Confederates, 322, 330

Serveilius C. f., M., coins of, and history, i. 229, 230

Serveilius; see also *Servilius*

Servile war and defeat of Crixus recorded, i. 568

Servile war in Sicily recorded, ii. 276, 277

Servilianus, Q. Fabius Maximus, consul, his victories in Spain commemorated, i. 178

Servilii, triens of the, dedication of, ii. 280

Servilius, M., legate, strikes coins for C. Cassius in the East, ii. 483, 484; for M. Junius Brutus, 484; his history, 483, 484

Servilius Ahala, C., descent from, claimed by Q. Caepio Brutus (M. Junius Brutus), i. 480

Servilius Caepio, Q., quaestor, coins of, and history, i. 170, 171; hybrids, 171, 234; issues coins as quaestor with L. Calpurnius Piso, 170; initiates special issues at Rome and change of obverse type of denarius, 170, 171; commands in the Social war, ii. 318; see also *L. Calpurnius Piso*

Servilius Casca Longus, P., tribune, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 478; his history, *ib.*

Servilius Pulex Geminus, M., consul, his heroic deeds recorded, i. 179, 229, 469

Servilius Pulex Geminus, P., consul, his campaign in Sicily recorded, i. 180

Servilius M. f. Rullus, P., coins of, and identification, i. 230; *obv.* type of denarii imitated by the Confederates, ii. 336, 339

Servius Rufus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 566

Servius Tullius, first coinage of Rome attributed to, *Int.*, xvii; i. 3; silver coins attributed to, *Int.*, xxxvii

Sestertius, bronze, its adoption at the Roman mint under Augustus, *Int.*, xxxiv, xlviii; ii. 45; types of, 45, 46, 105, 106; its issue in the provinces, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 344, 345; struck by Octavius in Gaul, ii. 385, 412, 413; by the praefecti classis of M. Antony in the East, ii. 453, 454, 510, 511; and by the "Commune Asiae" and Augustus in the East, 542, 546, 552

Sestertius, silver, its institution contemporary with the denarius, etc., *Int.*, xxxviii, xlvii; i. 12; origin of, *Int.*, xlvii; its early type, current value, and weight, *Int.*, xxxviii, xlvii; i. 12, 14, 15; issue suspended at Rome after B.C. 229, *Int.*, xlvii; i. 36, 44; revived under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii; i. 241; its change of type, *Int.*, xlviii; i. 241; its subsequent rarity, 241; issue again suspended from B.C. 85, 316; re-issue of, in B.C. 49, 498, 505, 510; discontinued from B.C. 44, *Int.*, xlvii; i. 498; its local issue, ii. 149; classification of, 151; its suspension contemporary with that of the Roman mint, 210

Sestertius, silver, without moneyers' names or symbols: struck in Rome, i. 16, 19; of local issue, ii. 154, 166

Sestertius, silver, and libral *as* of equivalent value in currency, *Int.*, xvii, xxii, xxxviii; see also *As libralis*

Sestius, L., proquaestor, strikes coins for M. Junius Brutus in Greece, ii. 472, 473; his history, *ib.*; hybrid, i. 221

Sextans, aes grave, first issue of, *Int.*, xx; i. 9; type of, *Int.*, xxii; i. 5

Sextans, quarter-uncial, issued by the praefecti classis of M. Antony in the East, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 454, 511

Sextans, semi-libral (?), of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 137

Sextans, semuncial, issue of, under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 242

Sextans, sextantal, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxvi–xxviii; i. 29, 30; first coinage of, at Rome, 12, 32; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149

Sextans, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 20; at Luceria, ii. 148

Sextans, uncial, instituted under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; i. 44; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 49; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 174, 210

Sextantal *as* with dedicatory inscriptions, S.F. and FORWAI STIPE, i. 30

Sextantal standard of bronze, institution of, at Rome, *Int.*, xxiv, xxvi–xxviii; i. 12, 29, 30; views of ancient and recent authors respecting its introduction, *Int.*, xxvi, xxvii; i. 29, 30; date of, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 29 f.; institution of, for local coinage, ii. 149

Sextius, T., legate of Octavius in Africa Nova, defeats Q. Cornuficius, ii. 567, 578

Shield and carnyx (symbols), emblems of the Decia gens, ii. 216

Shield of Valour awarded to Augustus, ii. 4, 18–26, 30, 35, 76, 77, 102, 420–426

Sicambri, surrender of, to Augustus, ii. 441

Sicily, Celtiberian population in, coins issued by Sextus Pompey for, ii. 509, 562

Sicily, coinage of, ii. 554–565; local bronze issues of, 554; epochs of, 555; historical summary and classification of, 555, 556; nature of the types, 556; denominations, 557; evidence of finds in connection with, *ib.*; its mint-places, *ib.*; description of the coins, 558–565

Sicily, coinage of: issues of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, consuls, ii. 558; A. Allienus, proconsul, 559; Sextus Pompey, 560–564; Q. Nasidius, 564, 565

Sicinius, Q., triumvir of the mint, strikes coins at Rome, i. 503; and for C. Coponius at Ephesus, ii. 468; his history, i. 503; ii. 468; hybrids, i. 504; ii. 408

"Sidus Julium," representation of, on coins of Octavius struck in Gaul, ii. 413

Silanus L. f., D. (Junius), coins of, and identification, i. 244–251; hybrid, 401

Silanus, M. Junius, coins of, and identification, i. 115, 116; symbol, ass's head, 115

Silanus, M. (Junius), coins of, and identification, ii. 257–261; see also *Q. Curtius* and *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*

Silanus, M. (Junius), quaestor, strikes coins for M. Antony in the East, ii. 522, 523; his history, *ib.*

Silianus, A. Licinius Nerva, coins of, and history, ii. 99

Silius, (C. (?)), coins of, and identification, ii. 87, 88; see also *Q. Aelius L. f. Lamia* and *Annius*

Silo, Q. (Pompaedius), Marsic leader, coins of, ii. 329, 330; his history, 317, 318, 329, 330

Silus, M. Sergius, praetor urbanus, his victories in the second Punic war commemorated, ii. 269

Silus, M. Sergius, quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 269, 270; hybrids, i. 163, 403; ii. 269, 300

Silver and bronze, ratio of: in connection with aes grave, *Int.*, xxii; with triental series, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 16; with sextantal series, *Int.*, xxviii; i. 12; with uncial series, *Int.*, xxix; i. 44; with Romano-Campanian series, ii. 117

Silver and gold, ratio of: under the early coinage of the Republic, *Int.*, liii–lv; i. 12; under the late Republic and early empire, *Int.*, lx; ii. 344, 453

Silver coinage, history of, *Int.*, xxxv–li; institution of, at Rome, *Int.*, xxxvi; i. 11; date of, discussed, *Int.*, xxxvi–xxxviii; i. 11–13; first denominations and weight of, *Int.*, xxxviii, xliii–li; i. 12; change of standard under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xl, xli; i. 44; debasement of, laws relating to, *Int.*, xlii; by M. Livius Drusus, *Int.*, xlii; i. 199, 200

Silver coinage, local issues, when instituted, ii. 142, 149; cessation of, 286

Silver coinage, provincial issues, when instituted, ii. 340, 341

Silver coinage, Romano-Campanian, earliest date of, ii. 116, 117; cessation of, 119, 120

Silver coinages, autonomous, in Italy,

suppression of, after B.C. 268, *Int.*, xxxvi; i. 11; ii. 119, 142
Silver, gold, and bronze, ratio of, in the early coinage, *Int.*, liii, lv; i. 12
Sisena, Cn. Cornelius L. f., coins of, and identification, ii. 267
Sisenna, (Cornelius), unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Apronius*, *Galus*, and *Messalla*
Sixty-sestertii piece, gold, issue of, *Int.*, liii; at Rome, i. 12, 27; locally, ii. 149, 155, 160, 161, 163
Sling-bolts with name of Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, ii. 408
Social war, coinage of the, ii. 317–339; denominations, 319; types of, classified, *ib.*; nature of legends, 320; mints of, *ib.*; classification of the series, 320, 321; duration of, 321; find in connection with, (the "Hoffmann" find), 321, 322; description of the coins, 322–339; coins with Latin legends, 322–325, 329, 331; coins with Oscan legends, 326–334; coins without legends, 335–339; date of uninscribed pieces, 321, 335; types imitated from Roman coins, 322–327, 330–332, 336, 337, 339; unique gold coin of, struck by Minius Ieius Mi. f., *Int.*, lvii; ii. 334, 335
Social war, coinage of the: issues with legend ITALIA, ii. 322–325; with legend VIИƎTH, 326–329; of Q. Pompaedius Silo, 329; of C. Papius Mutilus, 330–333; of N. Lucilius Mr. f., 333; of Minius Ieius Mi. f., 334; without legends, 335–339
Social war, history of the, ii. 317–319; names of Confederate States, 317; their capital at Corfinium, *ib.*; cause of collapse, 318; its effect on the coinage of Rome, i. 191; on local issues, ii. 287
Social war, types of coins struck in Rome relating to the, i. 399, 400, 402, 415
Soldiers, stipendium of, amount of, *Int.*, xxix; not affected by reduction of bronze money to the uncial standard, *ib.*; i. 44
Sors, or Fortuna, cult of, at Praeneste, i. 434, 435
Sosius, C., coins of, struck at Zacynthus: as quaestor, ii. 504; as imperator, 508; as consul-designate, 524; as consul, *ib.*; their metal, *Int.*, xxxiv; ii. 504; his history and various coinages, 504; takes Jerusalem, 508, 509; elected consul, 524; joins M. Antony at Actium, 525
Spain, coinage of, ii. 348–377; epochs of, 348; classification of, 348, 349; types of, 349, 350; denominations, 350; evidence of finds in connection with, 350, 351; mint-places of, 351, 352; description of the coins, 352–377
Spain, coinage of: issues of C. Annius T. f. T. n. Luscus, 352–356; L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis, 352–356; C. Tarquitius P. f., 356; Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, 357, 358; Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, 358–360; Cn. Calpurnius Piso, 361; Terentius Varro, 362, 363; Julius Caesar, 363, 368, 369; Cn. Pompey, 364–367; M. Poblicius, 364, 365; M. Minatius Sabinus, 366, 367; Sextus Pompey, 370–373; M. Eppius, 372, 373; Cn. Domitius Calvinus, 373; P. Carisius (for Augustus), 374–377
Spain, province of, its political and

military status during the Republic and early empire, ii. 349
Spanish wars, coins relating to: against Sertorius, ii. 352–360; between Julius Caesar and the Pompeian generals, 361–363; between Julius Caesar and Cn. and Sextus Pompey, 364–373; against the Cerretani, 373; against the Cantabri and Astures, 374–377
Special issues of silver money: when first instituted at Rome, *Int.*, lxxi; earliest examples of, i. 160, 170, 171; formulae inscribed on, *Int.*, xxxi, xlvii, lxix, lxxi, lxxii; i. 170, 191, 241, 316, 317, 320; frequency of, from time of Sulla and from B.C. 72–50, *Int.*, lxxii; i. 360, 412; cessation of, at Rome, after B.C. 44, *Int.*, lxxiii
Special moneyers; see *Moneyers* (*special*)
Sphinx, design of seal of Augustus, i. 528; ii. 545, 551
Spinther, (P. Cornelius) Lentulus, legate, strikes coins in the East for C. Cassius, ii. 481, 482; for M. Junius Brutus, 483; hybrids, 481, 483; his history, 481; captures Andriaca and Myra, 483
Spurilius, A., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 127
Squilla (*prawn*), symbol of the Licinia gens, i. 75
Squillus, cognomen of the Licinia gens, i. 75
Standards, restoration of, by the Gauls, commemorated, ii. 103, 105
Standards, restoration of, by the Parthians, commemorated, ii. 25–31, 36–38, 61, 64, 70, 72, 73, 424, 426, 547, 548, 551
Star on flank of horse on coin of P. Calpurnius mistaken for mark of denarius (✱), i. 140
Stater, gold, Romano-Campanian denomination, *Int.*, liii; ii. 117, 131
Statilius Taurus, coins of, and identification, ii. 75, 76; see also *Pulcher* and *Regulus*
Statilius Taurus, T., legate, commands for Octavius in Africa, ii. 580; coins attributed to, 580, 581
Statius Murcus, L., praefectus classis, coins of, and history, ii. 485
Stipendium, or soldiers' pay, amount of, *Int.*, xxix; not affected by reduction of bronze money to the uncial standard, *ib.*; i. 44
Stipendium (ST.) inscribed on local coins of M. Porcius Cato, ii. 303
Stolo, P. Licinius, coins of, and identification, ii. 80–82; gold coin of, 80, 81
Stork, emblem of Pietas, ii. 357, 401, 402
Stork (*buteo*), symbol of the Fabia gens, i. 222
Strabo, Cn. Pompeius, consul, commands in the Social war, ii. 318; takes Corfinium, *ib.*
Strabo, L. Volteius L. f., coins of, and identification, i. 385; hybrid, *ib.*
Sufenas, (M. Nonius), coins of, and history, i. 470, 471; hybrid, 470
Suffimenta, ceremony of distribution of, illustrated, ii. 51, 53
Sulla, Faustus Cornelius, coins of, as moneyer, i. 471, 472; as quaestor, 489, 490; hybrids, 489; ii. 559; his history, i. 471, 489; commemorates surrender of Bocchus and Jugurtha, i. 471; and victories of Pompey the Great, i. 489
Sulla, L. (Cornelius), dictator, coins of: struck in Rome, i. 357–359; struck

in the East, ii. 459–464; hybrid, i. 581

Sulla, L. Cornelius, dictator: his victory at the Colline gate, i. 316; absence of his coins from the Monte Codruzzo hoard, 319; issues coins on his arrival in Rome in B.C. 82, 357–359; submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and surrender of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, illustrated, 471, 472; scene of, engraved on his ring, 472; assumes title of Felix, *ib.*; dream of, as related by Plutarch, illustrated, 545, 546; commands in the Social war, ii. 318; his victories commemorated on coins of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, struck in Spain, 359; institutes provincial coinages in the East, 341, 446, 459; the first to establish a provincial gold currency, *Int.*, lvii; ii. 446, 459; orders Lucullus to strike money, 459, 460; his victories over Mithradates commemorated, 449, 460; his special cult of Venus, 460; dates of his imperatorships, *ib.*; weight of his gold coins, *Int.*, lx; ii. 344, 453, 460; dates of his issues ascertainable from finds, 460, 461; coins in his name struck by L. Manlius, 461, 462; his triumph recorded, *ib.*; his return from Asia, supposed commemoration of, on denarii, 462; coins in his name struck by A. Manlius, 463; equestrian statue erected to, depicted, *ib.*; gold and silver coins with head of Venus and double cornucopiae attributed to, 463, 464

Sulla, L. Cornelius, and Q. Pompeius Rufus, their consulship recorded, i. 484

Sulla, P. (Cornelius), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 110

Sulpicianus, T. Quinctius T. f. Crispinus, coins of, and identification, ii. 83–85

Sulpicius C. f., C., coins of, and identification, i. 202, 203

Sulpicius Galba, P., curule aedile, coins of, and history, i. 433

Sulpicius (Galba), S., coins of, and history, i. 488

Sulpicius Platorinus, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 96, 97

Sulpicius Rufus, S., tribune, his relief of Tusculum recorded, i. 566, 567

Surdinus, L. Naevius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 90–93; see also *Cn. Calpurnius Piso Cn. f.* and *C. Plotius Rufus*

Symbols, as mint-marks or die-marks, *Int.*, cvi; their use, *Int.*, cvii; i. 159; when instituted, *ib.*

Symbols, as mint-marks or die-marks: (on coins of Rome), i. 170, 171, 238–240, 248, 249, 251–257, 259–263, 265–270, 273–278, 280, 288–292, 294, 295, 298, 299, 301–305, 324–332, 339–342, 354–356, 370–380, 389–392, 404, 405, 407–409, 422–431, 434–440, 450–468; (on Romano-Campanian coins), ii. 126, 127; (on local coins), ii. 294–296, 305, 308, 311, 315; (on Confederate coins), ii. 338, 339; (on coins struck in Spain), ii. 352–354; (on coins struck in Gaul), ii. 388, 389

Symbols, as mint-marks or die-marks, relative character of, on coins of L. Papius, i. 370–380; and of L. Roscius Fabatus, 422–431

Symbols of moneyers, nature of, *Int.*, lxxxv; as crests or *types parlants*, *ib.*; their occurrence on coins

struck in Rome, i. 12, 27, 33, 34, 37–43, 50–65, 69, 74–77; on coins struck locally, ii. 149, 155–165, 167, 169, 213–221, 224–226, 229, 230, 235; decrease of, at Rome, i. 67; discontinued as separate signs from B.C. 172, 87

Syracuse, capture of, by M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus recorded, i. 309; coins struck at, by L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, ii. 557, 558

T

T, elongation of, in coin-legends, of no chronological importance, *Int.*, civ; for reason of space only, *ib.*; ii. 57

T.—V. and V., initials of Teanum and Luceria as mint-places, ii. 185–187

Tabellaria, (Caelia), lex, its provisions as to voting, i. 474

Tabellaria, (Cassia), lex, passing of, commemorated, i. 494

Tables of Finds, *Int.*, cviii; iii. 1–59

Talna, (Juventius) (ΛV), coins of, and identification, ii. 232–234

Talna, C. (Juventius) (C. ΛL.), coins of, and history, i. 102, 103

Tampilus (ΛM), coins of, and identification, i. 71, 72

Tampilus, M. Baebius Q. f., coins of, and identification, i. 133, 134; hybrid, 95

Taranto hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cix, cxvi, cxxi; i. 189; described, 190; local coins in, ii. 287

Tarpeia, representation of, on coins of the Petronia gens, ii. 61, 65; and of the Tituria gens, i. 297, 298

Tarquinii, expulsion of, by L. Junius Brutus, the Ancient, recorded, i. 479, 480; ii. 474

Tarquitius P. f., C., quaestor, strikes coins for C. Annius Luscus in Spain, ii. 356; identification of, 353; coins included in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 316

Tatius (A), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 105

Tatius, C. Postumius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 394, 395; hybrid, 395

Taurus, (Statilius), coins of, and identification, ii. 75, 76; see also *Pulcher* and *Regulus*

Taurus, T. Statilius, legate, commands for Octavius in Africa, ii. 580; coins attributed to, 580, 581

Teanum and Luceria (T.—V. and V.), joint issues of silver and bronze coins of, ii. 185–187

Telesinus, Pontius, Marsic leader, ii. 318, 327

Terentini, ludi, celebration of, ii. 38

Terentius Lucanus, C., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 103, 104; hybrids, 92, 95, 103

Terentius Varro (VR), uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 222

Terentius Varro, proquaestor, coins of, struck in Spain for Pompey the Great, ii. 362, 363; identification of, *ib.*

Terentius Varro, A. (?) (VRO), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 68, 69

Terentius Varro, C. (C. VR), coins of, and history, i. 35

Terentius Varro, M., author, commands for Pompey the Great in Spain, ii. 361, 362; his history, *ib.*

Terminalia, celebration of rites of, i. 447

Terranova Pausania hoard, chronology

of, *Int.*, cxv, cxvii, cxxiv; ii. 47; described, 48
Teutones, conquest of, by C. Marius, commemorated, i. 165
Thapsus, battle of, ii. 567, 570, 576
Thermus, Q. Minucius, consul, his bravery commemorated, ii. 302
Thermus M. f., Q. (Minucius), coins of, and identification, ii. 302; *obv.* type of his denarii copied by the Confederates, ii. 332
Thessalonica, a probable Macedonian mint of M. Junius Brutus, ii. 457, 474
Thirty-*as* piece, Romano-Campanian gold coin, *Int.*, liii; a basis for the computation of the relative value of gold, silver, and bronze, *ib.*; ii. 117; its genuineness questioned, *Int.*, liv; ii. 117, 131
Thorius Balbus, L., coins of, and history, i. 225, 226
Thrace, conquest of, by M. Junius Brutus, commemorated, ii. 474
Tiberius Claudius Nero (aft. Emperor), his victories in Gaul, ii. 427, 428; in Pannonia, 443; triumph of, and imperatorship refused by Augustus, *ib.*; his further victories in Gaul and assumption of the imperatorship, 441; invades Armenia and proclaims Tigranes king, 547, 548; coins struck in commemoration of, 548–550
Tibicines, the, and Aurora, myth of, illustrated, i. 516
Tigranes proclaimed king of Armenia by Tiberius, ii. 547
TII, IIT, or ⊥II on coins of Julius Caesar, explained, i. 506
Titinius, C., coins of, and identification, i. 126
Titinius, M., coins of, and history, i. 85, 86
Titinus, Mutinus, head of, on denarii, discussed, i. 286, 287
Titius, Q., coins of, and identification, i. 286–289; similarity of his coin-types to those of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa, 288
Titurius L. f. Sabinus, L., coins of, and identification, i. 297–300
Ƚ. and T.—Ƚ., initials of Teanum and Luceria as mint-places, ii. 185–187
Todus, or Todillus (wren), emblem of the Todilia (?) gens, i. 76
Todus, or Todillus (?) (TOD.), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 76; symbol, a wren, *ib.*
Tor Marancia, aes signatum found at, i. 4
Torquatus, origin of cognomen of, ii. 270
Torquatus, L. (Manlius), coins of, and history, i. 432, 433
Torquatus, L. (Manlius), quaestor, coins of, and identification, ii. 270; hybrid, 270, 462
Torque, badge of the Manlia gens, i. 432
Trebanius, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 136, 137
Tressis; see *Tripondius*
Tresviri monetales; see *Triumviri monetales*
Tribal name, its origin, *Int.*, lxxx; for those occurring on coins, see *Galeria*, *Sergia*, and *Tromentina*
Tribes, number of, at Rome at various epochs, *Int.*, lxxx
Triens, aes grave, first issue of, *Int.*, xx; i. 8; type of, *Int.*, xxii; i. 5
Triens, semi-libral (?), of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 135

Triens, semuncial, issue of, under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241

Triens, sextantal, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxvi–xxviii; i. 29, 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 31; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149

Triens, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 19; at Luceria, ii. 147

Triens, uncial, instituted under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; i. 44; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 48; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 174, 210

Triens of the Servilii, dedication of the, ii. 280

Triental standard of bronze, date of institution at Rome, *Int.*, xxiv; i. 12, 16; relative value of, with silver money, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 16; denominations, types, and weight, *Int.*, xxv, xxvi; i. 12, 17; coins of, issued at Rome, i. 16–26; ii. 587; at Luceria, ii. 146–148; in Campania, ii. 138; types and weight of last, 136

Trigeminus, C. Curiatius, coins of, and identification, i. 122, 123

Trigeminus, C. Curiatius f., coins of, and identification, i. 134, 135

Trinacrus, hero, symbolical of Sicily, ii. 559

Trio, Cn. Lucretius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 132, 133; bronze coin assigned to, 133; hybrids, 132, 146, 147

Trio, L. Lucretius, coins of, and identification, i. 396–398; hybrid, 381; Gaulish imitations of his denarii, ii. 416, 430

Triones, the Seven, represented on coins of L. Lucretius Trio, i. 396

Tripondius (or tressis) of bronze: instituted with the triental standard, *Int.*, xxv; i. 12, 17; cessation of issue of, *Int.*, xxvii; i. 30; revived under the quarter-uncial standard by the praefecti classis of M. Antony in the East, ii. 511

Triquetra; see *Triskelis*

Triskelis, the symbol of Sicily, i. 236, 310, 567; ii. 67, 511, 515, 518, 558, 559

Triumphal arches, erected to Augustus on the Via Flaminia, ii. 50

Triumphal chariot, presented to Augustus, ii. 30–34, 61, 62, 68, 72

Triumvir (of the mint), title of, its first occurrence on coins of Rome, i. 412, 416; see also *Triumviri monetales*

Triumvirate of Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius, formation of, i. 554; ii. 343, 372, 392 *pass.*; renewal of, ii. 497, 498; recorded on coins, ii. 414, 415; coins of, with their portraits, struck in Rome by moneyers, i. 555, 573 f.; coinages of, instituted in the provinces, i. 499; ii. 343; see also *Mark Antony*, *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, and *Octavius*

Triumvirate of the mint, institution of, *Int.*, lxii–lxiv; qualification of members, and nature of office, *Int.*, lxiii; early indications of, on coins of Rome, *Int.*, lxv; i. 68, 89, 119, 139; on local issues, ii. 246; first actual instance of, on coins of Rome, *Int.*, lxv, lxvi; i. 160, 175–180; earlier instances on local issues, *Int.*, lxvi; ii. 253–261; length of term of office, *Int.*, lxvii; i. 162, 412; number increased to

quatuorvirate by Julius Caesar, *Int.*, lxvii, lxviii; i. 499; restored by Augustus, *Int.*, lxviii, lxix; ii. 43, 44, 46; continuance of office under the empire, *Int.*, lxix

Triumviri (or tresviri) monetales, origin of title, *Int.*, xl; i. 11; their full official title, *Int.*, lxii; its first occurrence on coins of Rome, i. 500; see also *Triumvir (of the mint)*, etc.

Tromentina tribe, moneyer belonging to the; see *C. Marius C. f. Tromentina*

Tubulus, L. Hostilius, coins of, and history, ii. 588

Tullius, M., coins of, and identification, ii. 266

Tullus, M. Maecilius, uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 105, 106

Turdus (TVRD.), coins of, and identification, i. 105, 106

Turpilianus, P. Petronius, coins of, and identification, ii. 60, 67; hybrids, 64, 66

Turpilius, Sextus, dramatist, his genius typified on coins, ii. 61, 65–67

Turullius, D., legate, strikes coins for M. Antony on the eve of the battle of Actium, ii. 531; his history and date of his coinage, *ib.*

Tusculum, cult of the Dei Penates at, i. 193; and of the Dioscuri, 523, 567; bird's-eye view of, 566; relief of, by S. Sulpicius Rufus, recorded, 566, 567

Twelve Tables, the, and the institution of Roman money, *Int.*, xvii, xviii; i. 3

Twenty-sestertii piece, issue of, *Int.*, liii; struck in Rome, i. 12, 27; struck locally, ii. 149, 163

Types of coins, history of, *Int.*, lxxxiv–xcvi; classification of, into groups or periods, *Int.*, lxxxiv, lxxxv; moneyers' symbols analysed, *Int.*, lxxxv; first changes of reverse type of denarius, *Int.*, lxxxvi; i. 66; development of reverse type of denarius, *Int.*, lxxxvi–lxxxviii, xc; i. 117, 138, 158, 189; early types, personal to moneyers' families, *Int.*, lxxxvi, lxxxvii; i. 117; religious character of, *Int.*, lxxxvii; secularization of, *ib.*; first changes of obverse type of denarius, *Int.*, lxxxviii; i. 158, 170, 171; increased variation of, 190; varieties of, by same moneyer, 241, 360; the legend ROMA on silver and bronze money, *Int.*, lxxxix, xc (see also ROMA, *legend*, etc.); recent or contemporary events recorded on denarii, *Int.*, xci, xcii, xciv; i. 411, 500; development of the types on early provincial coins, *Int.*, xcii; canting types or *types parlants*, *ib.*; earliest forms of portraiture, *Int.*, xcii–xciv; nature of types on later provincial coins, *Int.*, xciv; introduction of true portraiture at Rome, *Int.*, xciv, xcv; i. 500; portraits of Julius Caesar, the triumvirs, and others, *Int.*, xcv, xcvi; i. 500, 555; ii. 345 (see also *Portraiture*); imperial nature of the types at Rome after the battle of Naulochus, *Int.*, xcvi; ii. 2, 4

Typhon, anguipede giant, emblematic of Antiochus III. of Syria, ii. 267

U

Ulysses, symbol of the Mamilia gens, i. 97, 98; its reputed ancestor, *ib.*, 343

Ulysses and Circe, and the Mamilia gens, its descent from, i. 97, 98, 343

Uncia, aes grave, first issue of, *Int.*, xx; i. 10; type of, *Int.*, xxii; i. 5, 6

Uncia, semi-libral (?), of the Romano-Campanian series, ii. 137, 138

Uncia, semuncial, instituted under the lex Papiria semunciaria, *Int.*, xxxi; i. 241

Uncia, sextantal, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxvi–xxviii; i. 29, 30; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 33; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 149

Uncia, triental, date of first issue, *Int.*, xxiv, xxv; i. 16; coinage of, at Rome, i. 12, 22; at Luceria, ii. 148

Uncia, uncial, instituted under the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii, xxix; i. 44; first coinage of, at Rome, i. 50; of local moneyers and mints, ii. 174, 210

Uncial standard of bronze: instituted by the lex Flaminia, *Int.*, xxviii–xxx; i. 44; its denominations, *Int.*, xxix; i. 44; changes in the types of the coins, *Int.*, xxx; i. 138; suspension of the issue of the *as circ.* B.C. 150 at Rome and in Italy, *Int.*, xxx; i. 117; ii. 245; revival of, *circ.* B.C. 91, *Int.*, xxx; i. 189, 190; ii. 286; reduction of, to semuncial standard, by the lex Papiria, *Int.*, xxx, xxxi; i. 241

VNI on quinarii of local issue, interpretation of, ii. 316

Unimanus, (Claudius), coins attributed to, ii. 316

Utica, head-quarters of the Pompeian troops in Africa during the Civil war, ii. 566, 567, 572, 574; a mint-place for the issue of Roman coins, 569; symbolized by turreted female head, 572

V

V, mark of value of the quinarius, *Int.*, xxxviii, xlv; i. 14; changed to Q after the passing of the lex Clodia, *Int.*, xlvi; i. 158, 164

V, substitution of, for Y in coin-legends, *Int.*, civ; i. 432, 476

V. or VB., initials of Vibo Valentia as mint-place, ii. 198–200

Vaala, C. Numonius, coins of, and identification, i. 570, 571

Vaarus; see *Varus*

Vacuna, a Sabine divinity, her attributes, i. 435, 441

Valens, anguipede giant, a reference to the name Valerius, i. 535

Valeria de aere alieno, lex, its effect on the bronze coinage, *Int.*, xxxii

Valeria Luperca, legend of, i. 534, 535

Valerius (AV), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 69

Valerius Acisculus, L., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 534–537; his symbol, an adze (*acisculus*), 534

Valerius Catullus, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 111

Valerius Flaccus, C., propraetor, coinage of, struck in Gaul, ii, 388–390; history of, 388; date of issue confirmed by the Monte Codruzzo hoard, i. 319; earliest issue in Gaul of provincial coins, ii. 341

Valerius C. f. Flaccus, C., coins of, and identification, i. 120, 121, 124, 125; fills office of moneyer on two occasions, 121, 124

Valerius Flaccus, L., coins of, and identification, ii. 300, 301

Valerius Flaccus, L., consul, introduces law authorizing the reduction of debts, *Int.*, xxxii; its effect on the bronze coinage, *ib.*

Valerius Messalla, unknown moneyer, coins of, ii. 112–115; see also *Apronius*, *Galus*, and *Sisenna*

Valerius Messalla f., M., coins of, and identification, i. 493

Valerius Messalla, Volusus, coins of, and identification, ii. 100

Vallum, supplies the cognomen Vaala, i. 570

Valour, shield of, awarded to Augustus, ii. 4, 18–26, 30, 35, 76, 77, 102, 420–426

Vargunteius, M., uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 163, 164; hybrids, 146, 153, 163; ii. 269

Varro, (Terentius) (VARR), uncertain moneyer, coins of, ii. 222

Varro, (Terentius), proquaestor, coins of, struck in Spain for Pompey the Great, ii. 362, 363; identification of, *ib.*

Varro, (A. (?) Terentius) (VARO), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 68, 69

Varro, C. (Terentius) (C. VARR), coins of, and history, i. 35

Varro, M. Terentius, author, commands for Pompey the Great in Spain, ii. 361, 362; his history, *ib.*

Varus, C. Vibius (or Vaarus, C. Veibius), unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 587–590

V. or V., initials of Vibo Valentia as mint-place, ii. 198–200

Veibius; see *Vibius*

Veiovis, cult of, at Rome, i. 320, 322; ii. 290; bust of Genius identified as of Veiovis, i. 324

Velecha, Campania, issues bronze coins after conquest by Rome, ii. 116

Ventidius (Bassus), P., coins of, struck at siege of Perusia in name of M. Antony, ii. 403; his history, 403, 404; his victories over the Parthians commemorated, 506, 507

Venus, cult of, by the Egnatia gens, illustrated, i. 399, 400; by the Julia gens, i. 174, 209–211, 332, 542–549, 551; ii. 363, 368, 469, 559

Venus holding mirror and leaning on column, the personification of beauty and love, i. 587

Venus, star of, on coins of Octavius, ii. 413

Venus, tutelary divinity of Sulla, ii. 460

Venus Cloacina, her building in the Forum near the Cloaca Maxima, i. 574, 577; a place of purification, 574

Venus Erycina, worship of, at Rome, i. 473; her temple at Eryx, *ib.*

Venus Genetrix (or Genitrix), foundress of the Julia gens, i. 583; temple erected to, by Julius Caesar, ii. 369

Venus Verticordia, worship of, in connection with the Julia gens, i. 523

Venus Victrix, temple consecrated to, by Pompey the Great, recorded, i. 489; watchword of Julius Caesar at battles of Pharsalus and Munda, 543; ii. 469; cult of, by Julius Caesar, illustrated, i. 542–549, 551; victories of Octavius attributed to, ii. 8

Vercingetorix, Gaulish chief, representations of, on coins of Julius Caesar, i. 506, 507, 513; defeat and capture of, recorded on coins struck in Spain, ii. 369

Vergilius (VER), uncertain moneyer, coins of, i. 333–335; ii. 589; issues denarii without legends, i. 335; see also *Gargilius* and *Ogulnius*

Vestal virgins, trial of, and condemnation by L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, recorded, i. 481, 494

Vestalis, C. Clodius C. f., coins of, and identification, i. 564; first moneyer to issue gold coins at Rome, *ib.*

Vettia gens, its Sabine origin illustrated, i. 417

Vettius Sabinus, P., coins of, and identification, i. 221, 222; hybrids, 221; ii. 474; classification of his coins, i. 166

Vettius Sabinus, T., coins of, and identification, i. 417

Vettius Scato, P., Marsic leader, ii. 317; defeats the Roman general P. Rutilius Lupus, 318; himself defeated, *ib.*

Vettius, Spurius, as interrex, supposed representation of, i. 417

Veturius Barrus, Ti. (TI . VE . B . var.), coins of, and identification, ii. 281, 282; types of, imitated by the Confederates, 282, 331; the *quadrante lavari* piece of, 282

Vetus, C. Antistius, coins of, and history, ii. 54–56

Via Appia, construction of, commemorated, ii. 118, 126

Via Flaminia restored by Augustus, ii. 50

Vibius C. f. Pansa, C., coins of, and history, i. 289–296; hybrid, 546; similarity of his coin-types to those of Q. Titius, 288

Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa, C., coins of, and history, i. 509–512; date of his coinage discussed, 508; see also *D. Postumius Albinus Bruti f.*

Vibius Varus, C. (or Veibius Vaarus, C.), unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 587–590

Vibo Valentia (VP . or V .), coins of, ii. 198–200; half-victoriatus struck at, *Int.*, li; ii. 199

Vicarello hoard of aes rude, aes signatum, and aes grave, etc., *Int.*, xv, xvi, xxi; i. 1; ii. 145, 146

Vicarello and Cervetri hoards, their evidence as to the weight of the libral *as*, *Int.*, xxi

Vicarello and Vulci hoards contrasted, *Int.*, xvi

Victoria Virgo, aedicula of, dedication of, by Cato the Ancient, recorded, ii. 303

Victoriae Caesaris, ludi, celebration of, ii. 29

Victoriae Sullanae, ludi, celebration of, i. 470

Victoriatus, anonymous and without moneyers' symbols: struck in Rome, i. 36, 46; struck locally, ii. 178, 179, 235

Victoriatus, origin and date of, discussed, *Int.*, xlviii–l; i. 13, 36, 37; weight and current value of, *Int.*, xlviii; i. 12, 13; first issue of, at Rome, i. 36; and locally, ii. 149; weight of, reduced by the lex Flaminia in B.C. 217, *Int.*, li; i. 44; issue of, discontinued at Rome, *Int.*, li; i. 66, 87; and locally, ii. 239; demonetized by the lex Clodia and name and type given to the quinarius, *Int.*, li; i. 158, 159; its preponderance in local issues, *Int.*, l; ii. 151; variations in type and fabric of local pieces, ii. 175, 178, 179

Victoriatus, double; see *Double-victoriatus*

Victoriatus, half; see *Half-victoriatus*

Victory in a biga, rev. type of denarius, date of adoption and historical significance, *Int.*, lxxxvi; ii. 242; its first occurrence on coins of Rome, i. 87; discontinuance of, as

a general type, i. 138; variation of type on local coins, ii. 239

Victory, statue of, placed by Octavius in the basilica of Julius Caesar, ii. 14, 15, 20; its later history, 14

Vienne, an early Gaulish mint-place, ii. 412

Vigatto hoard, chronology of, *Int.*, cxiv, cxvii, cxxiii; i. 557; described, 558

Vigintisexviri, constitution of the, *Int.*, lxiii

Villa Publica in the Campus Martius, restoration of, by T. Didius, commemorated, i. 478, 479

Vinicius, L., coins of, and history, i. 492

Vinicius L. f., L., coins of, and identification, ii. 49, 50

Vipsanius Agrippa, M., coins of, struck in Gaul in names of Octavius and Julius Caesar, ii. 410–412; president with Augustus of the ludi saeculares, 54, 94–97; receives rostral crown from Augustus, 96, 101, 102; invested with tribunitian power, 96, 103; his expedition to Gaul, 410, 411; commands at Naulochus, 512, 556

Virtus and Honos, cult of, at Rome, i. 415; ii. 72

Viteliu (VIИƎTIJ), Oscan name for Corfinium, the capital of the Confederates, ii. 317; capture of, by the Romans, 318; a mint-place, 320; Oscan form of "Italia," 326

Vitulus (calf), punning allusion to the cognomen of the Voconia gens, i. 592

Vitulus, Q. Voconius, unknown moneyer, coins of, i. 591, 592; issues coinage as quatuorvir of the mint and quaestor designatus, 591; hybrid, 592

Voconius Vitulus, Q.; see *Vitulus, Q. Voconius*

Volteius M. f., M., coins of, and identification, i. 388–392; hybrid, 389

Volteius L. f. Strabo, L., coins of, and identification, i. 385; hybrid, *ib.*

Votive sextantal *as*, with dedicatory inscriptions, S . F and FORWAI STIPE, i. 30

Vowels, duplication of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 472, 483, 496, 570, 587

Vows, public, granted to Augustus, record of, ii. 36, 38, 39, 51–55, 77

Vulci, find of aes rude and aes signatum at, *Int.*, xv, xvi; i. 1

Vulci and Vicarello hoards contrasted, *Int.*, xvi

Vulso, Cn. Manlius, consul, his victories in Asia and Greece recorded, ii. 268

W

WREATH, civic, awarded to Augustus, ii. 2, 18, 20, 24, 30, 60–62, 67, 71, 72, 422, 424, 425; as obverse type of the sestertius and dupondius, 57 *pass.*; placed above portico of his house, 103; see also *Corona civica*

X

X, mark of value of the denarius, *Int.*, xxxviii; i. 14; its position changed on the obverse, 87; its changes to XVI or Ⅹ explained, *Int.*, xli; i.

118; returns to original form, *circ.* B.C. 102, 158

X for X, mark of value of the denarius, *Int.*, xli; its form explained, *Int.*, xli; i. 118; its adoption on the coinage, 138; continuance of, 158, 189; use of, suspended, 241; its last occurrence on coins of Rome, 398; its first occurrence on local coins, *circ.* B.C. 124, ii. 253; continued after B.C. 102, 262

Xanthus, capture of, by M. Junius Brutus, commemorated, ii. 478

XS for X, occurrence of, in coin-legends, *Int.*, cv; i. 399, 409, 449

XVI, mark of value of the denarius, explained, *Int.*, xli; i. 118; date of its introduction, *ib.*; its short duration, *ib.*; its first occurrence on coins of Rome, 124; and on local coins, ii. 245

Y

Y represented by V in coin-legends, *Int.*, civ; i. 432, 476

Ypsaeus, P. Plautius; see *Hypsaeus, P. Plautius*

Z

Zacynthus, coins of C. Sosius struck in, ii. 504, 508, 524; their metal, *Int.*, xxxiv; a possible mint-place of the bronze coinage of the praefecti classis of M. Antony, ii. 458, 514

Zeus Eleutherios, statue of, by Myron at Syracuse, supposed representation of, on denarii of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus struck in Sicily, ii. 467, 553

TABLES

OF THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES,

AND

OF INCHES, MILLIMETRES, AND MIONNET'S SCALE

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

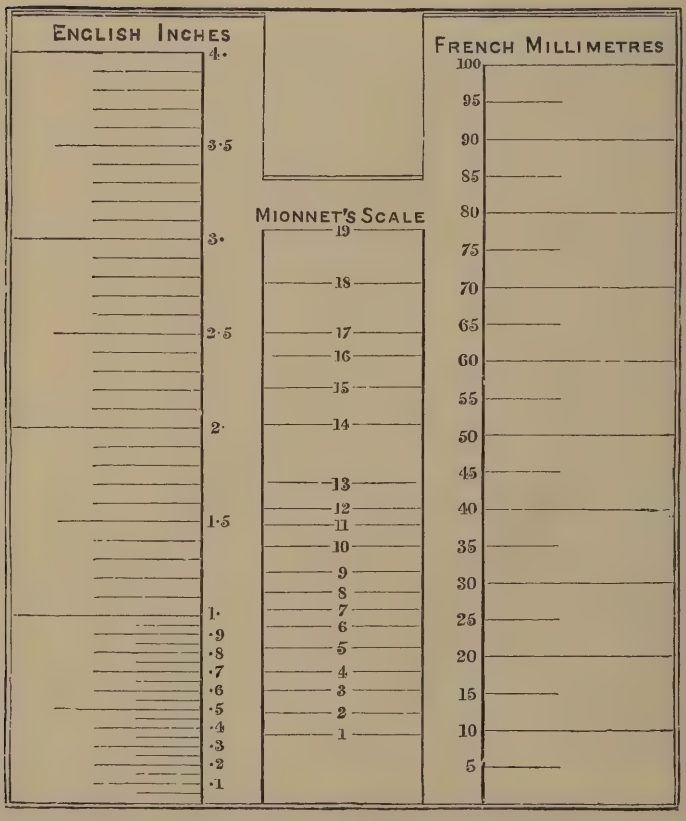
TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE



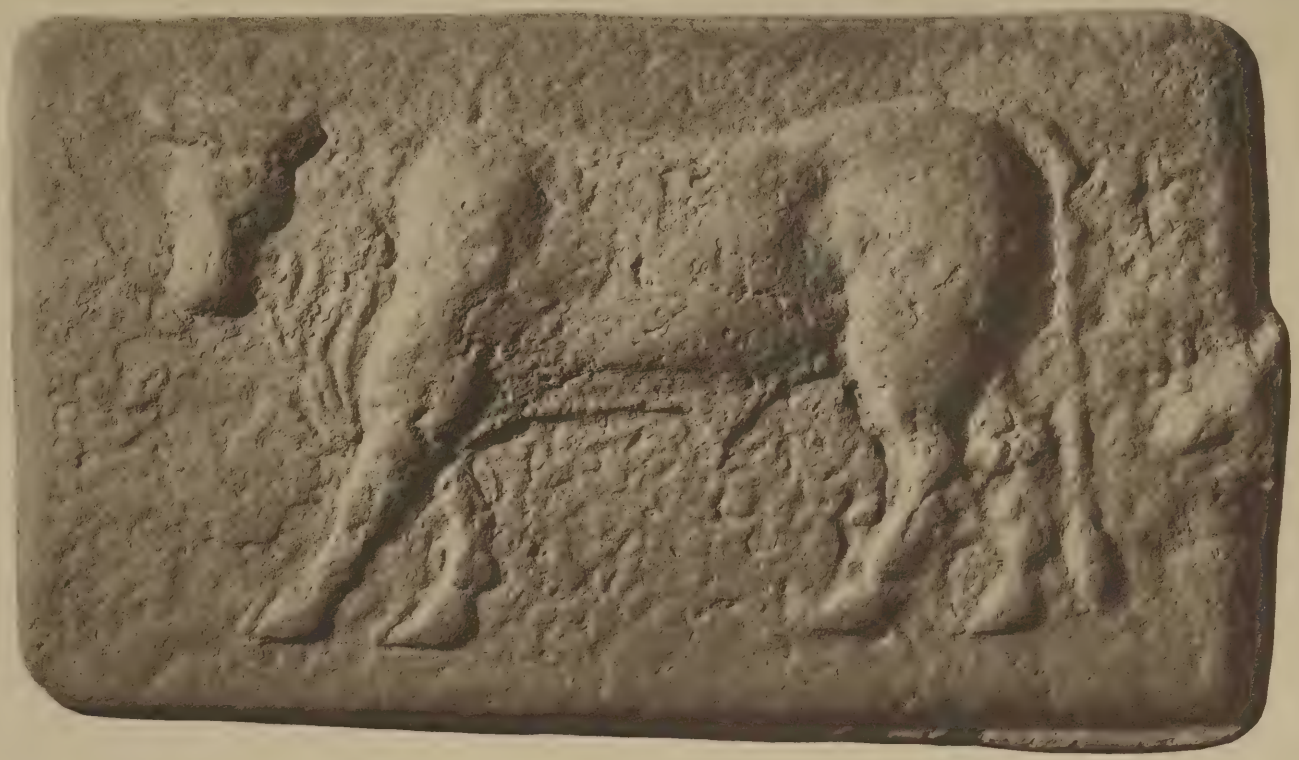


PLATE I.

AUTOTYPE

AES SIGNATUM

After B.C. 450.

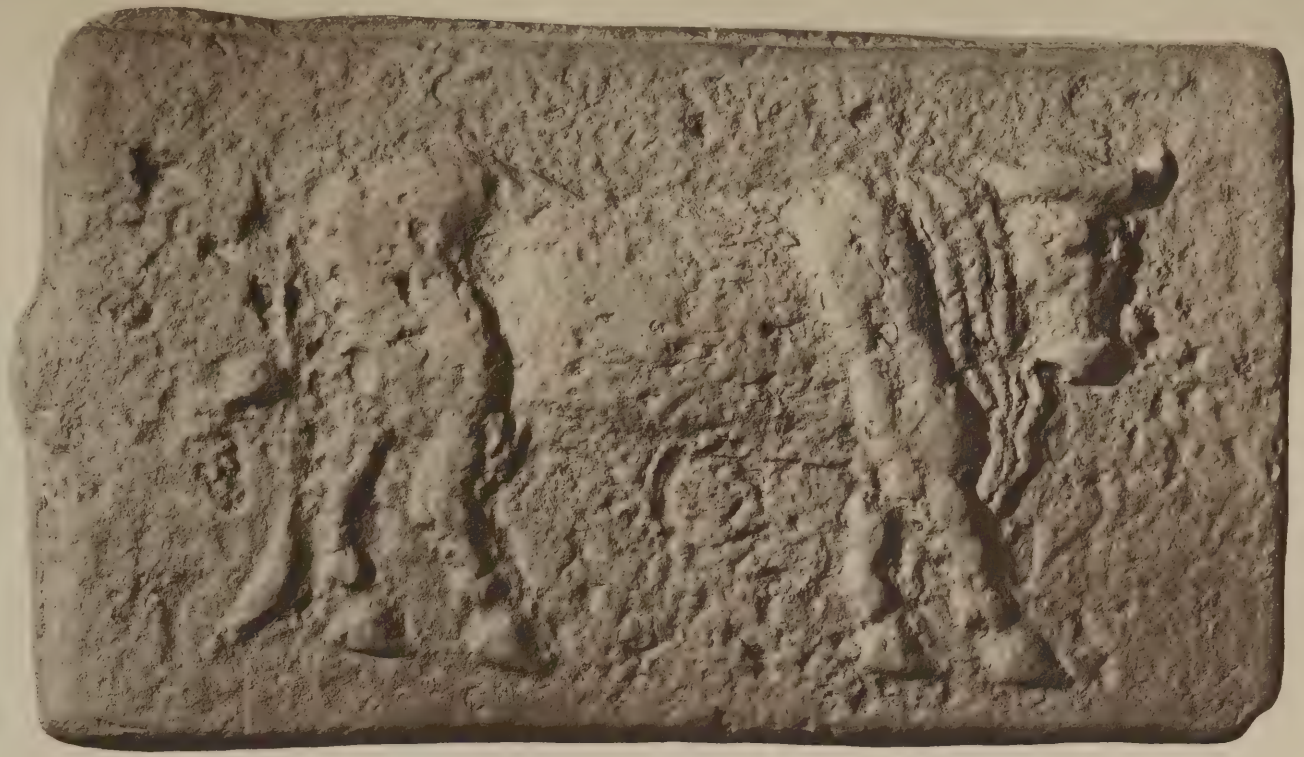


PLATE II.

AUTOTYPE

AES SIGNATUM

After B.C. 450.

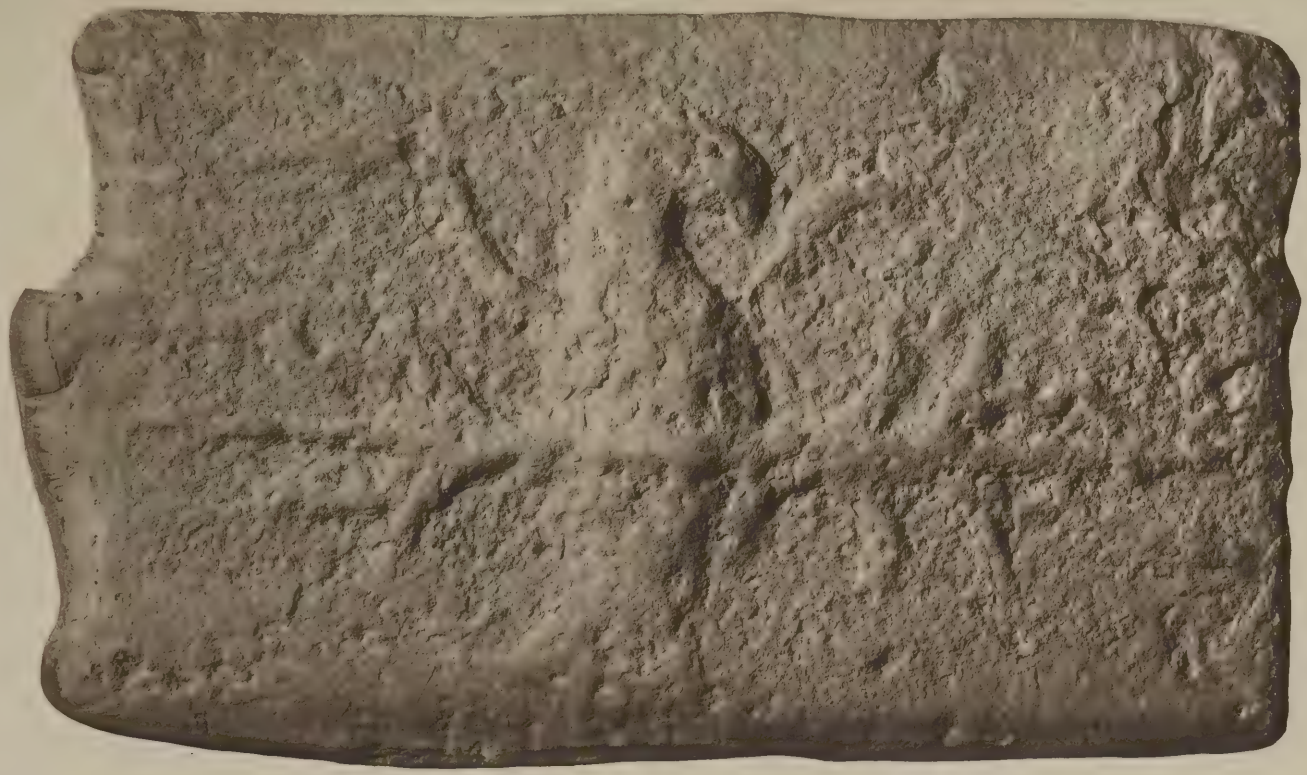


PLATE III.

AUTOTYPE

AES SIGNATUM

After B.C. 450.

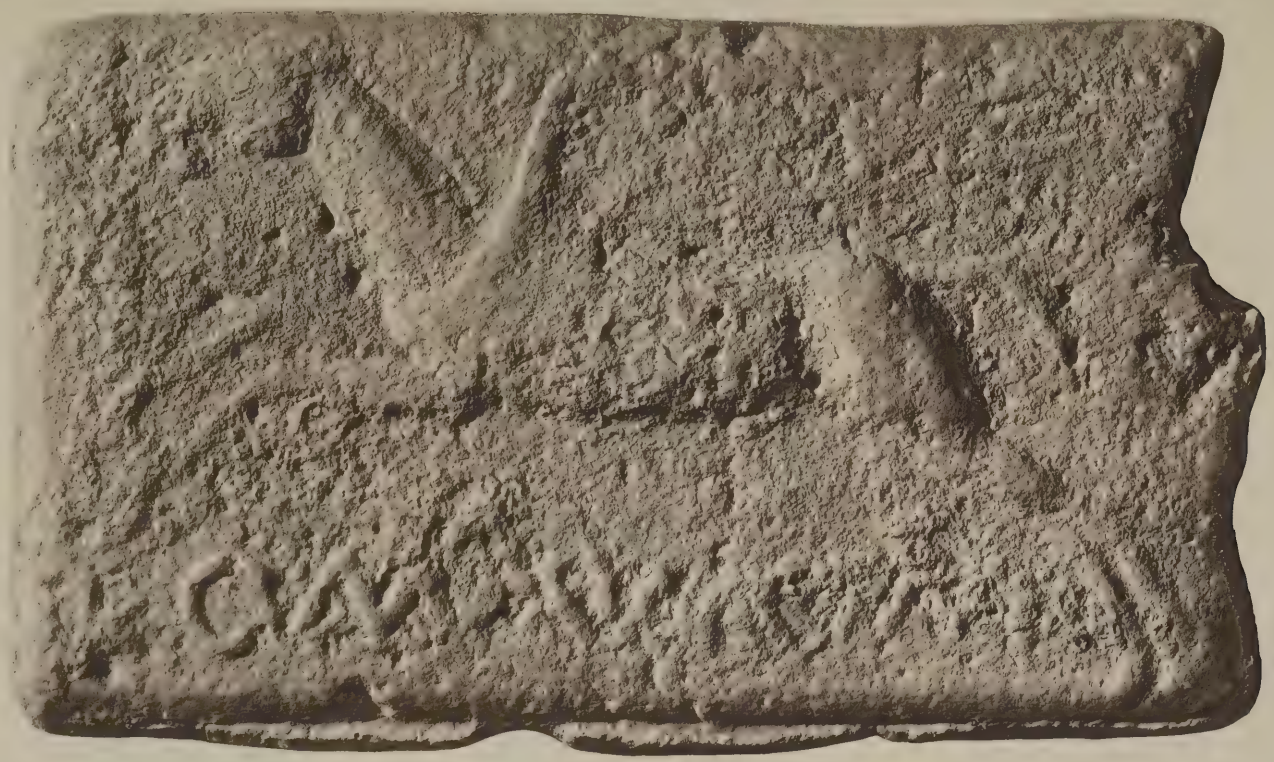


PLATE IV.

AUTOTYPE

AES SIGNATUM

After B.C. 450.

AUTOTYPE.

AES GRAVE

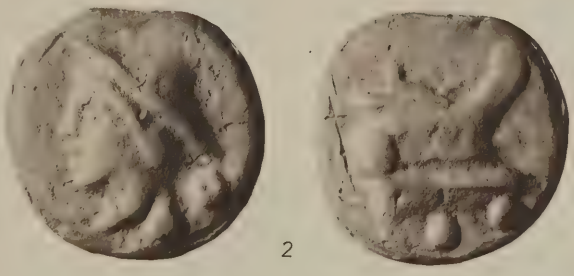
Circ. B.C. 338—269.

AUTOTYPE

AES GRAVE

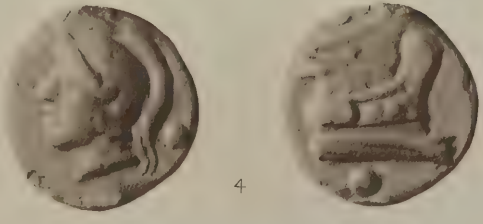
Circ. B.C. 338—269.

1



2

3

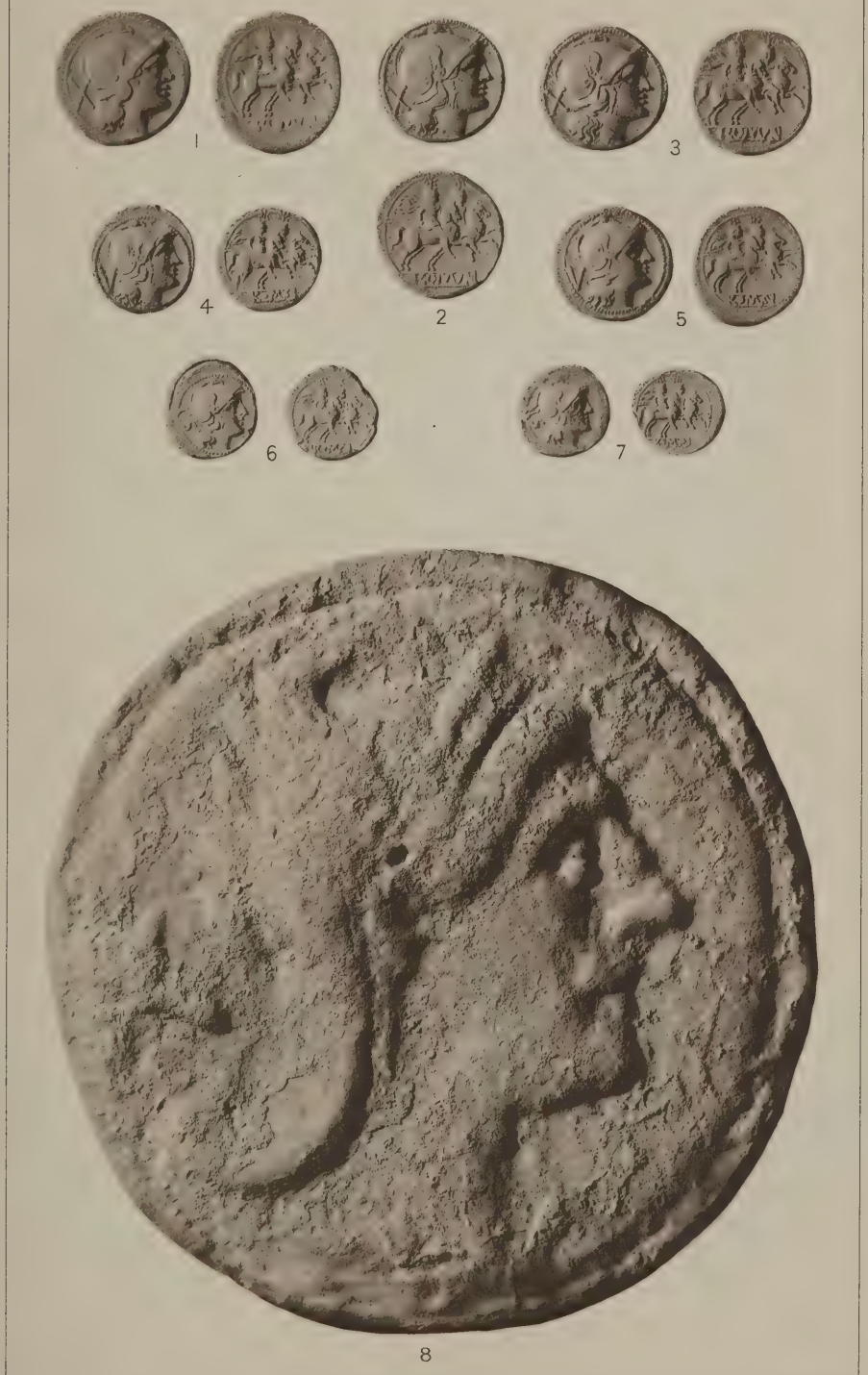


4

AUTOTYPE

AES GRAVE

Circ. B.C. 338—269.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 268—240.

1

2

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 268—240.

1

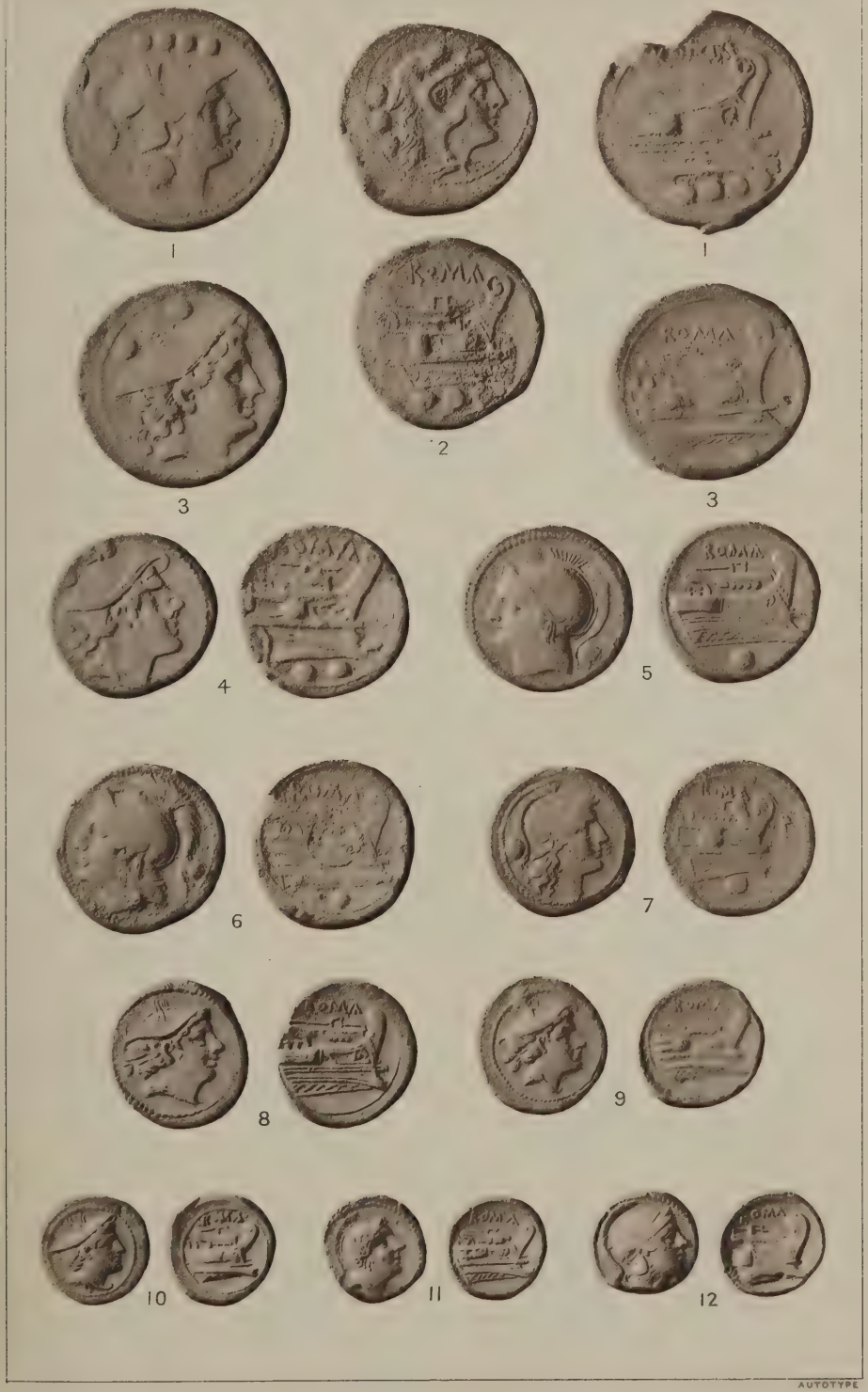
2

3 4 3

5 4 5

COINAGE OF ROME

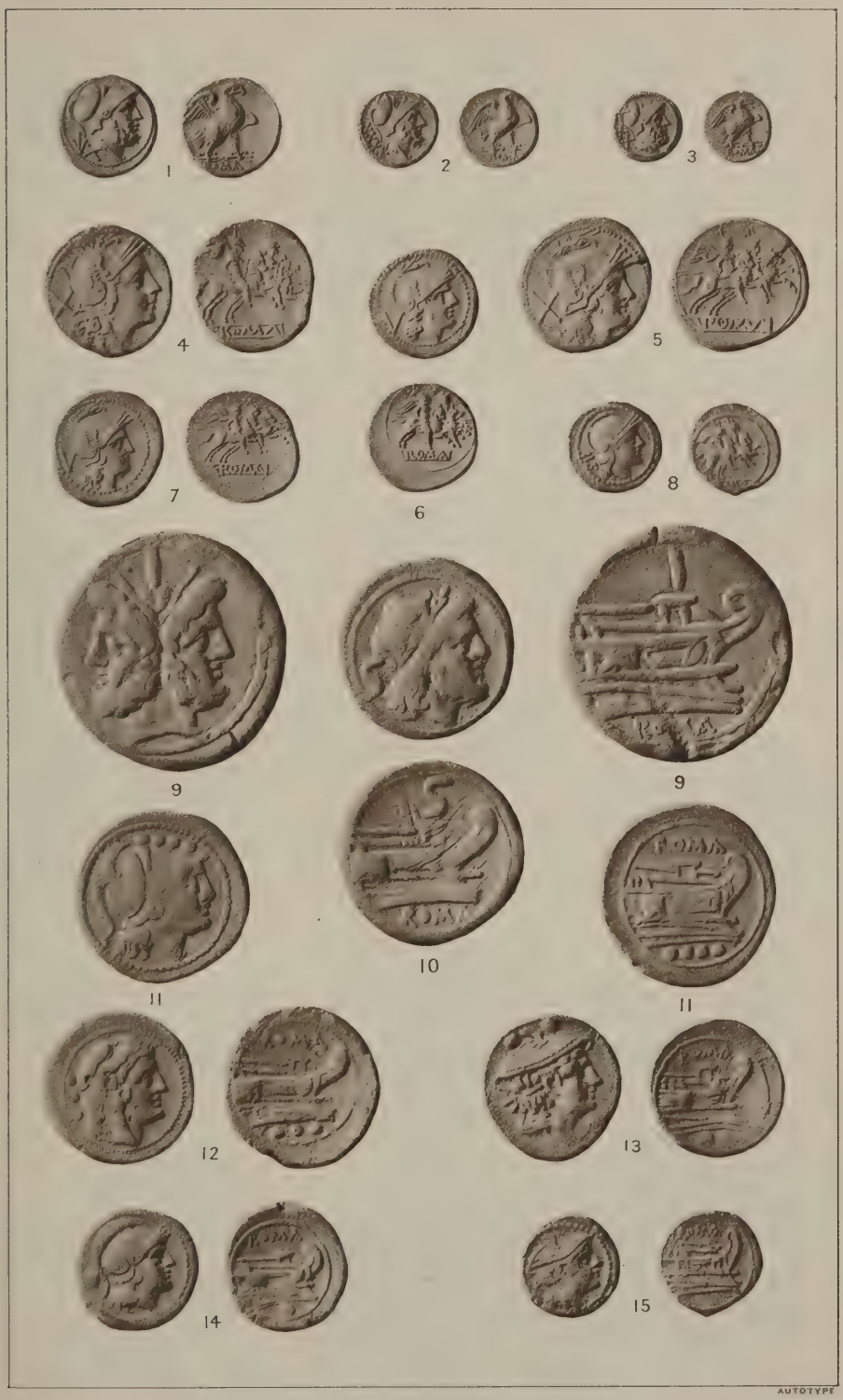
Circ. B.C. 268—240.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

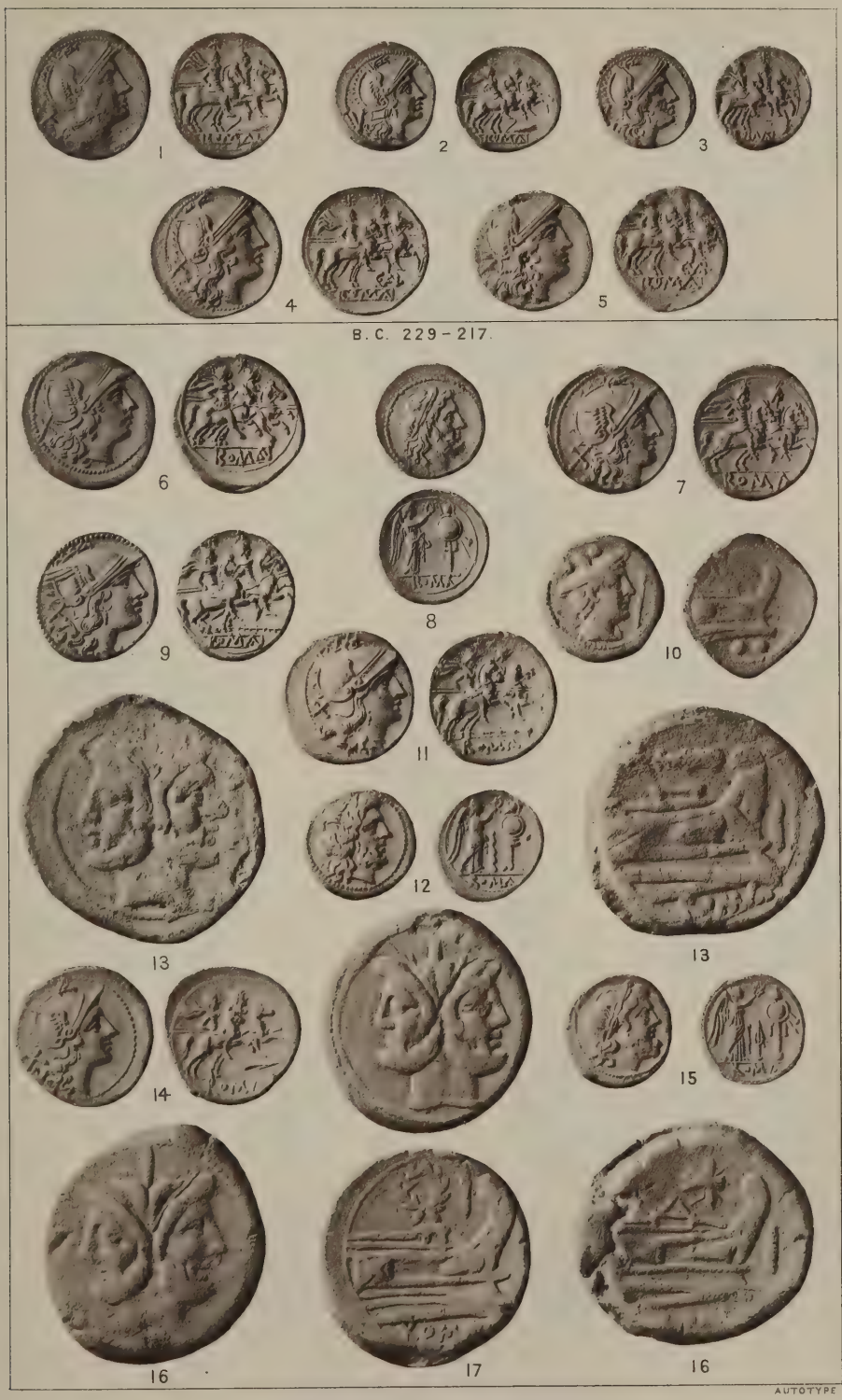
Circ. B.C. 268—240.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

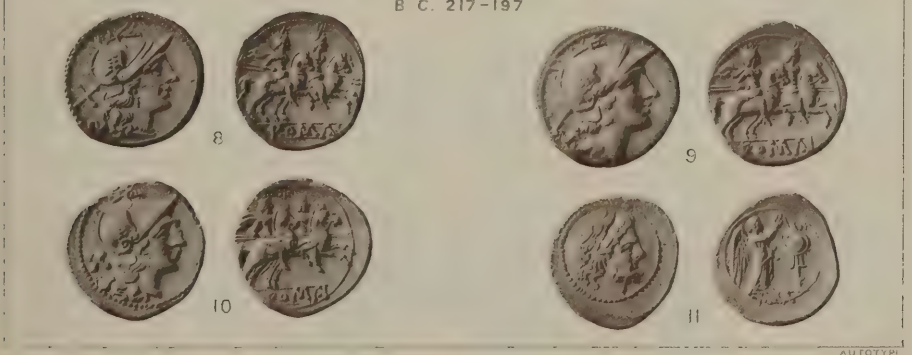
Circ. B.C. 240—229.



COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 240—229: and B.C. 229—217.

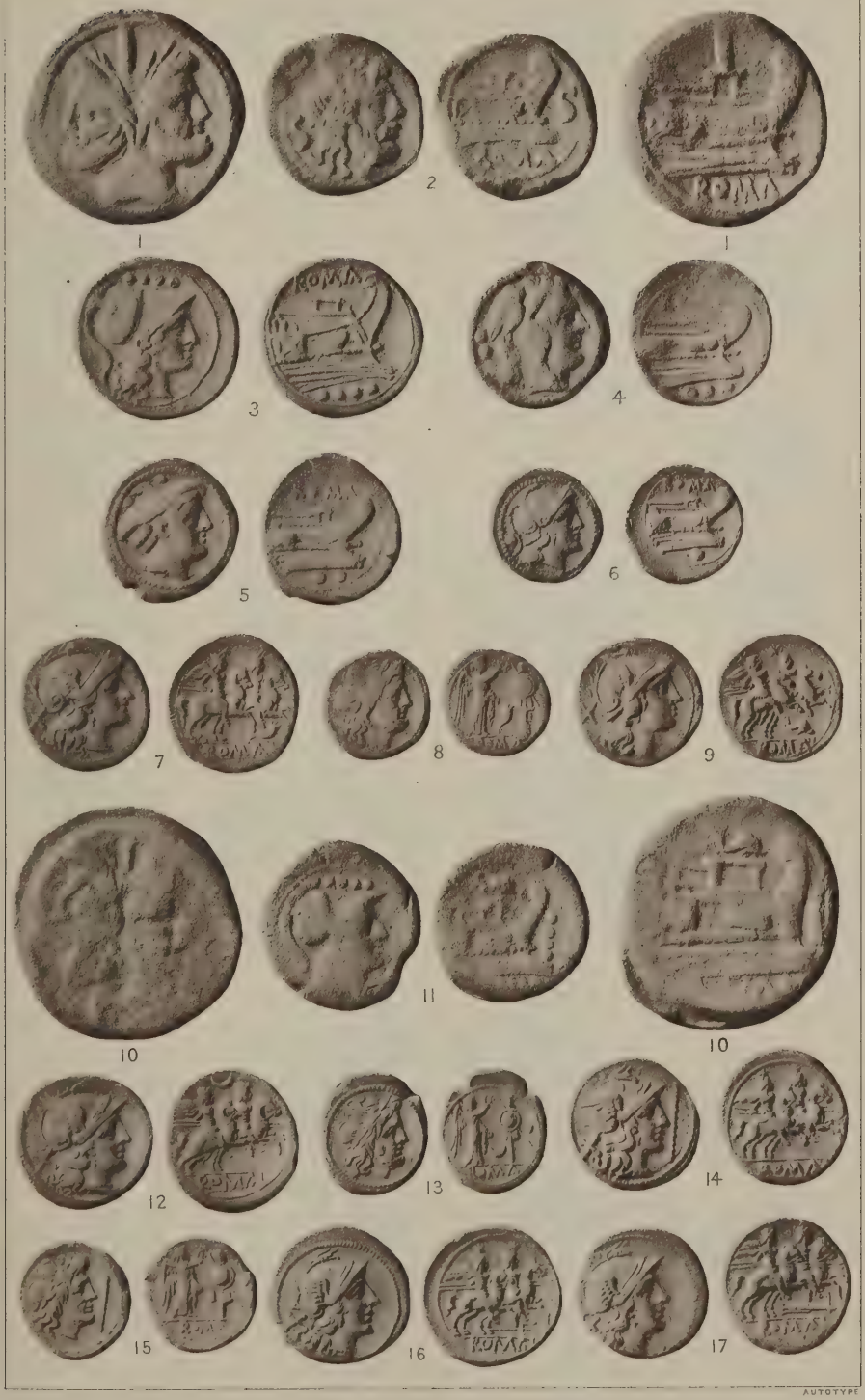
B. C. 217–197



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 229—217: and B.C. 217—197.



AUTOTYPE

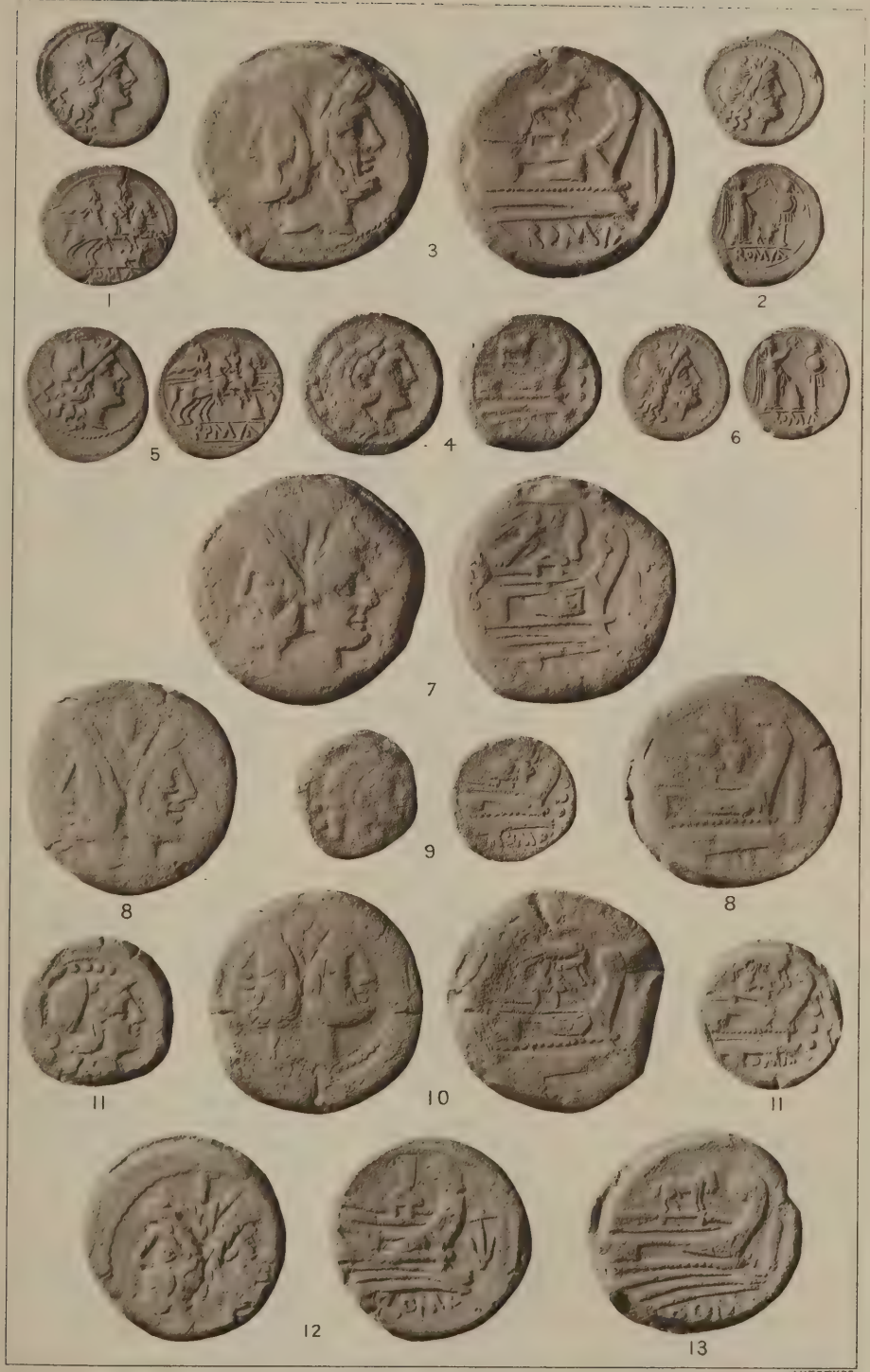
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 217—197.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 217—197.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

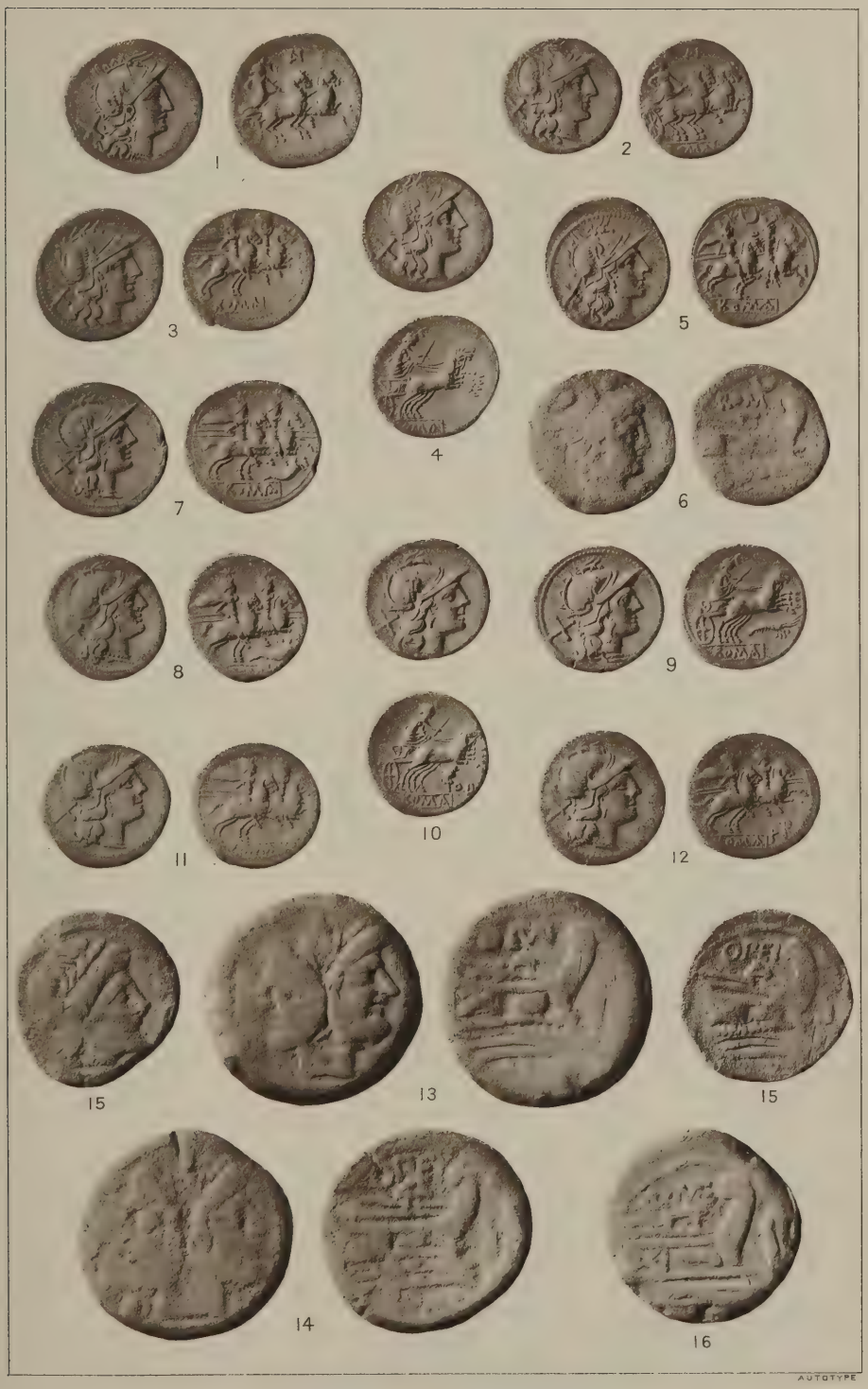
Circ. B.C. 217—197.

B.C. 196-173

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

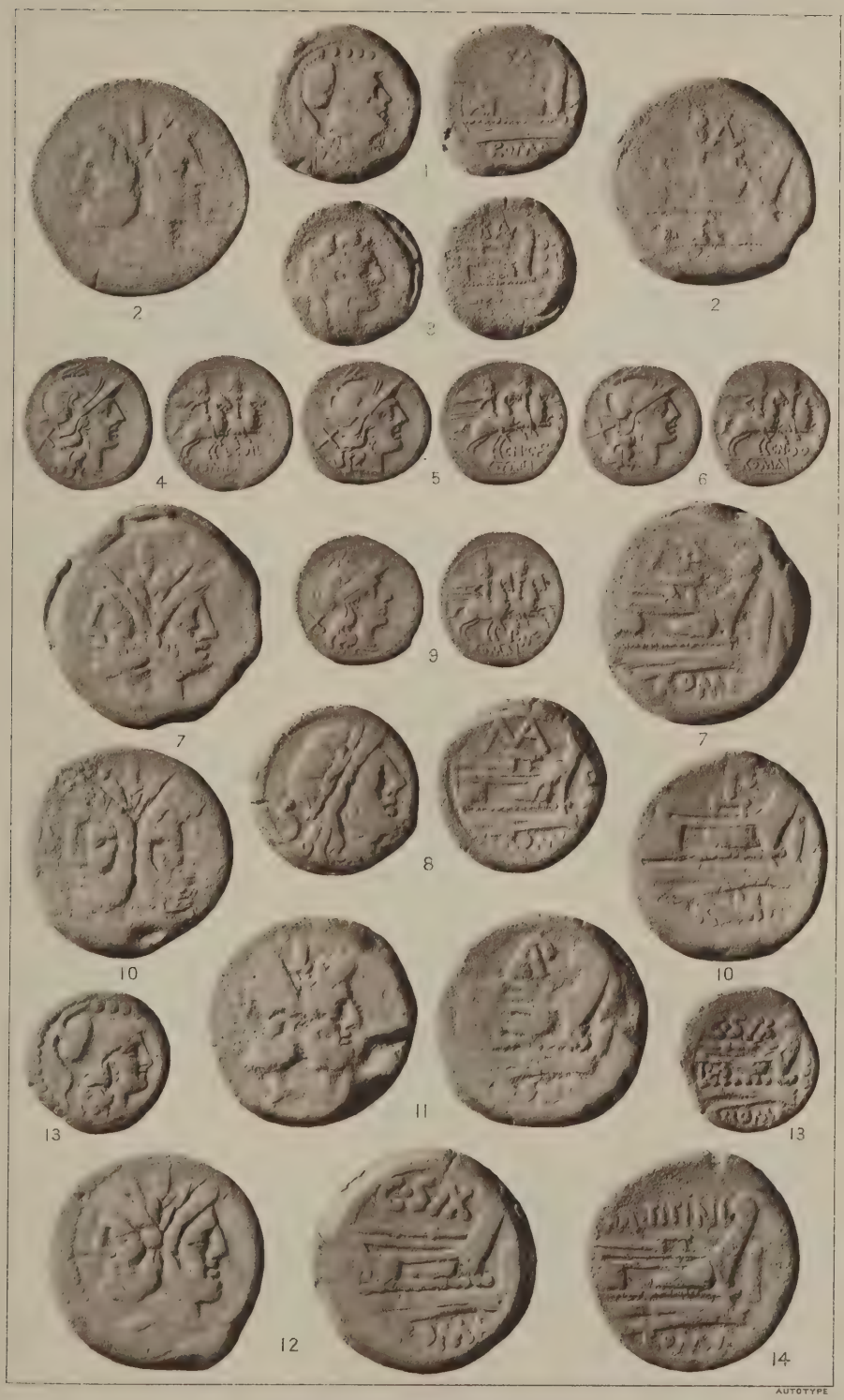
Circ. B.C. 217—197; and B.C. 196—173.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

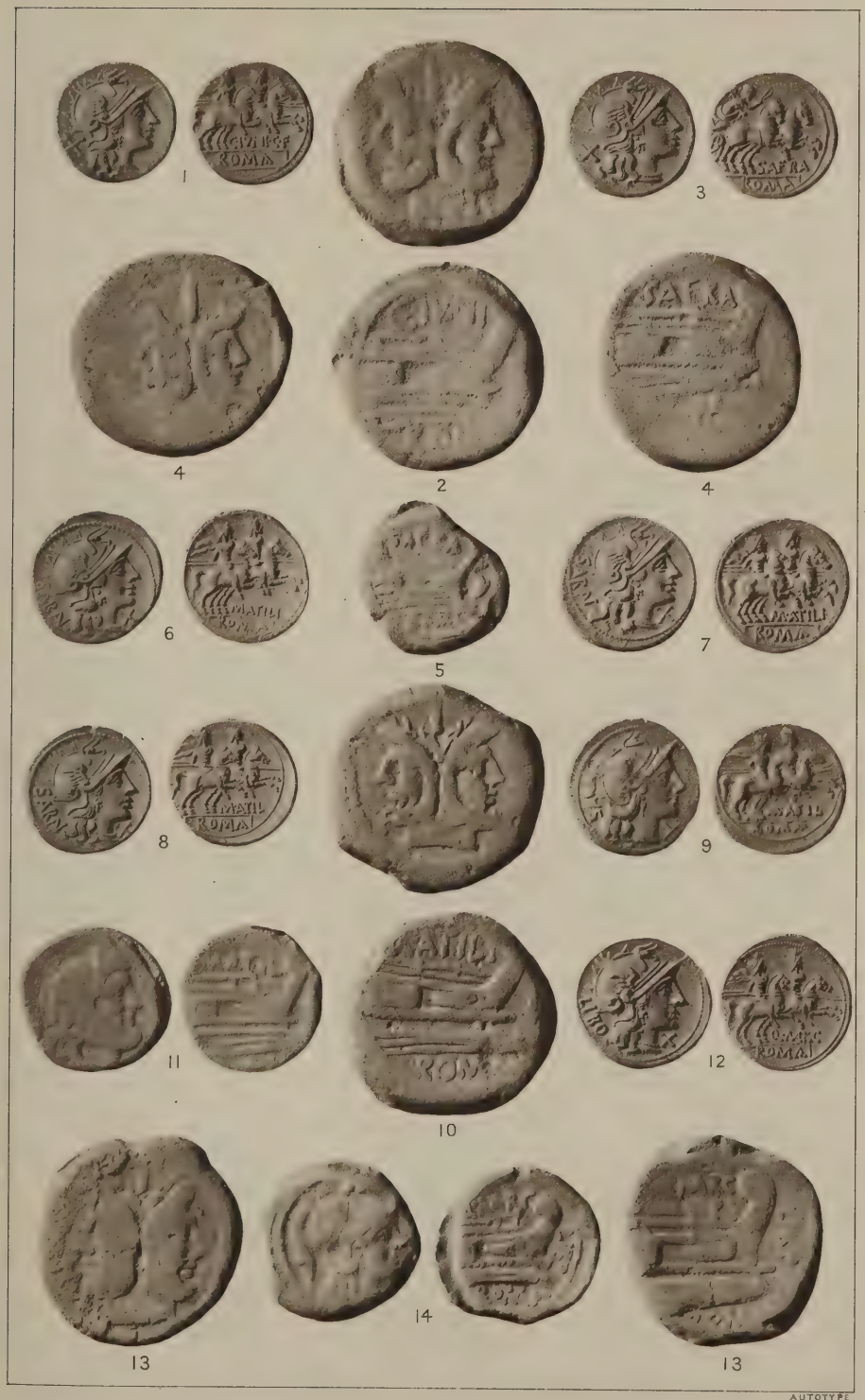
Circ. B.C. 196—173.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

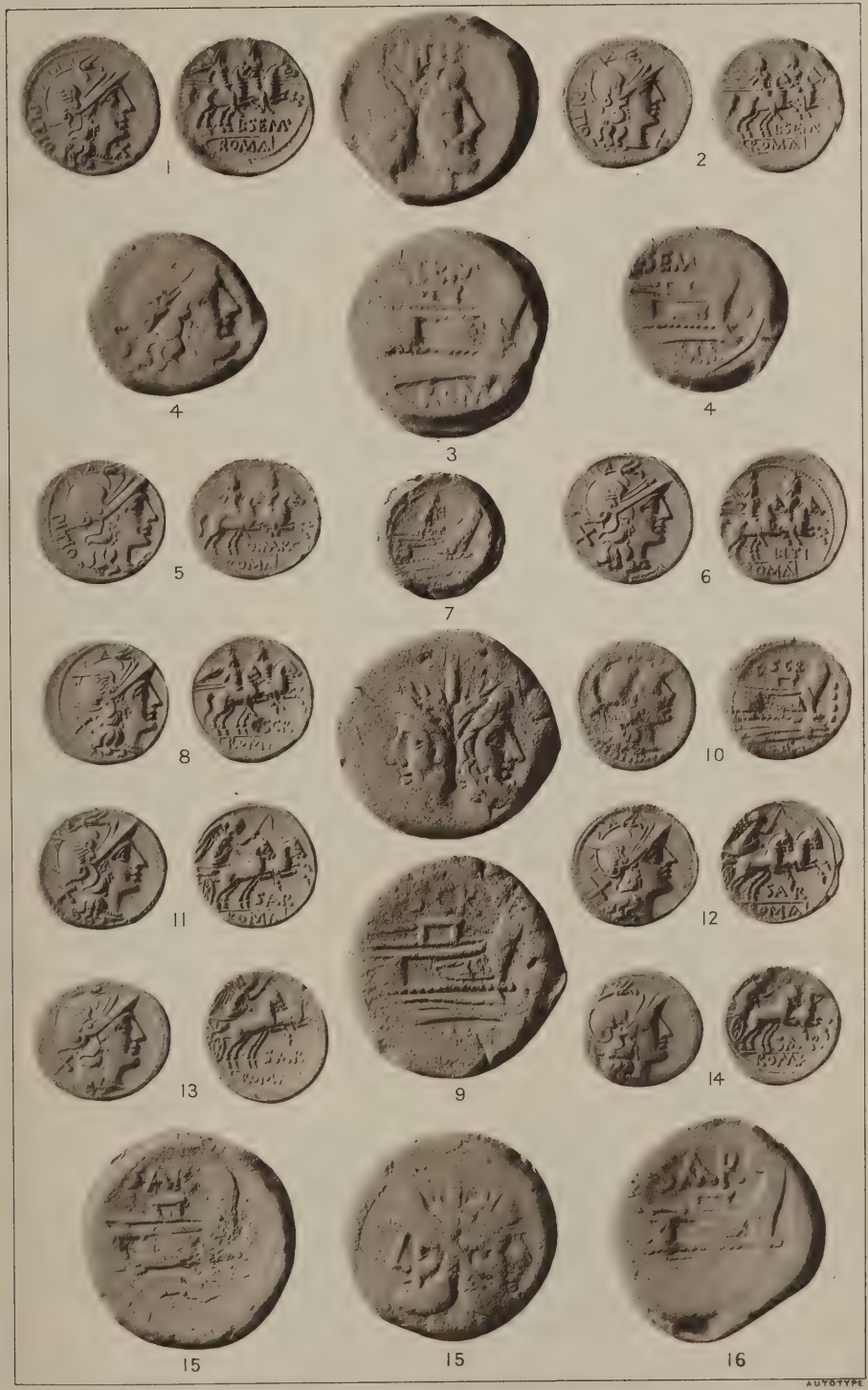
Circ. B.C. 196—173.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

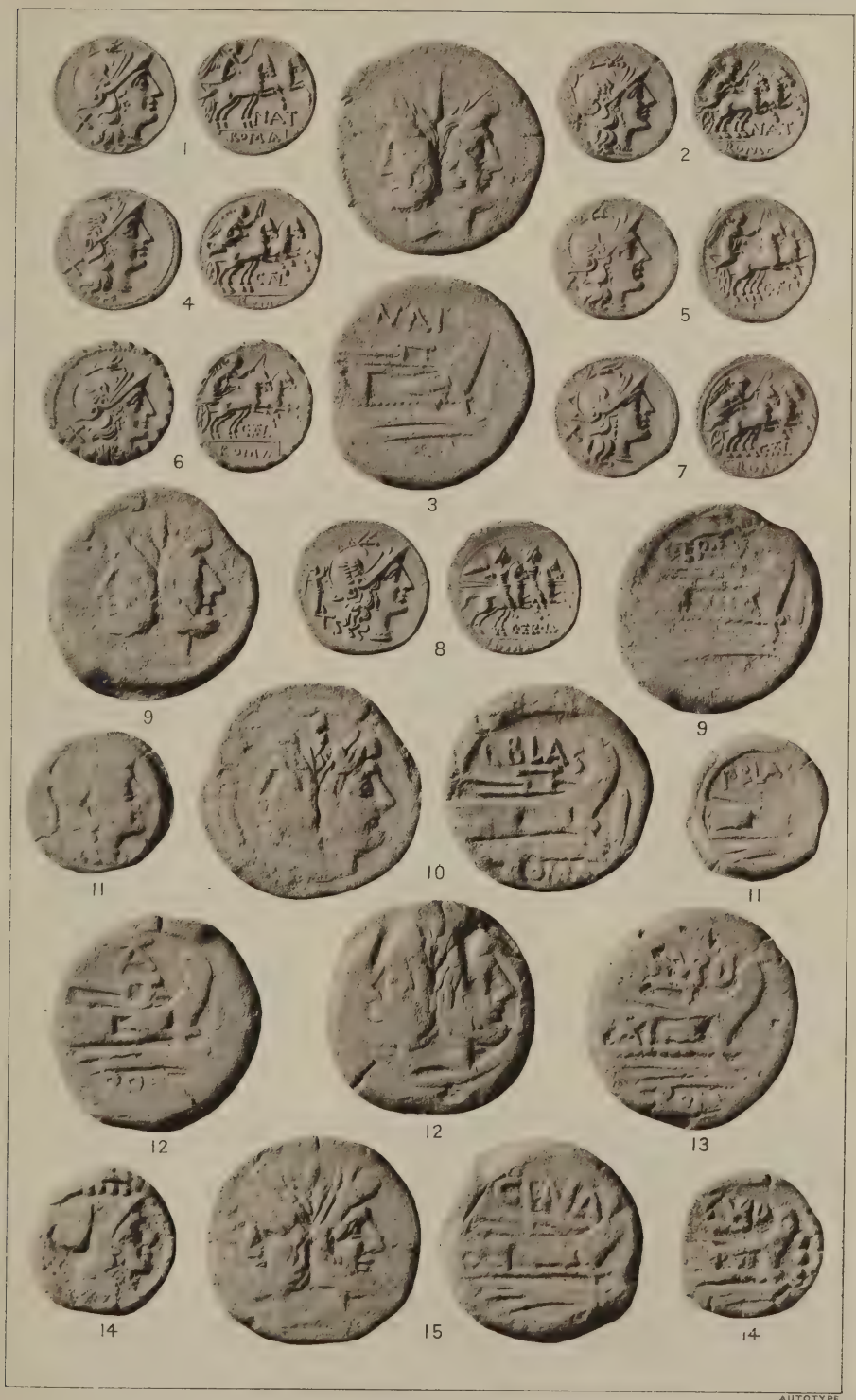
Circ. B.C. 172—151.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

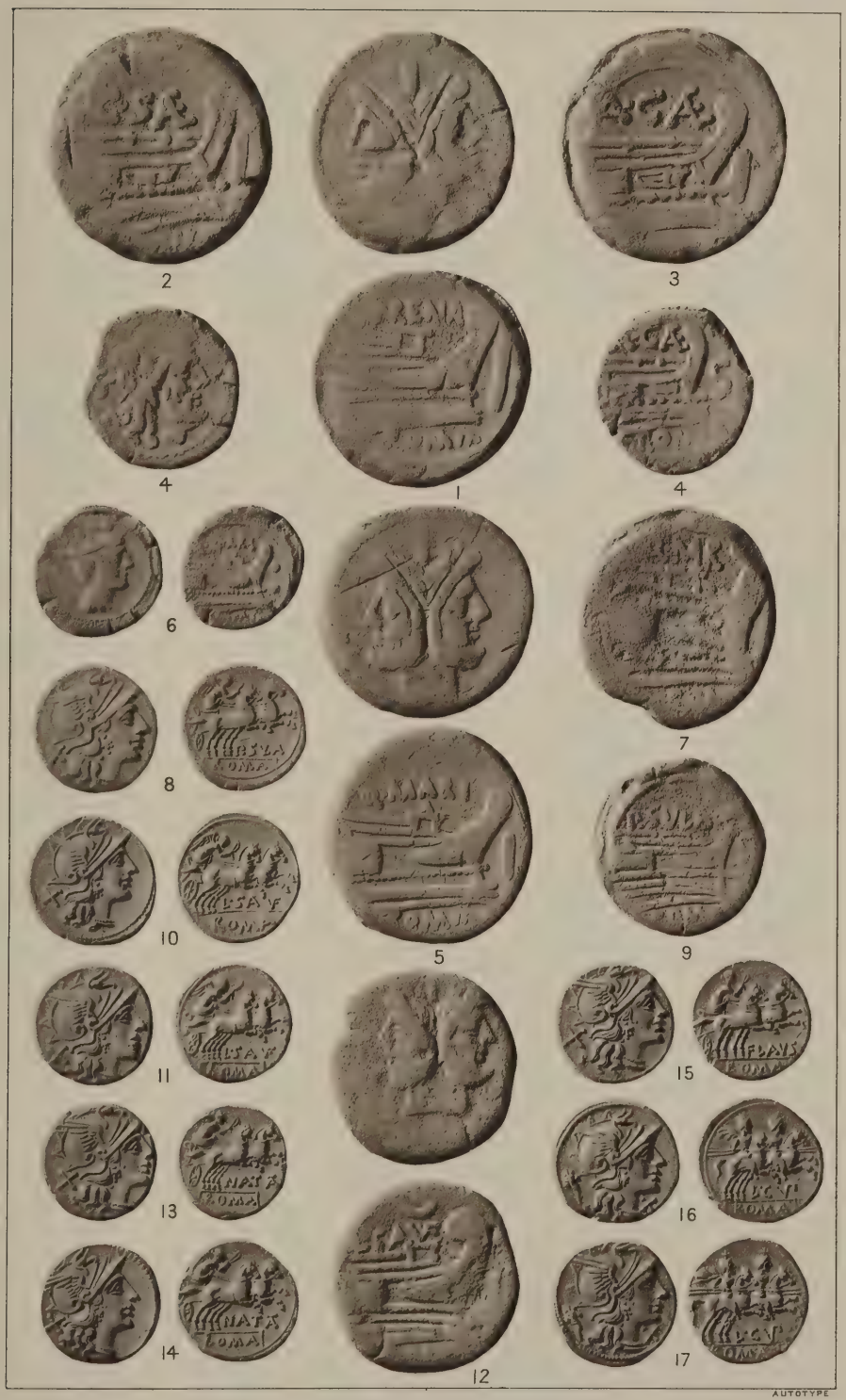
Circ. B.C. 172—151.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 172—151.

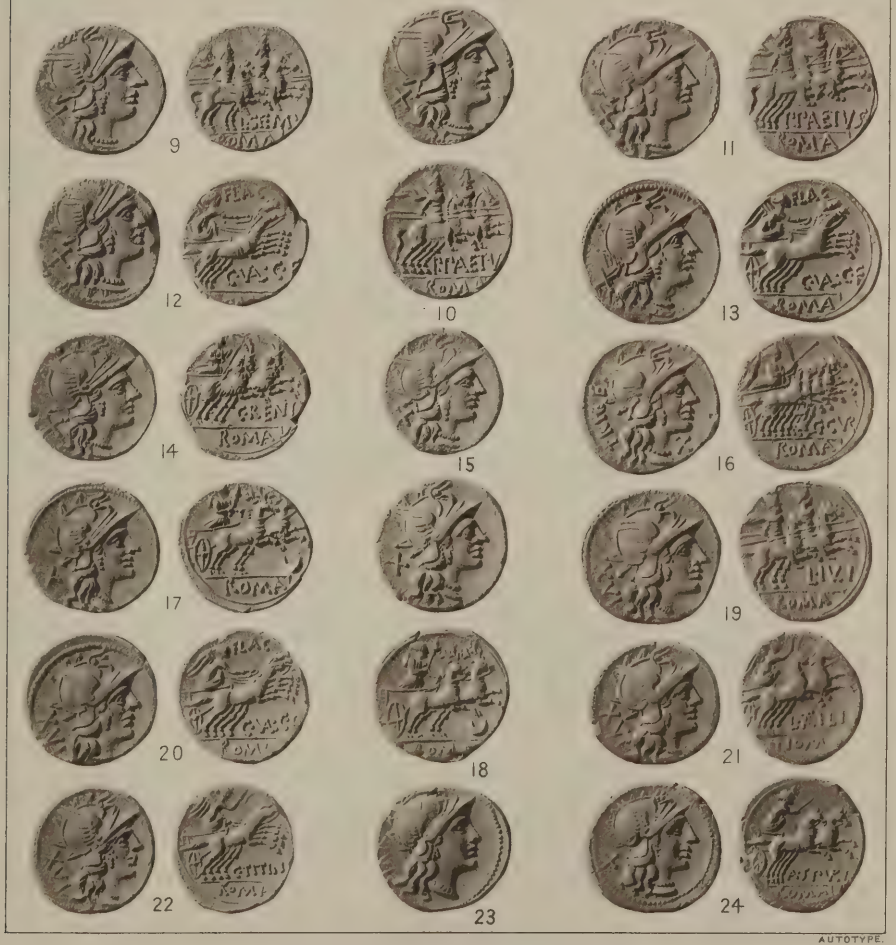


AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 172—151.

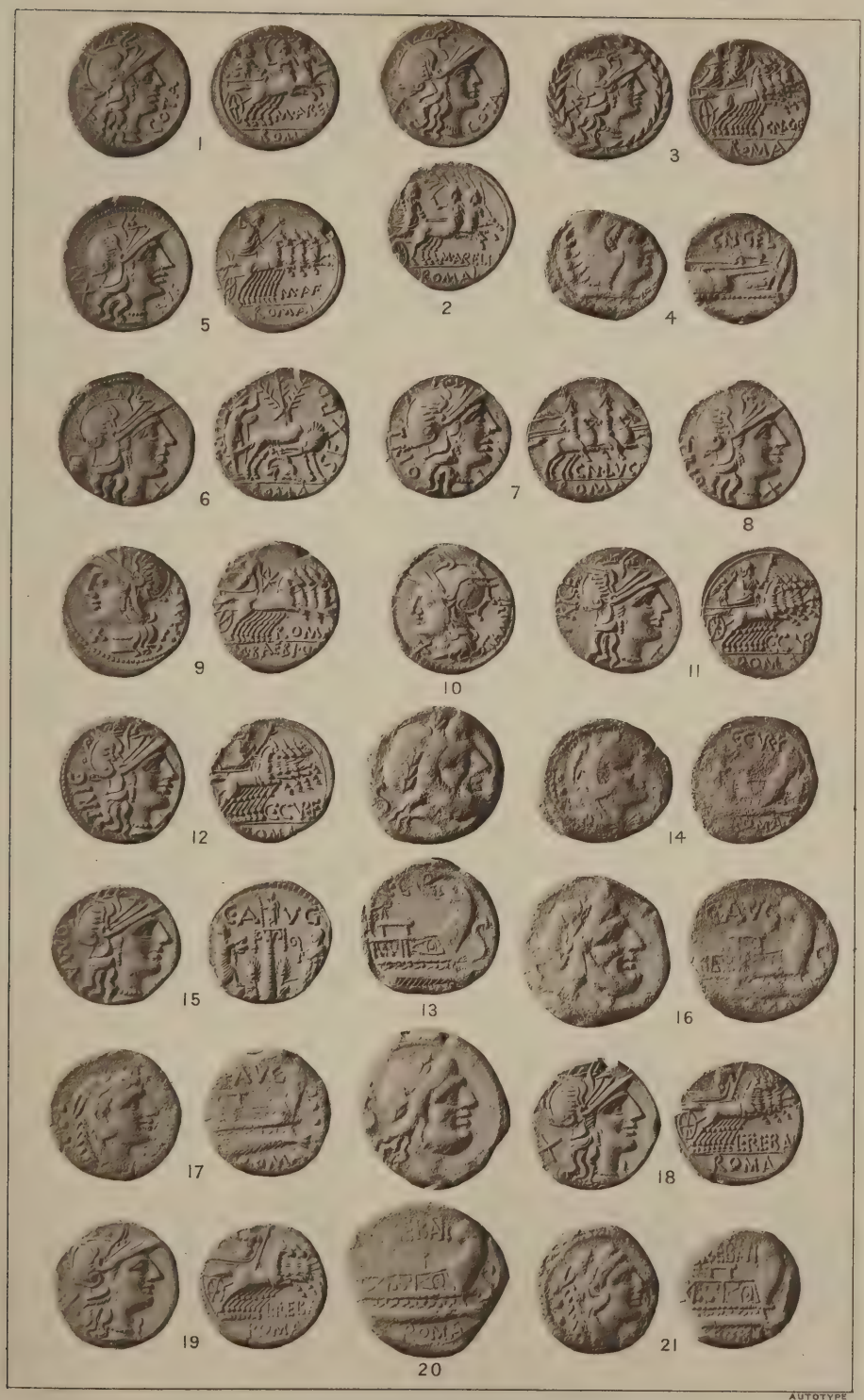
B.C. 150–125



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

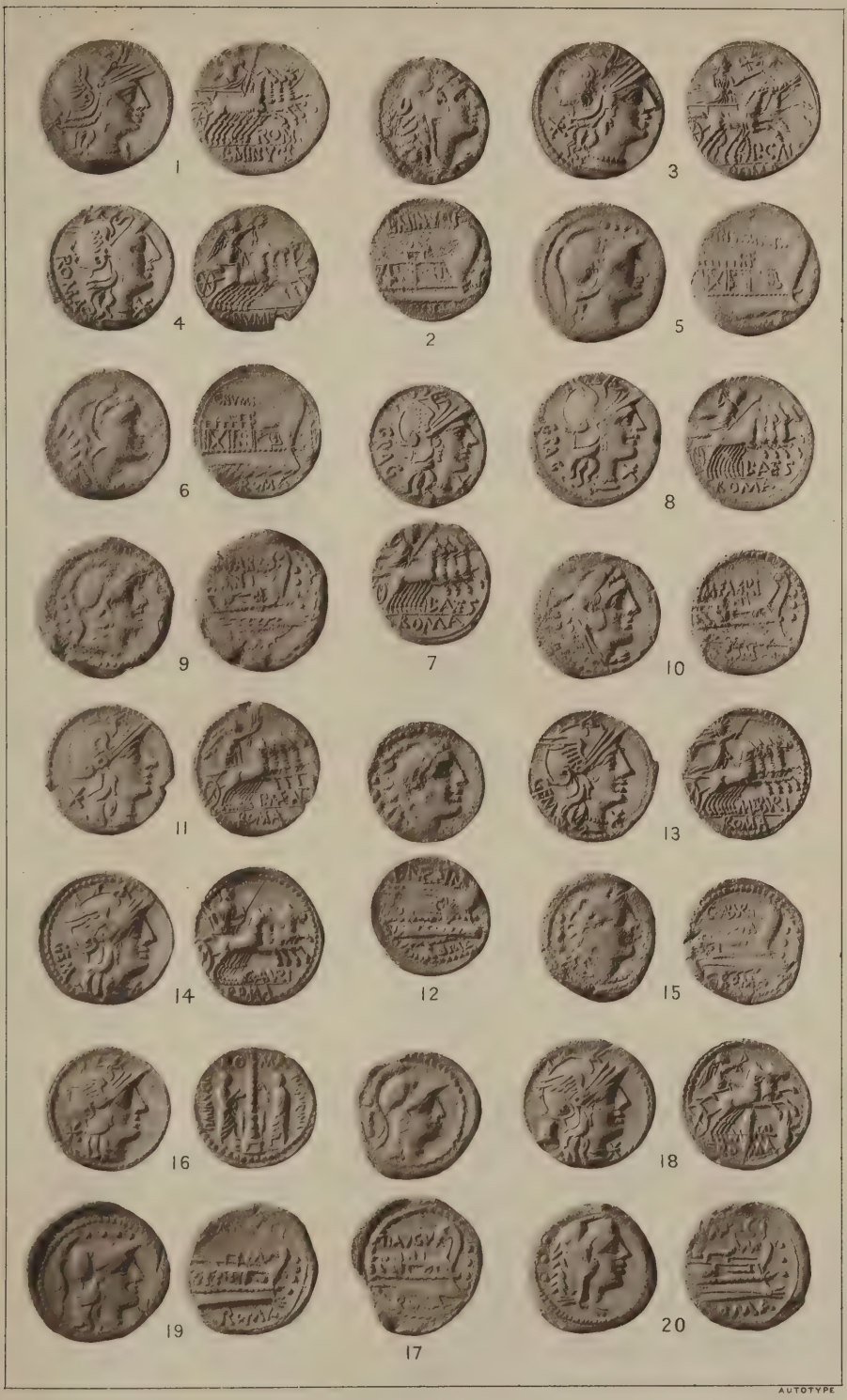
Circ. B.C. 172—151: and B.C. 150—125.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

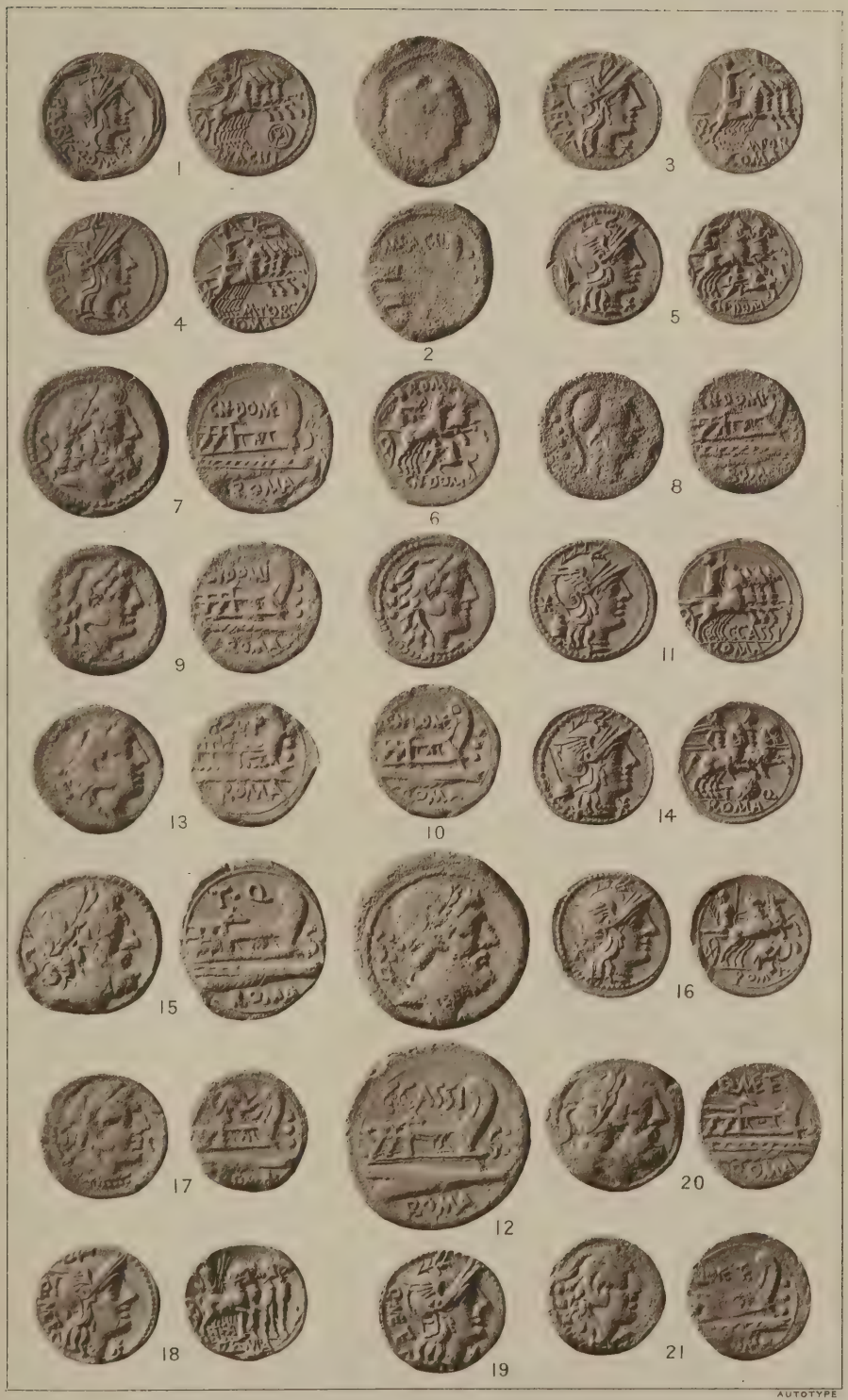
Circ. B.C. 150—125.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

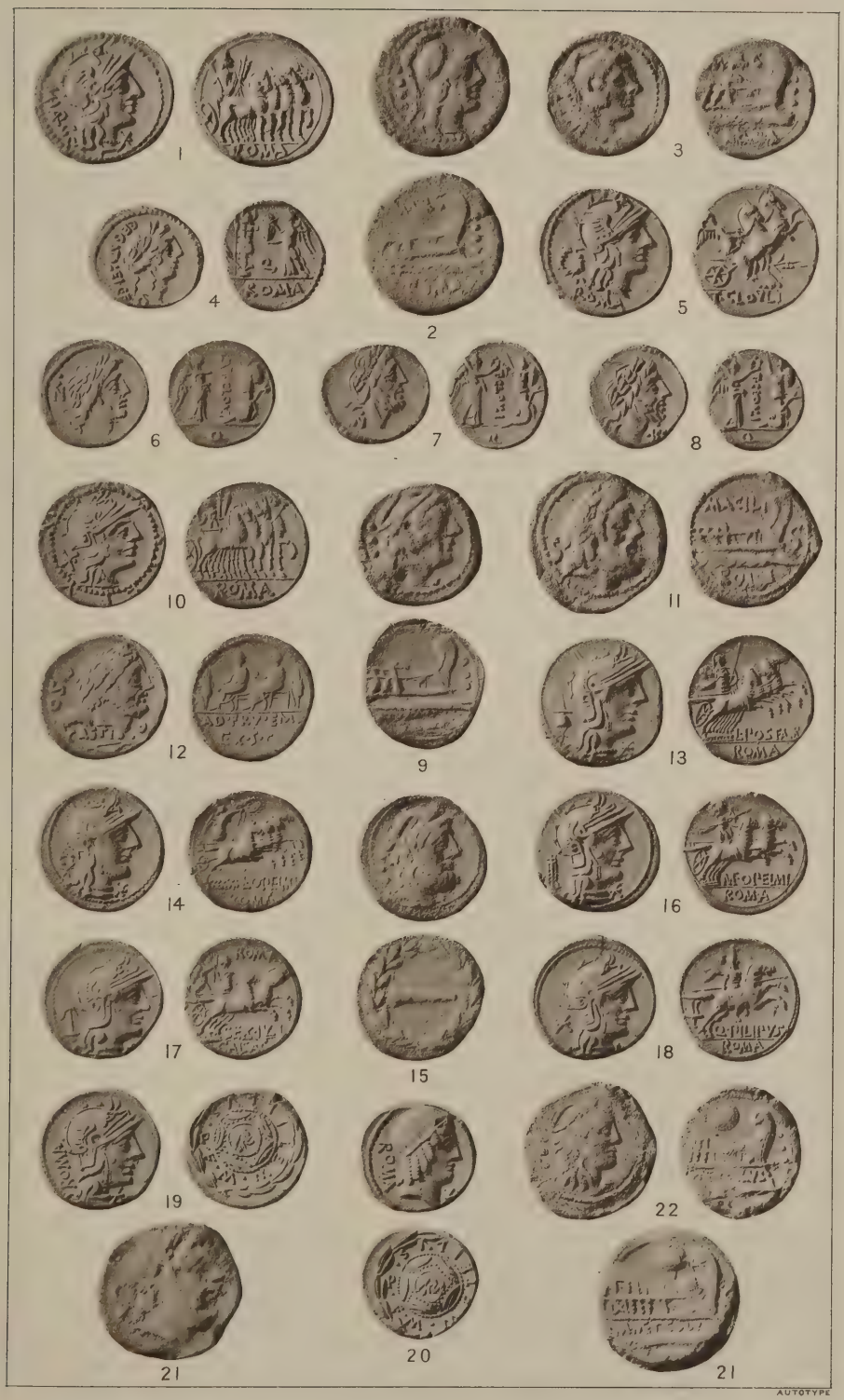
Circ. B.C. 124—103.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 124—103.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

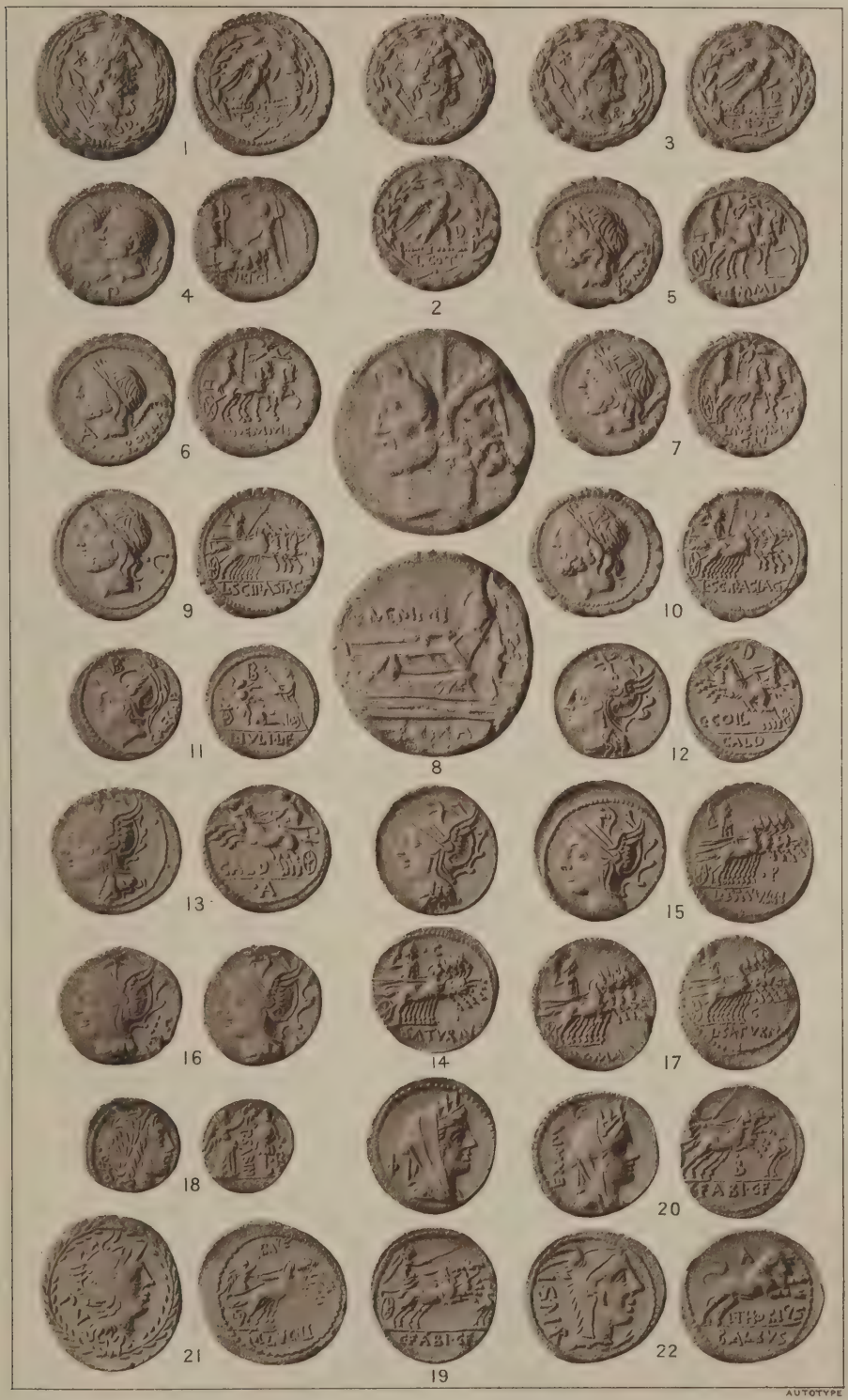
Circ. B.C. 102—92.

Circ B.C. 91-89.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

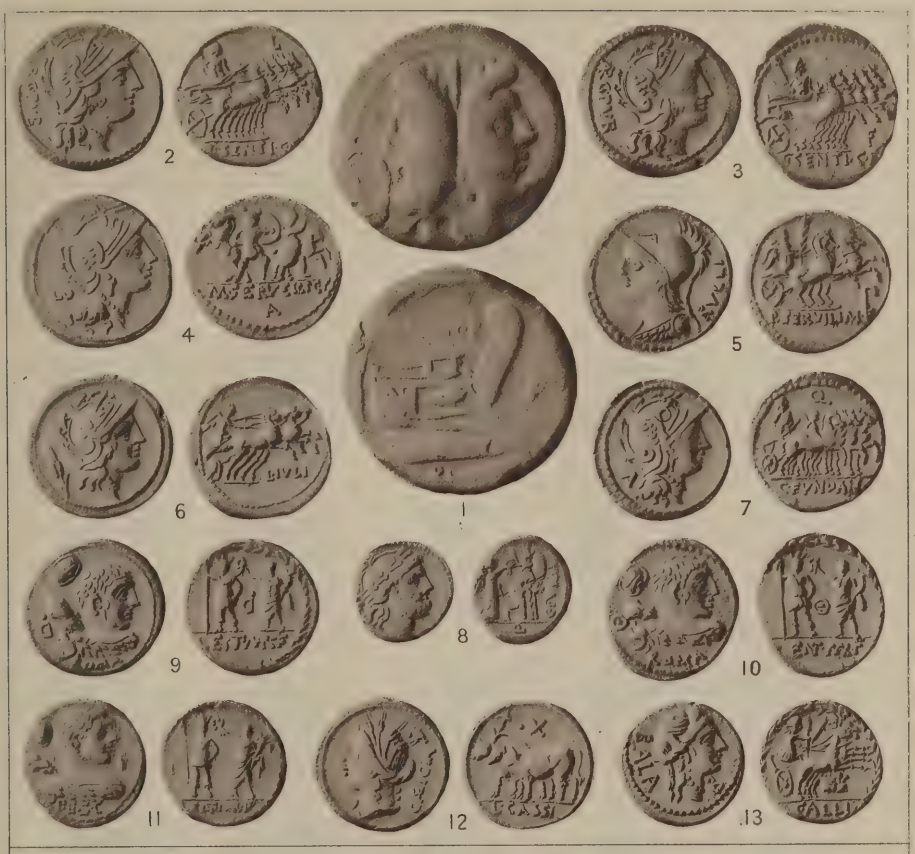
Circ. B.C. 102—92: and B.C. 91—89.



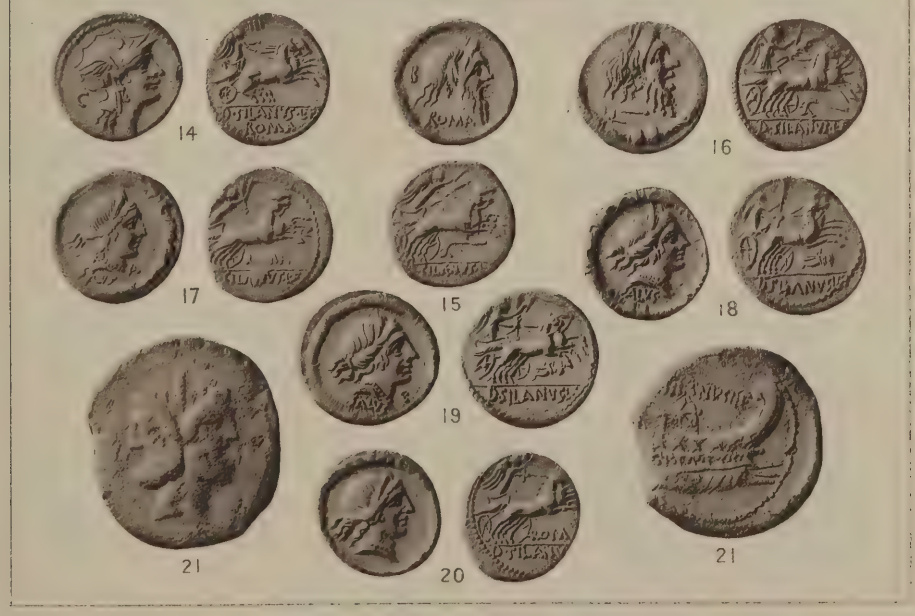
AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 91—89.

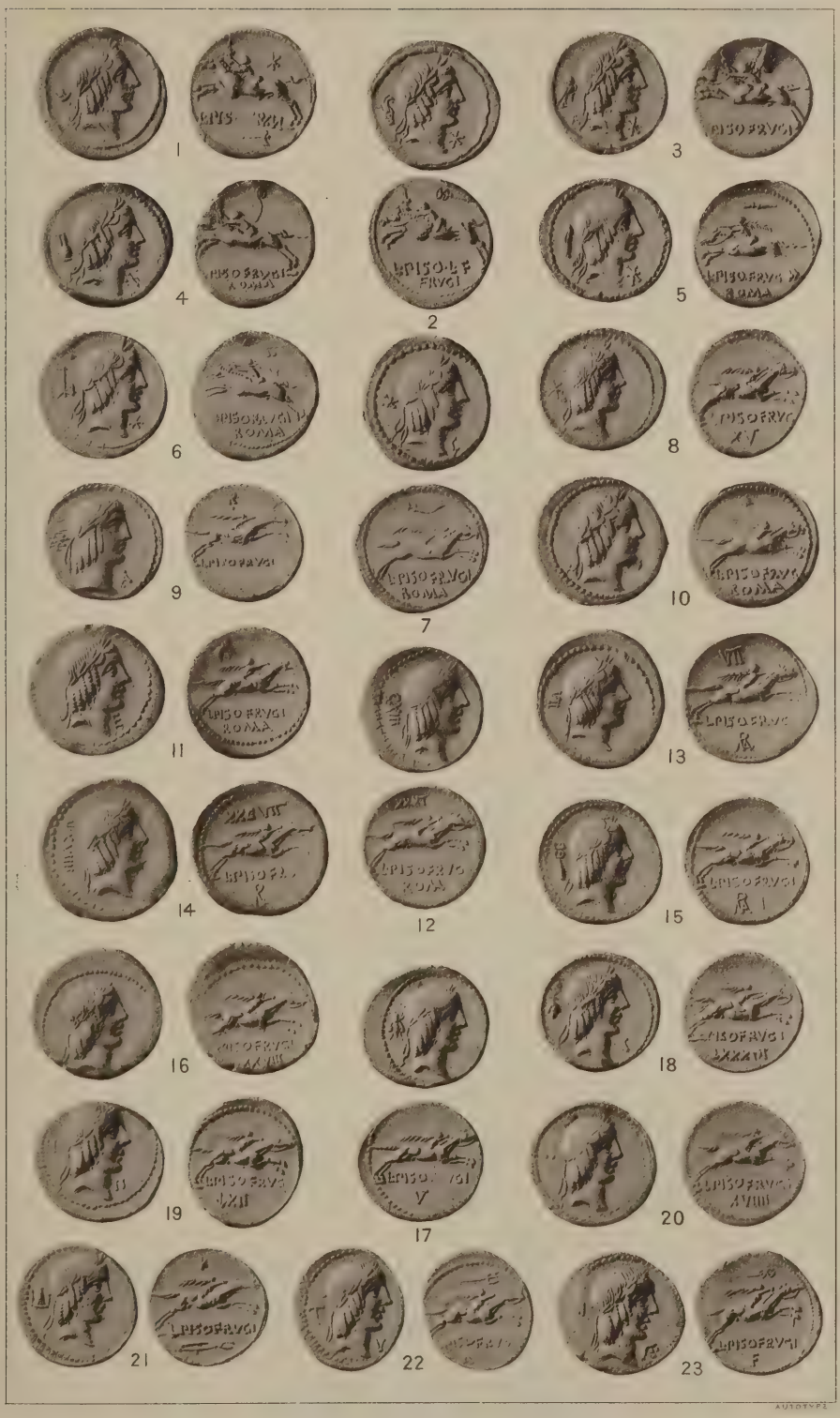


Circ. B.C. 88–86.



COINAGE OF ROME

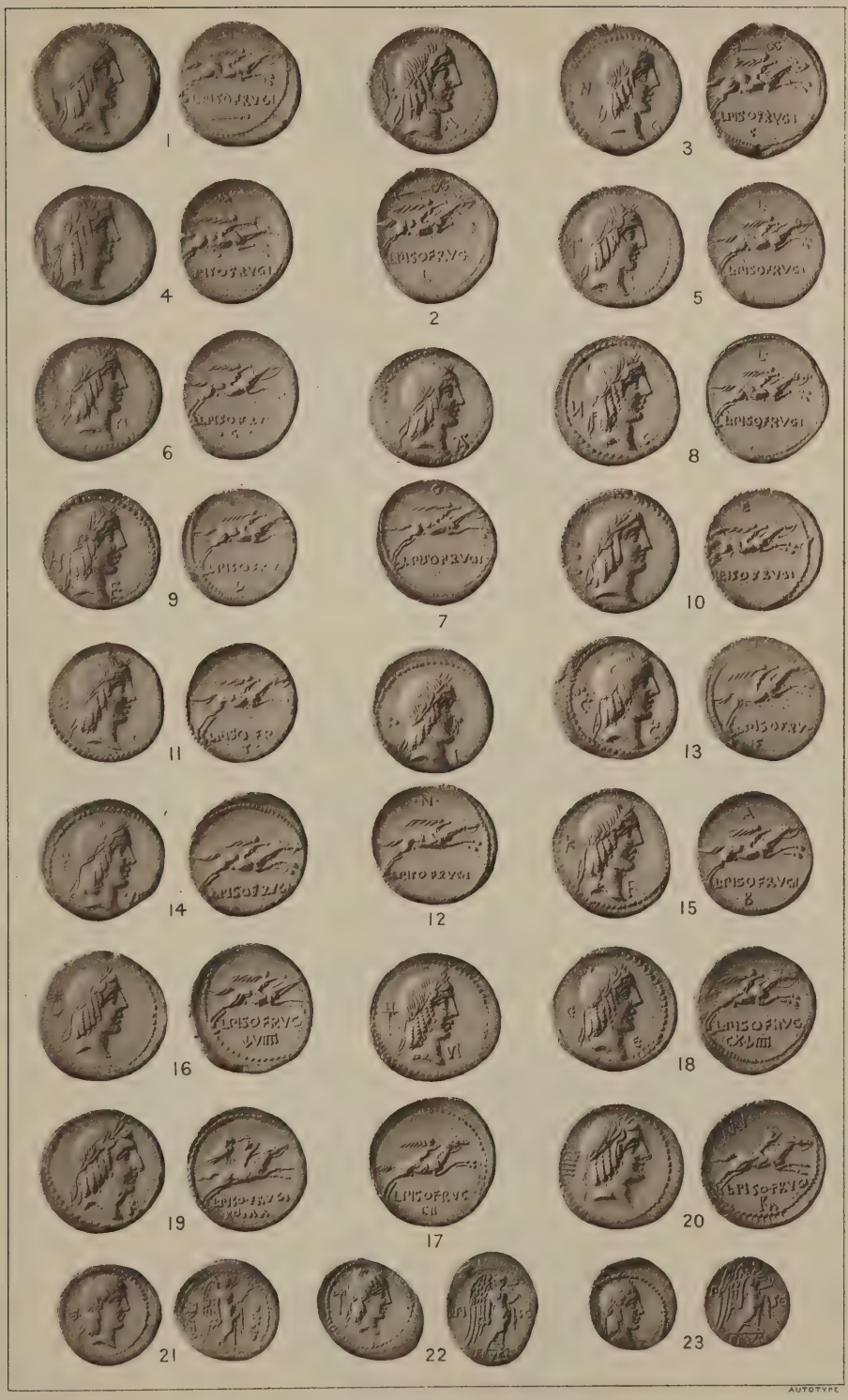
Circ. B.C. 91—89; and B.C. 88—86.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

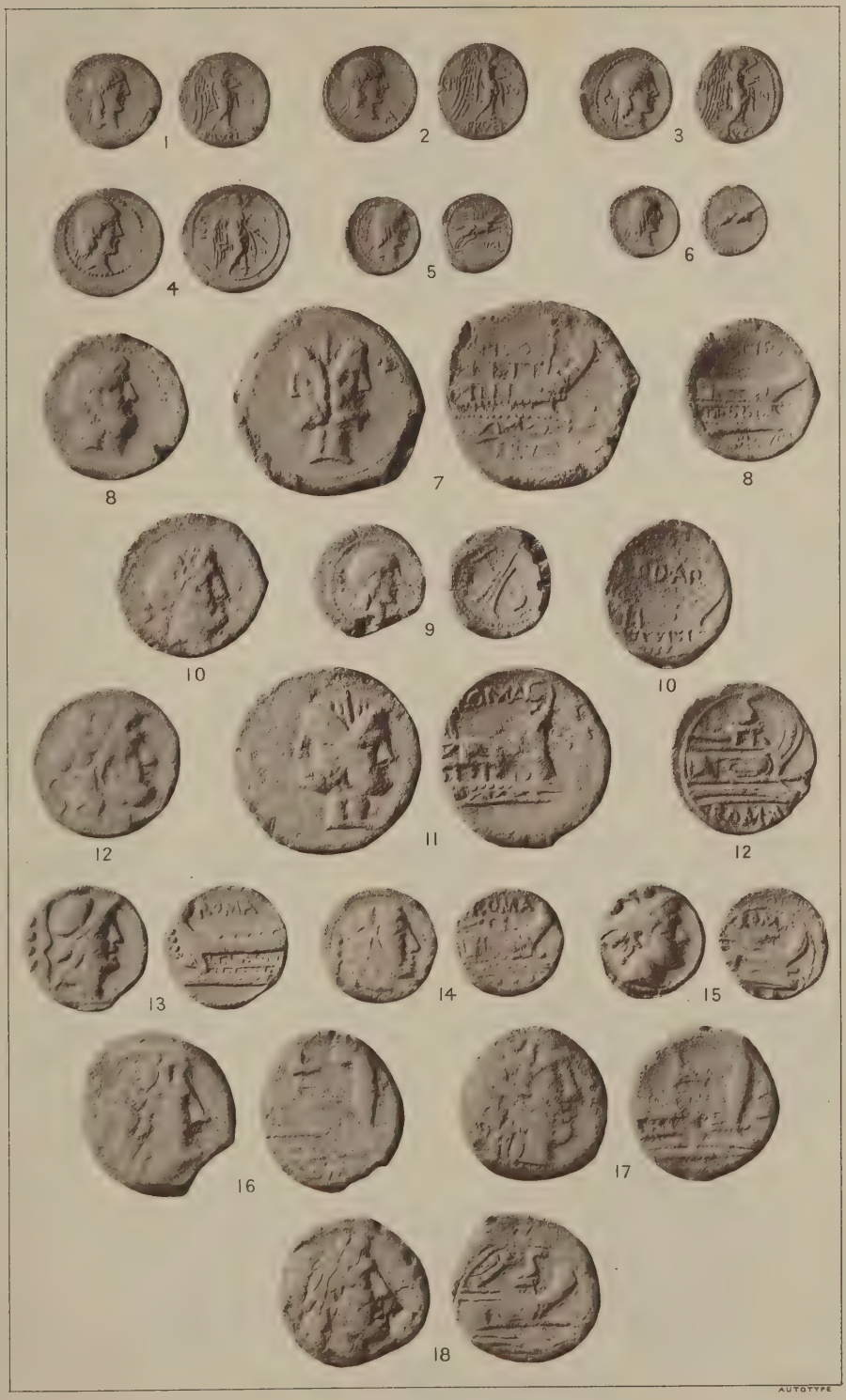
Circ. B.C. 88—86.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

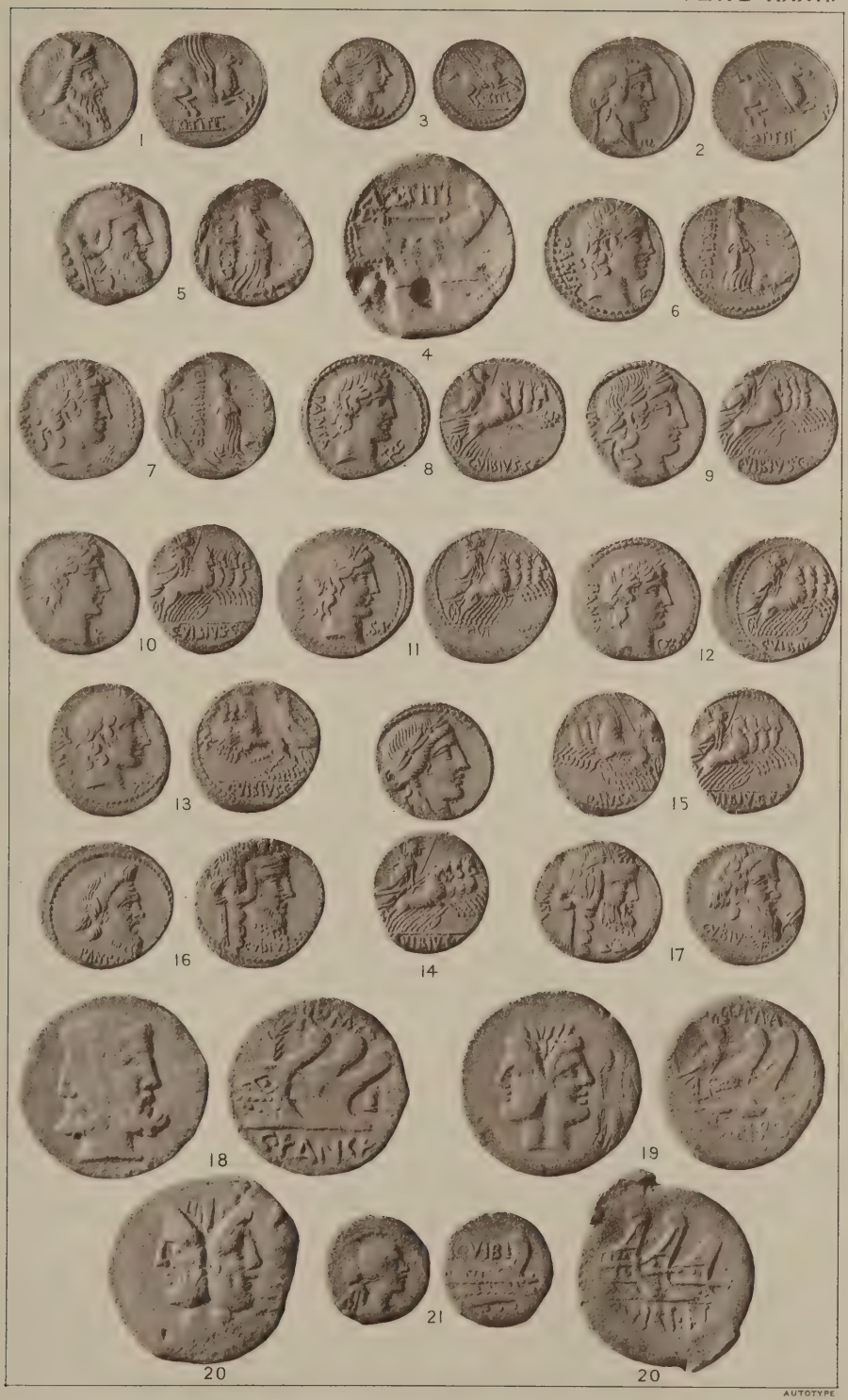
Circ. B.C. 88—86.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

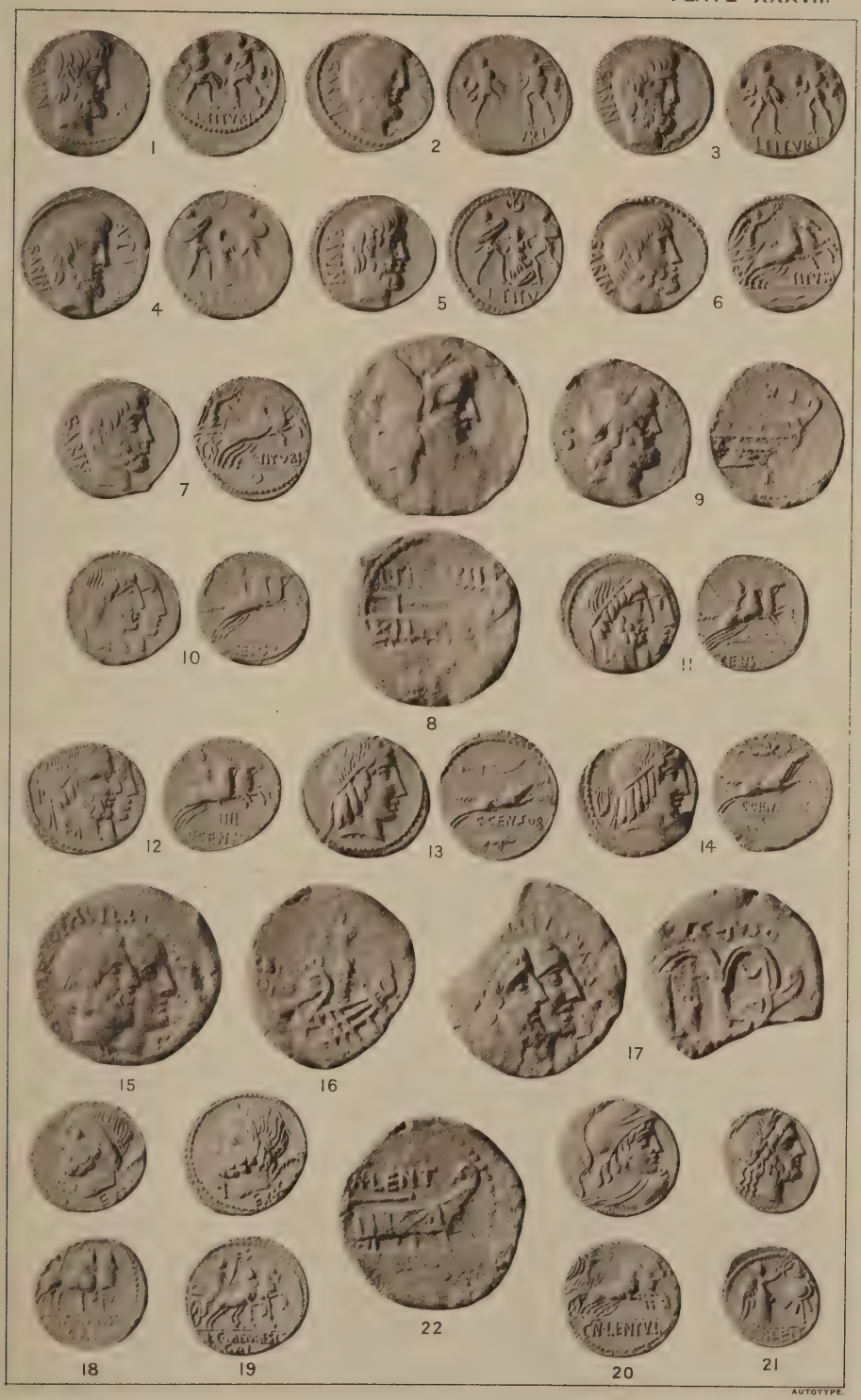
Circ. B.C. 88—86.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

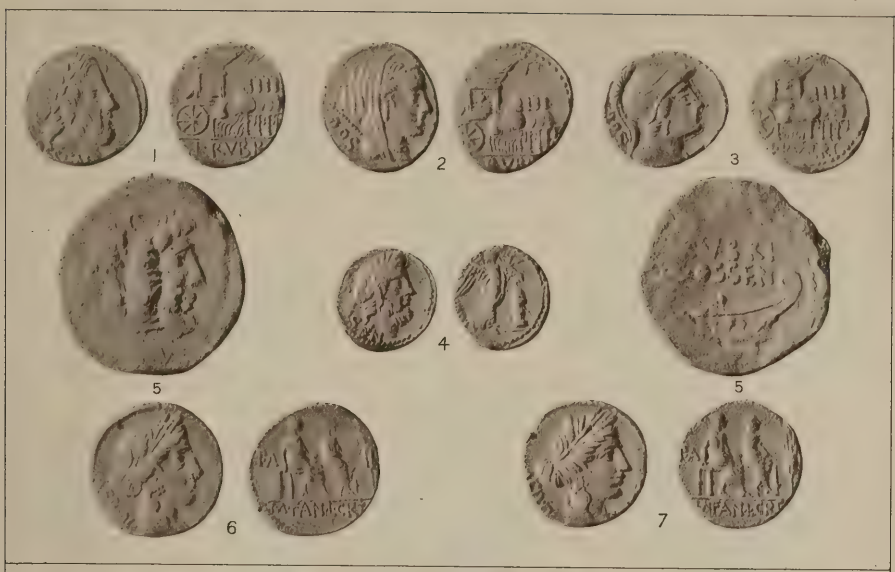
Circ. B.C. 88—86.



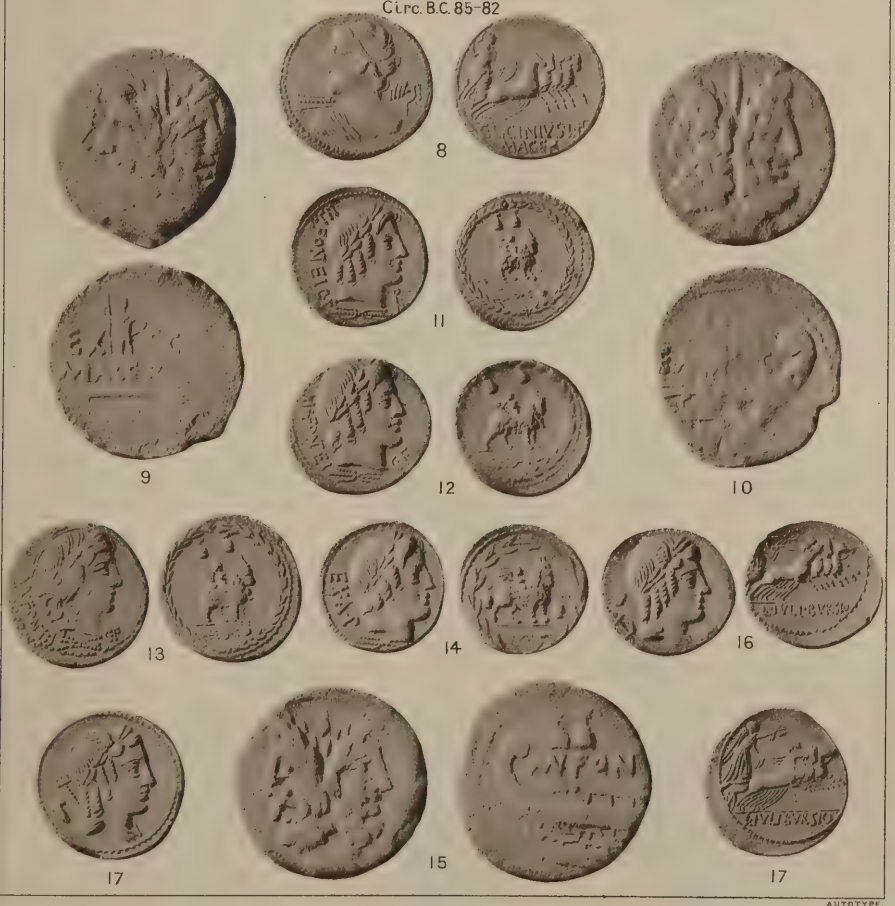
AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 88—86.



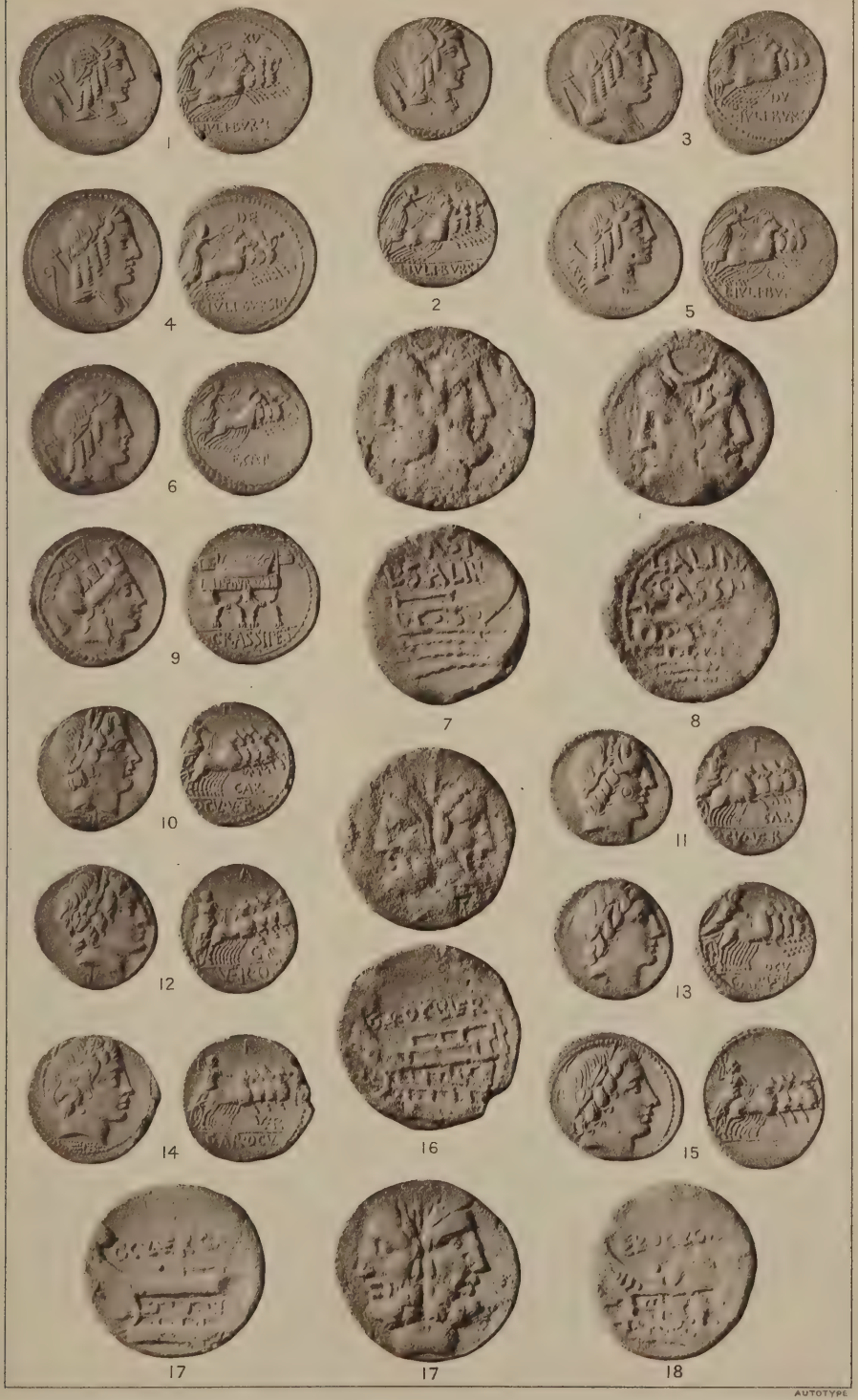
Circ. B.C. 85-82



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

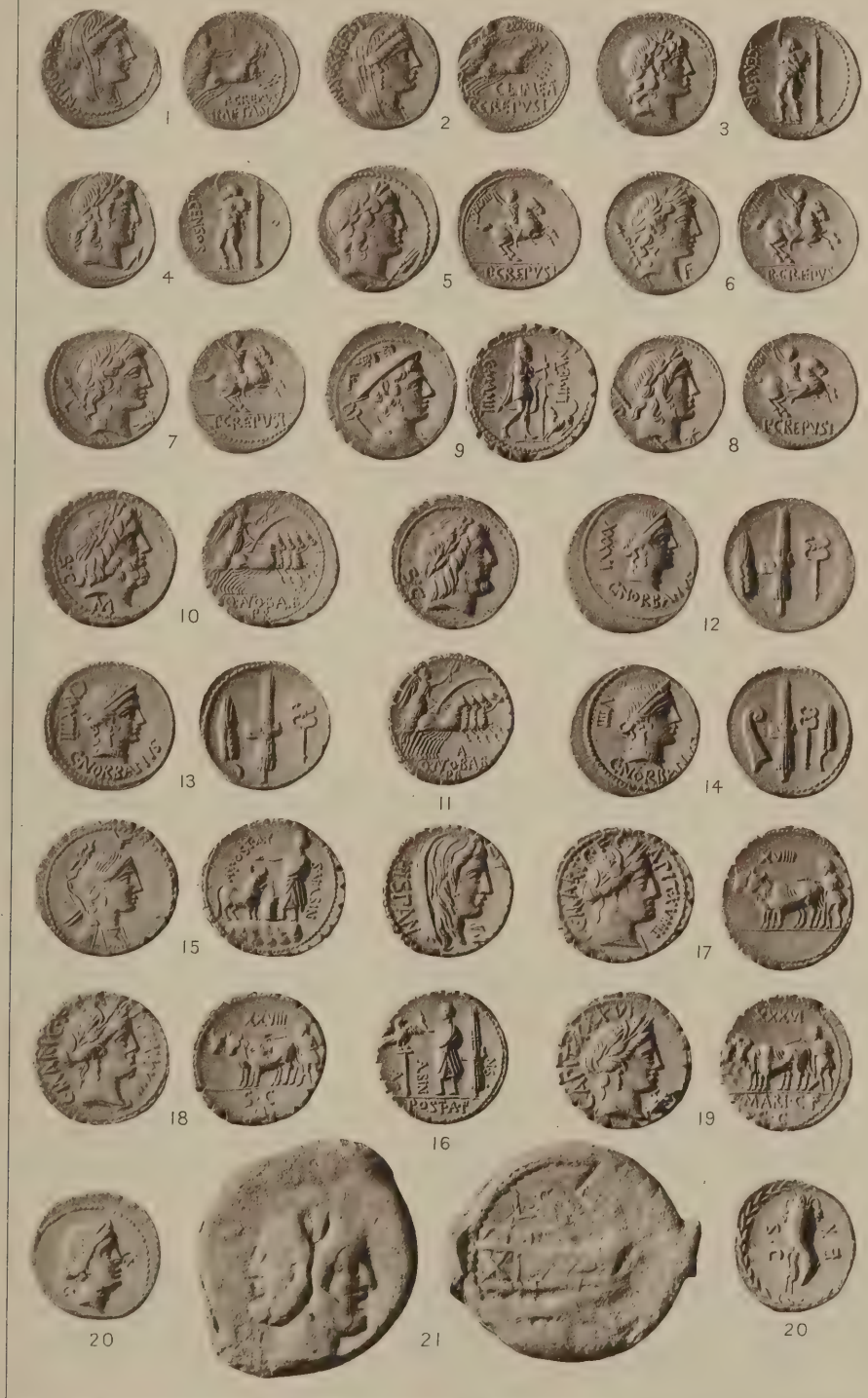
Circ. B.C. 88—86; and B.C. 85—82.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 85—82.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 85—82.

AUTOTYPE

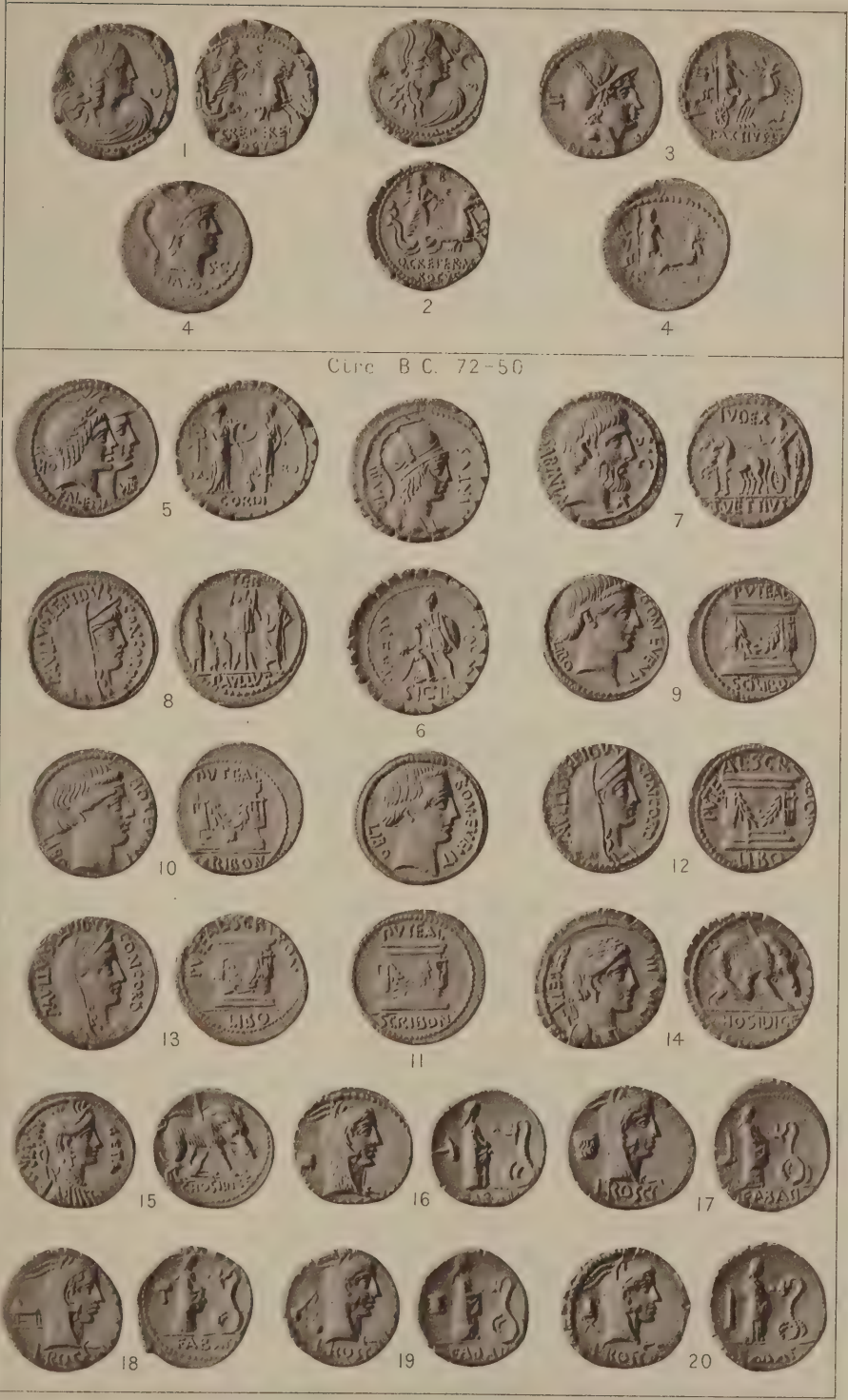
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 81—73.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 81—73.



AUTOTYPE.

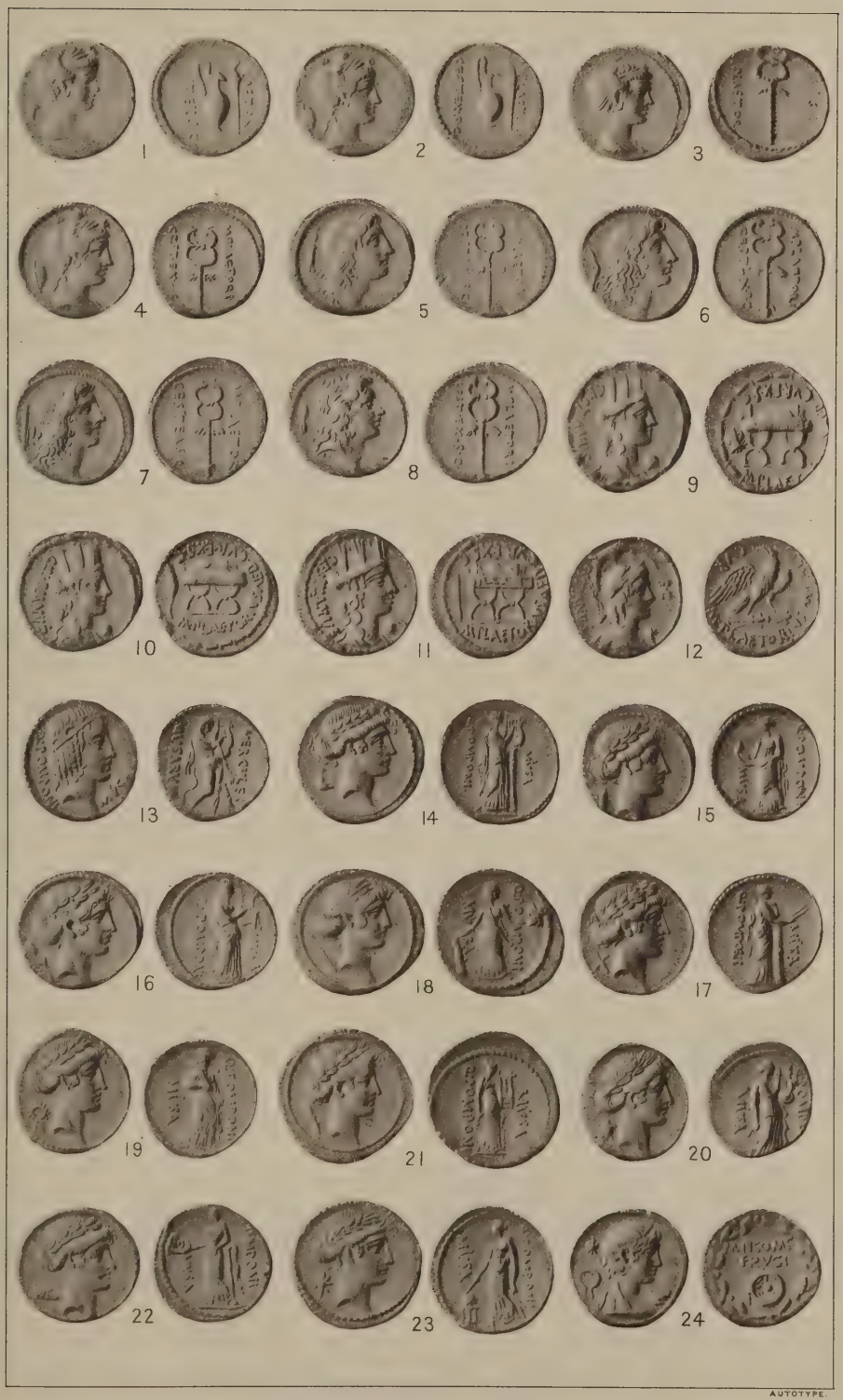
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 81—73; and B.C. 72—50.

AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 72—50.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 72—50.

AUTOTYPE.

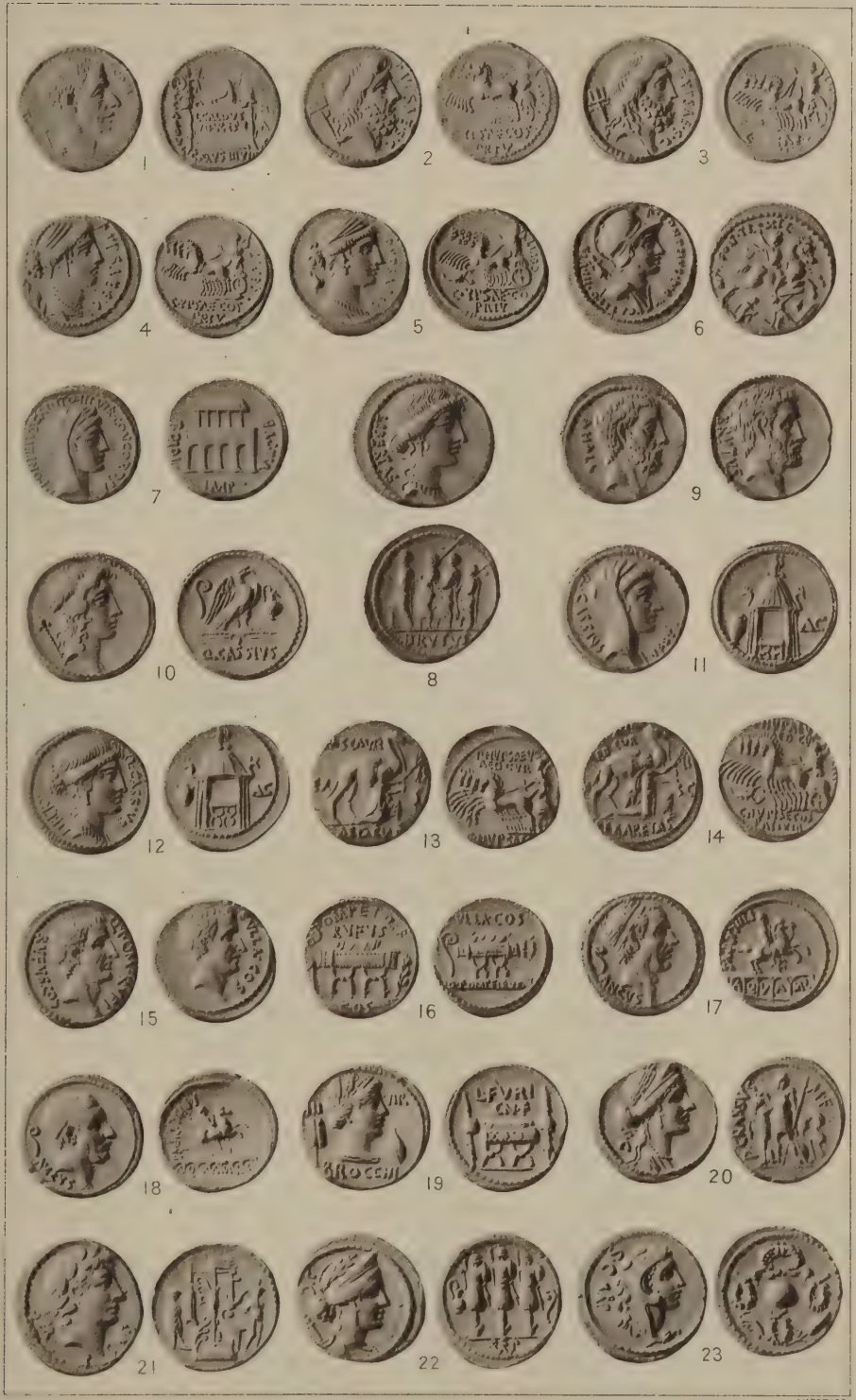
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 72—50.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 72—50.

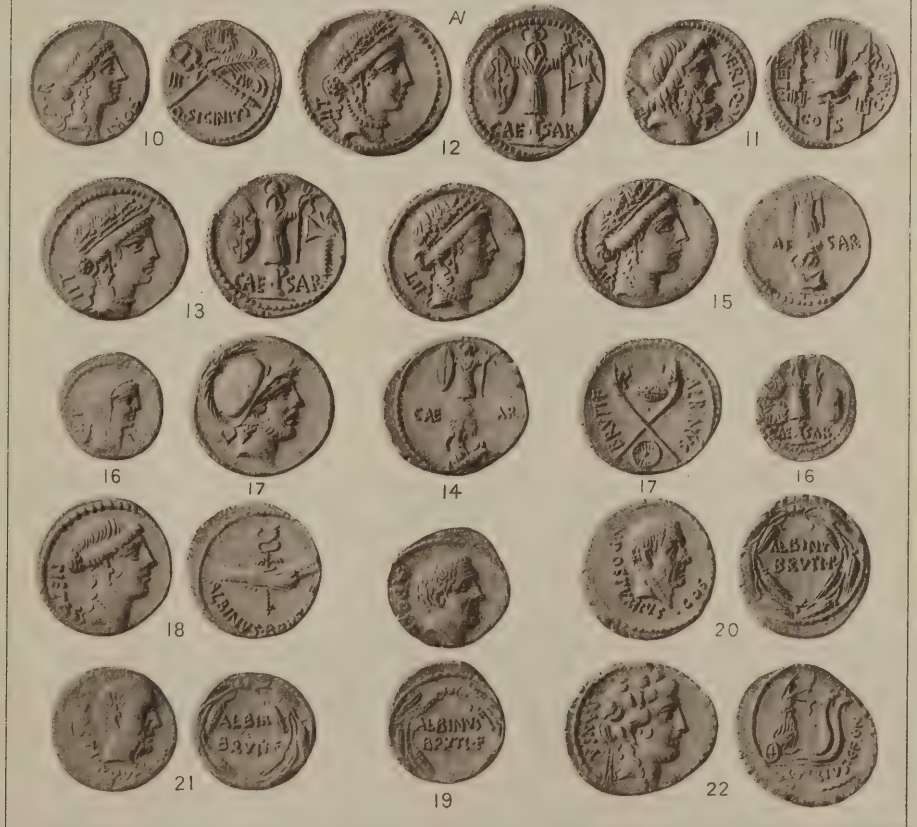


AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 72—50.

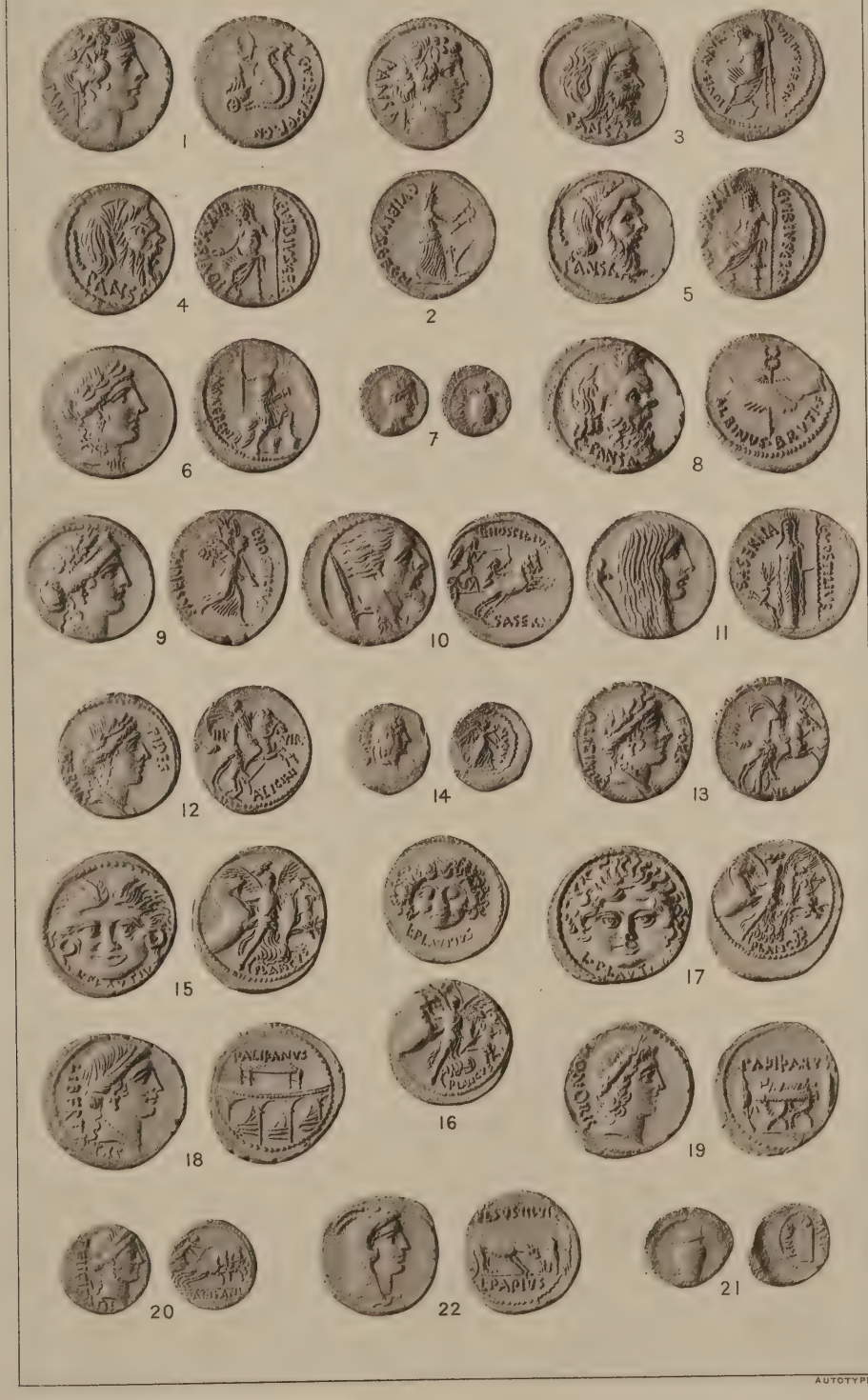
Circ. B.C. 49 – 44



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

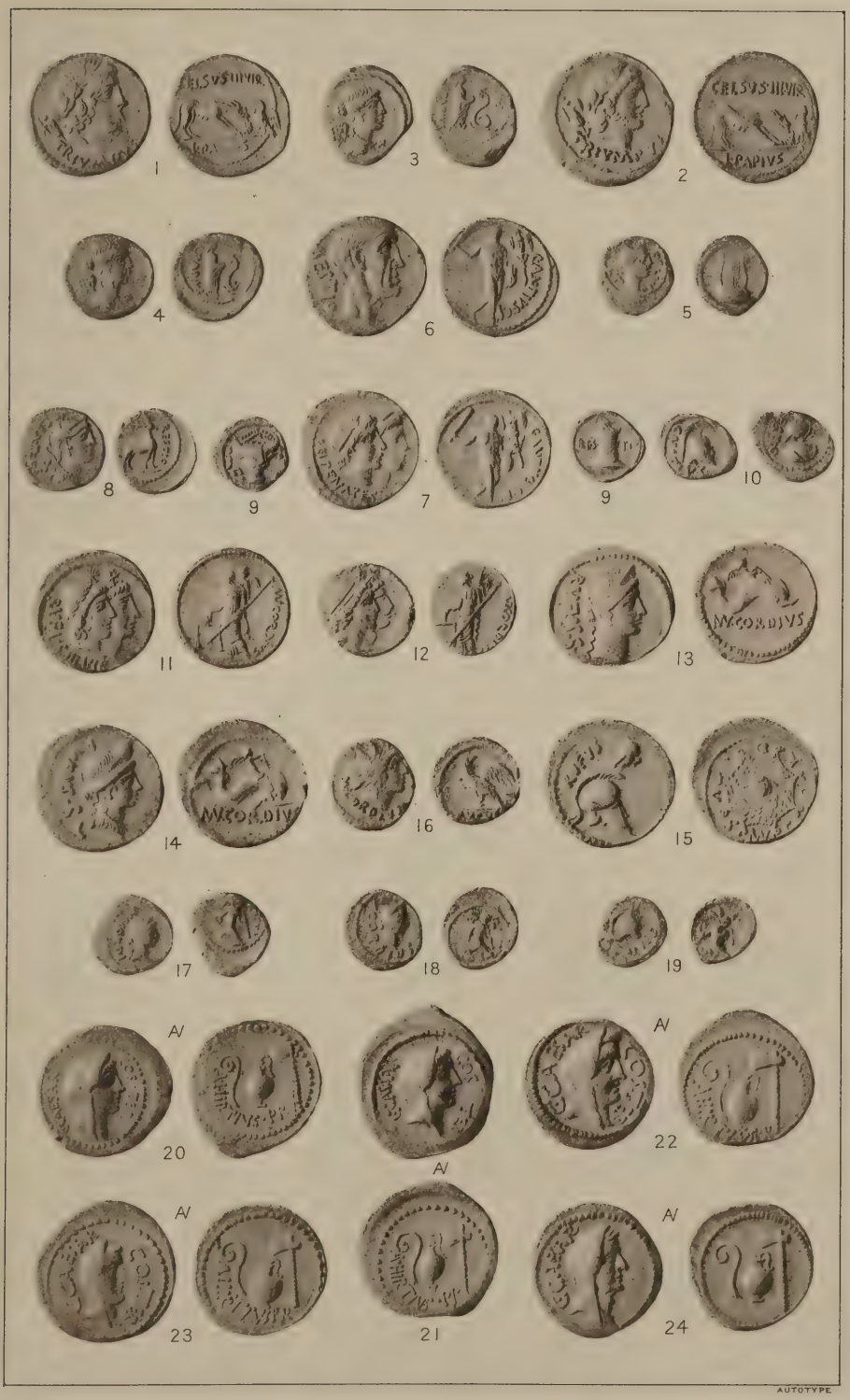
Circ. B.C. 72—50; and B.C. 49—44.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

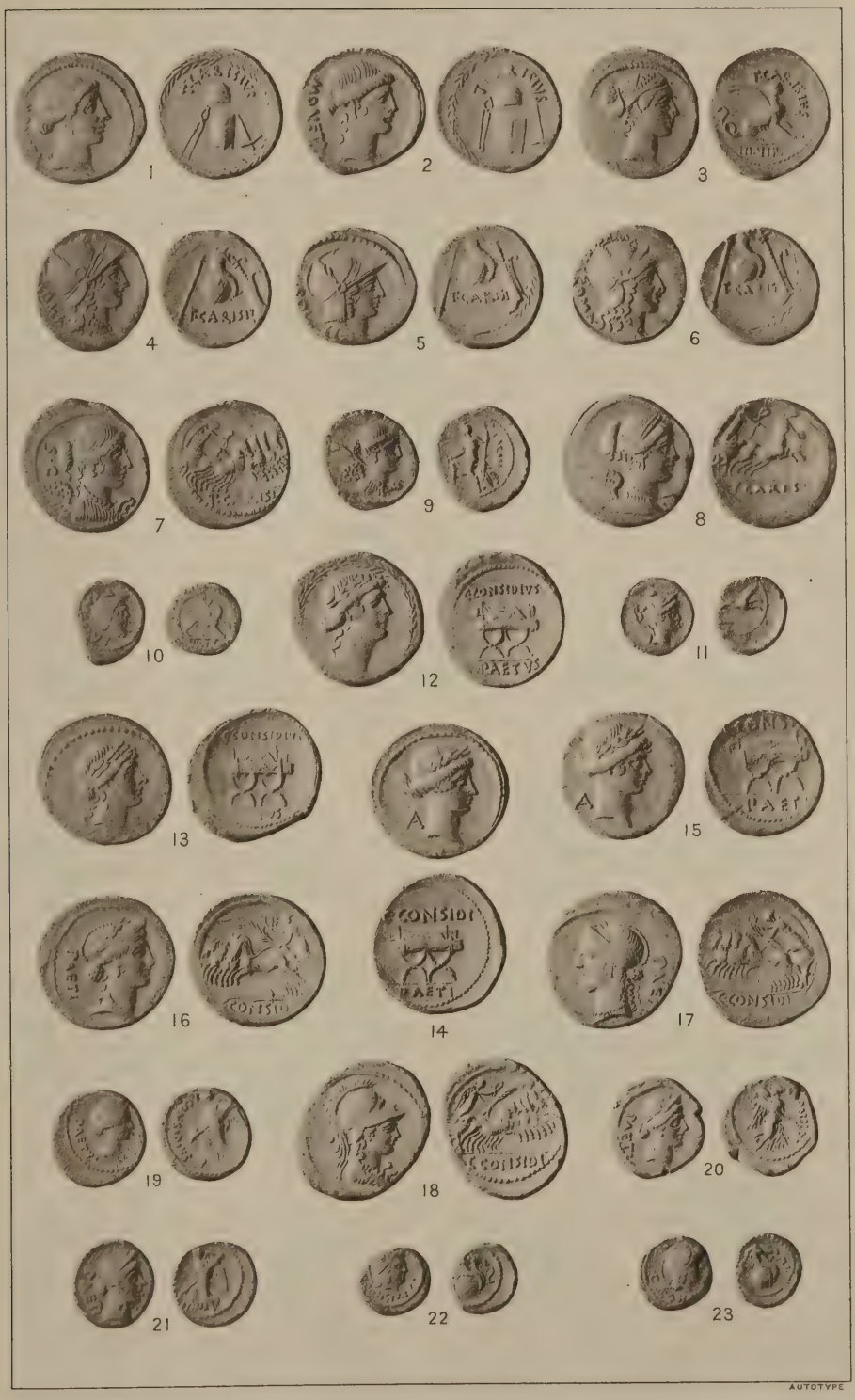
Circ. B.C. 49—44.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

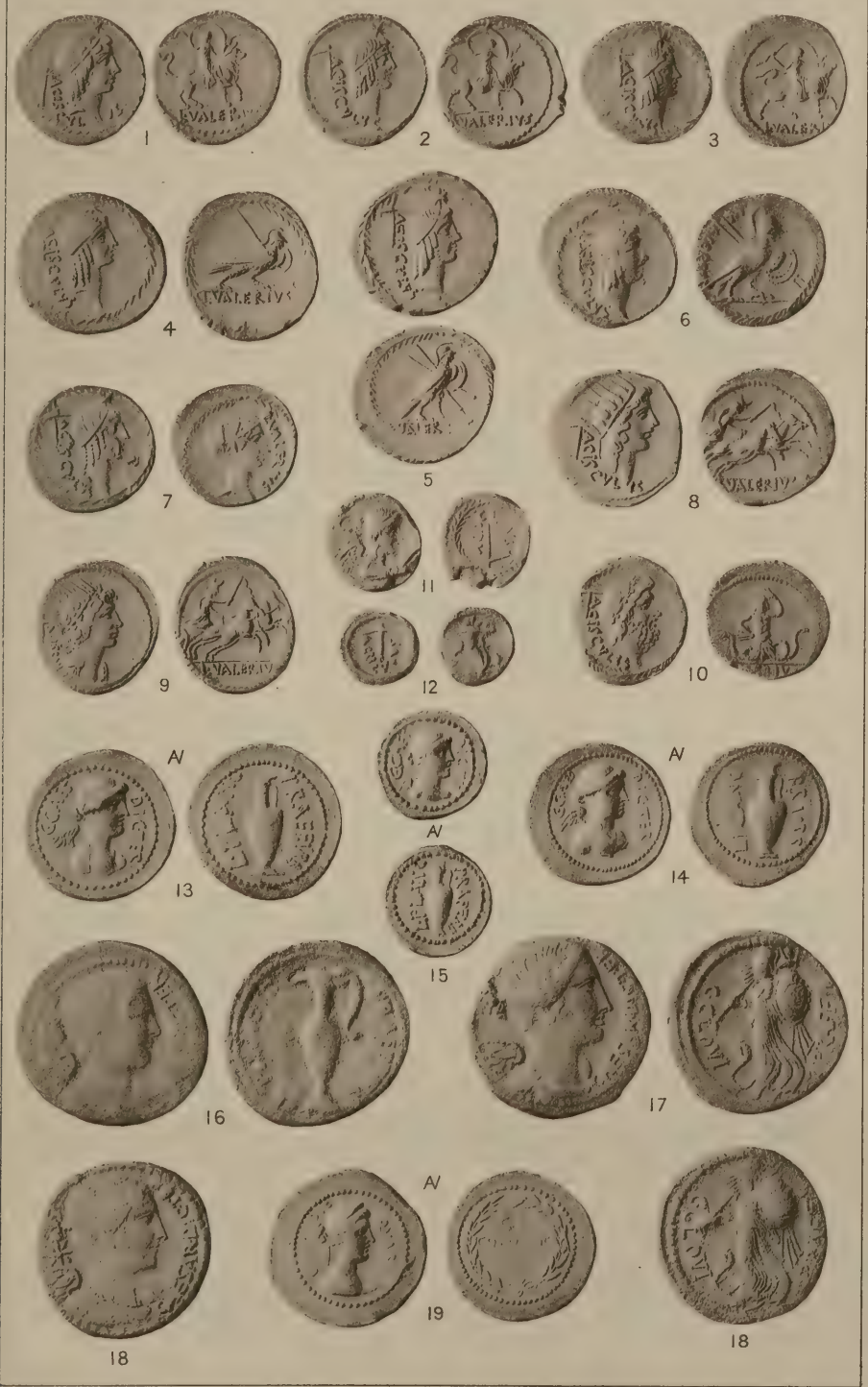
Circ. B.C. 49—44.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

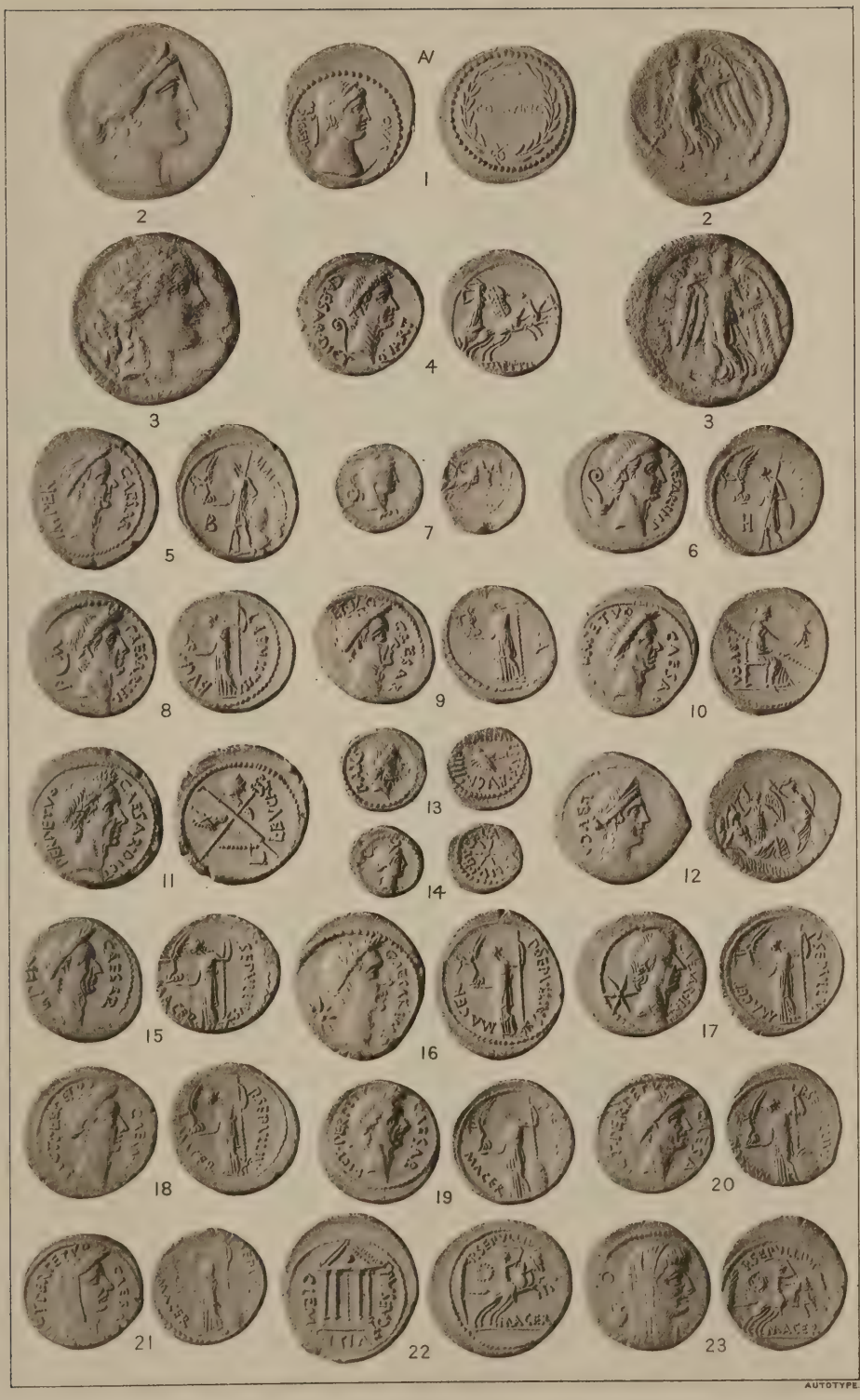
Circ. B.C. 49–44.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 49—44.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

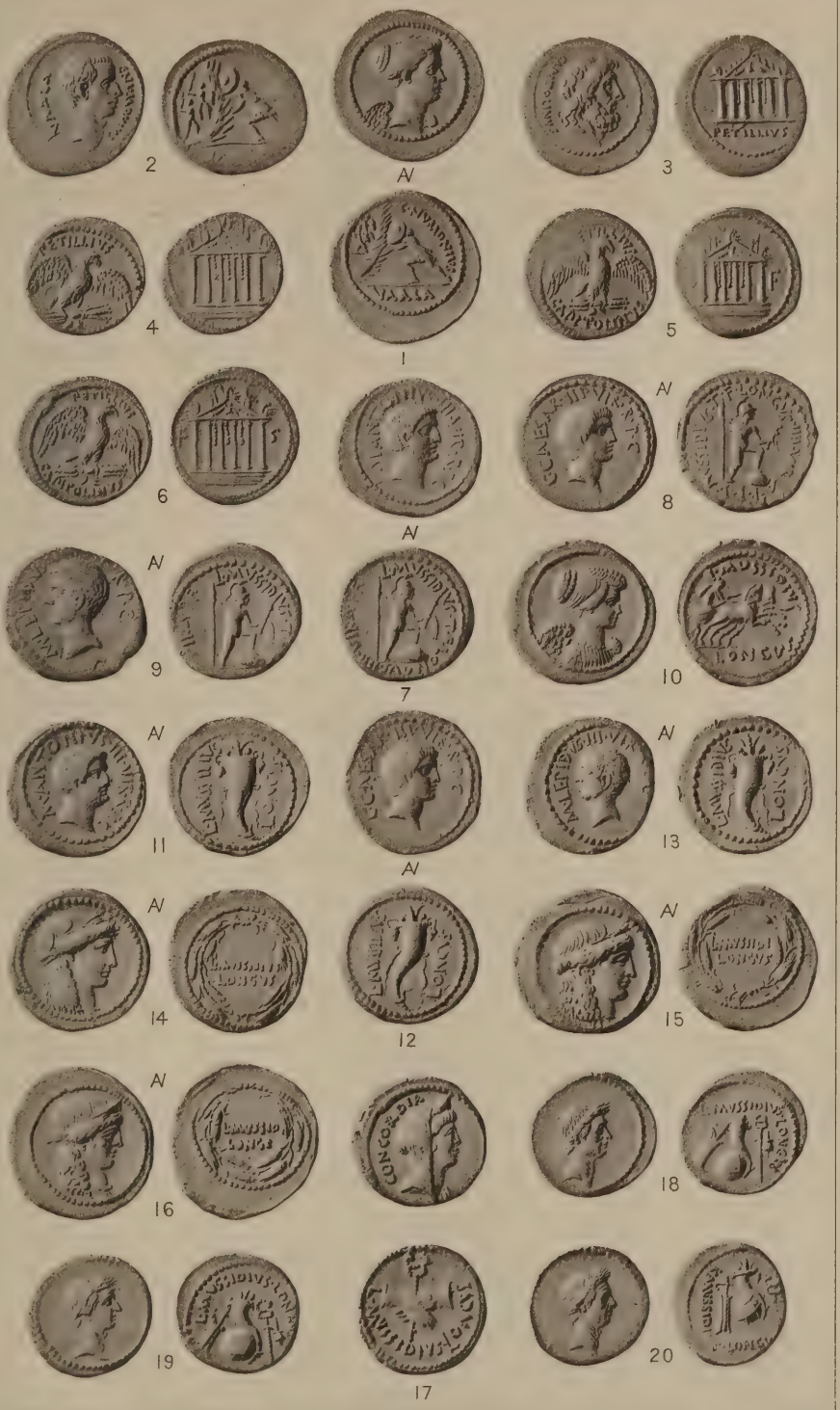
Circ. B.C. 49–44.

Circ. B.C. 43—37

AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

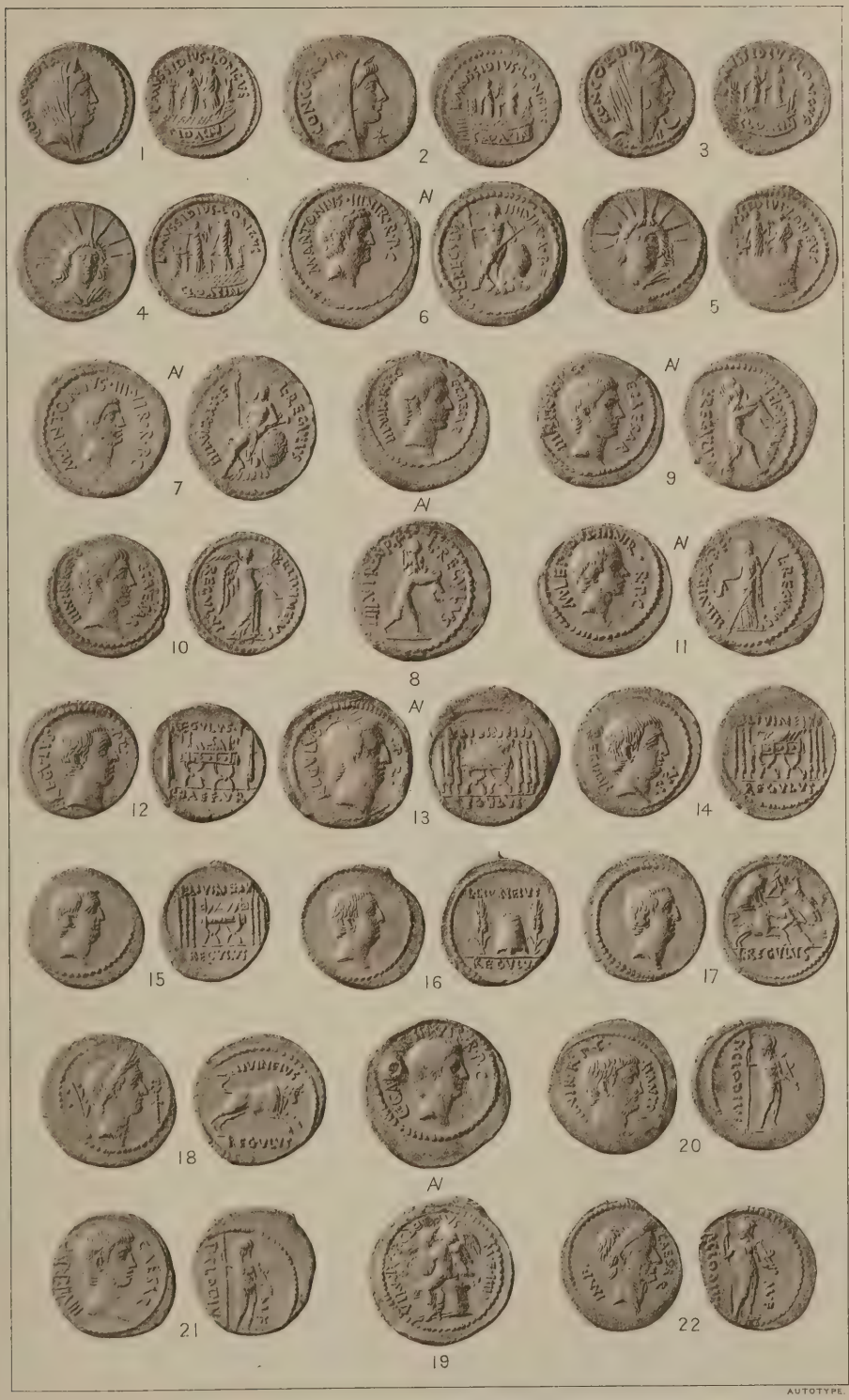
Circ. B.C. 49—44 and B.C. 43—37.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

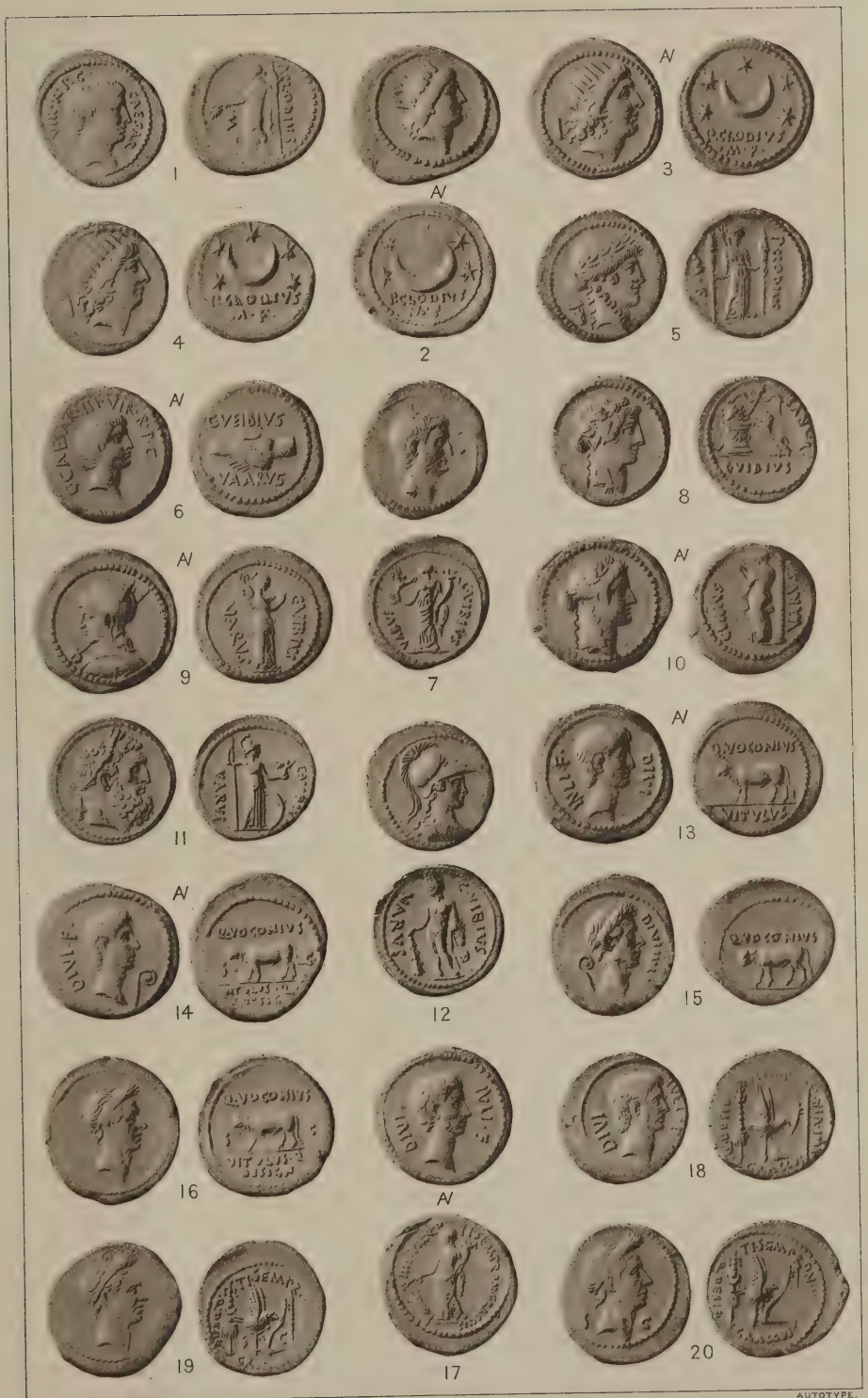
Circ. B.C. 43—37.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 43—37



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 43—37

AUTOTYPE

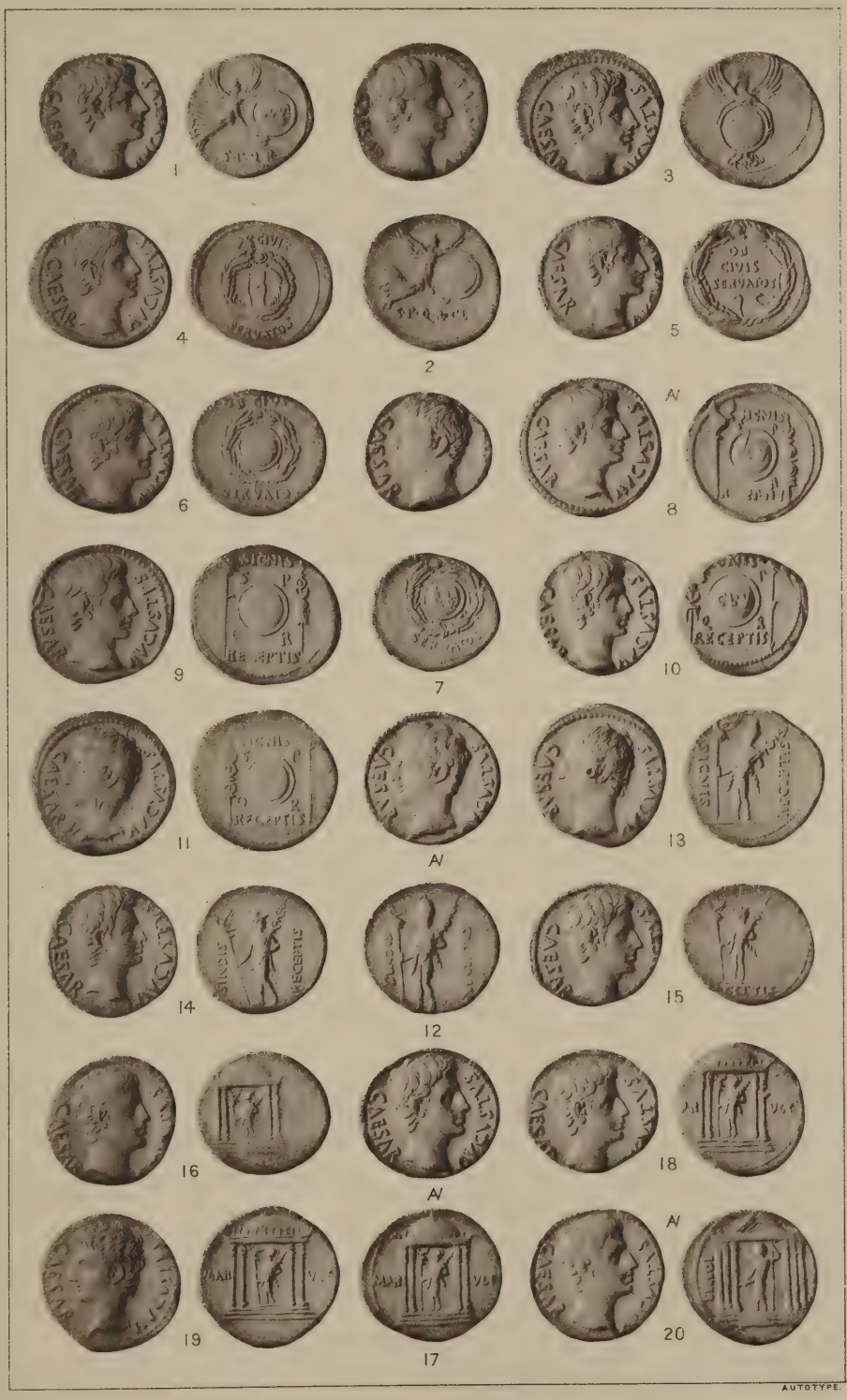
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 36—29 and B.C. 29—27.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

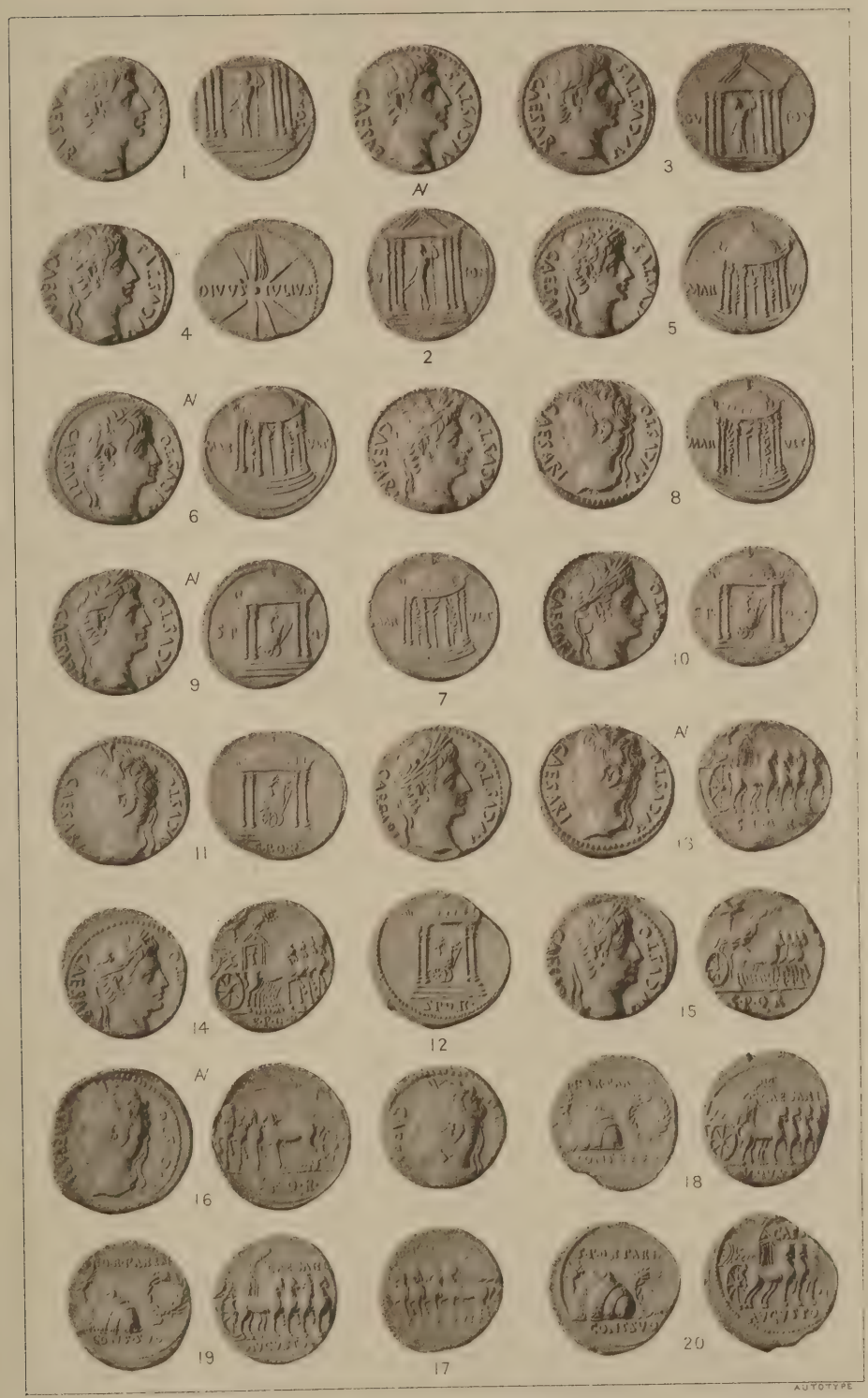
Circ. B.C. 29—27 and B.C. 27—17.



AUTOTYPE.

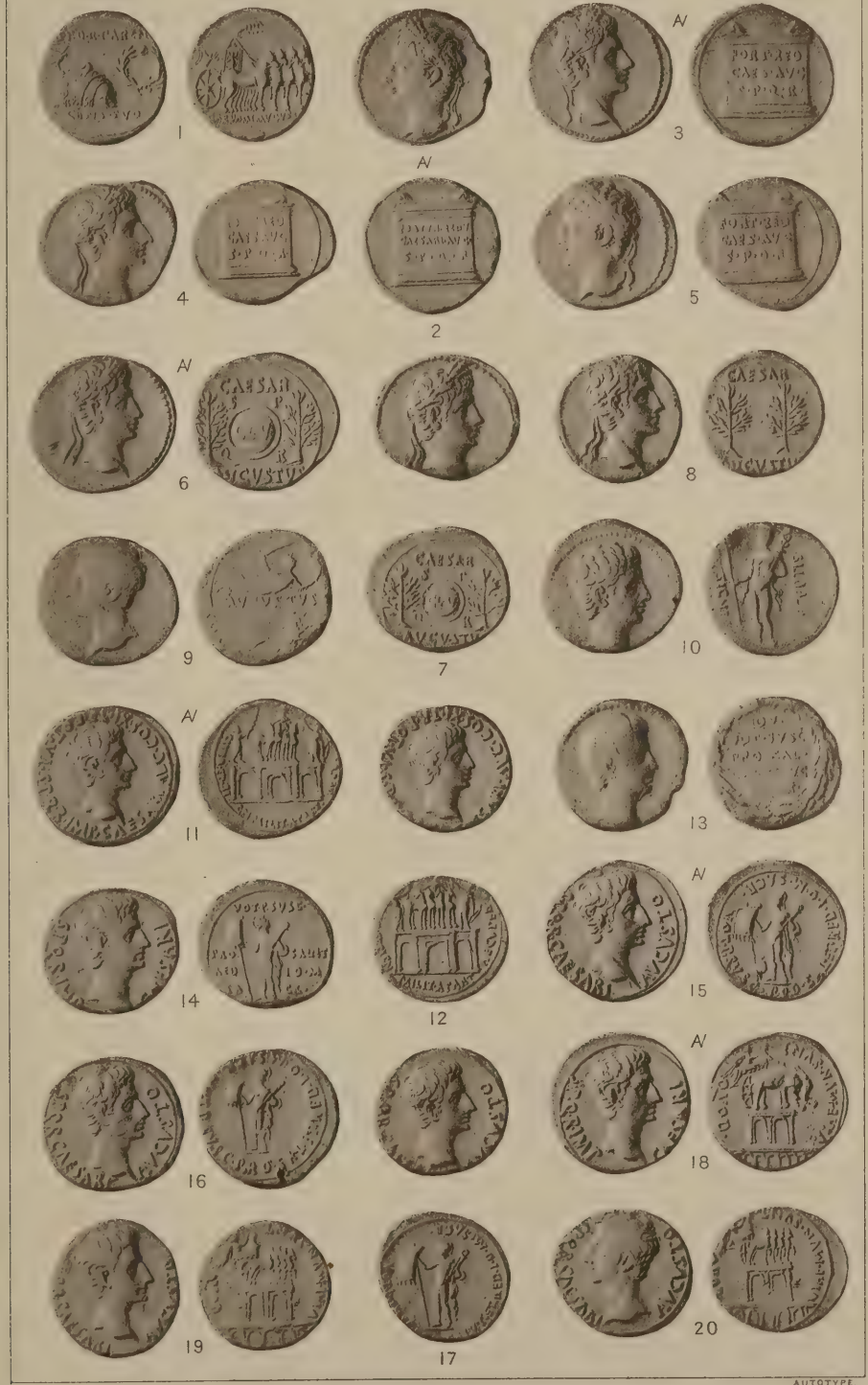
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 27—17.



COINAGE OF ROME

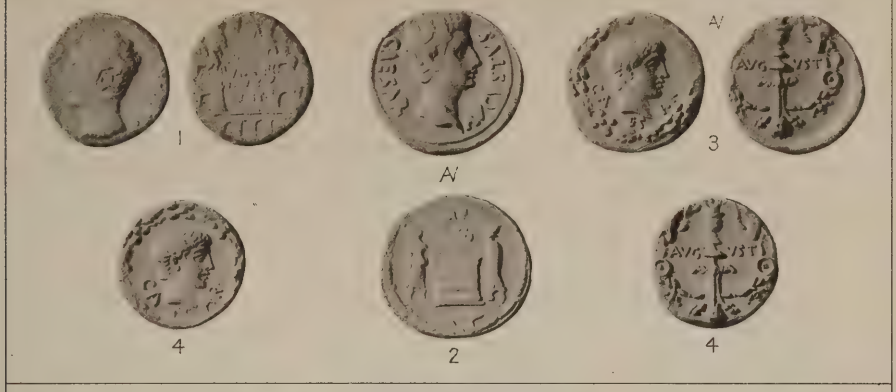
Circ. B.C. 27—17.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 27—17.



1 3 4 2 4

Circ. B.C. 16

5 7 8 6 9 10 12 13 11 14 15 16 17 18

AUTOTYPE.

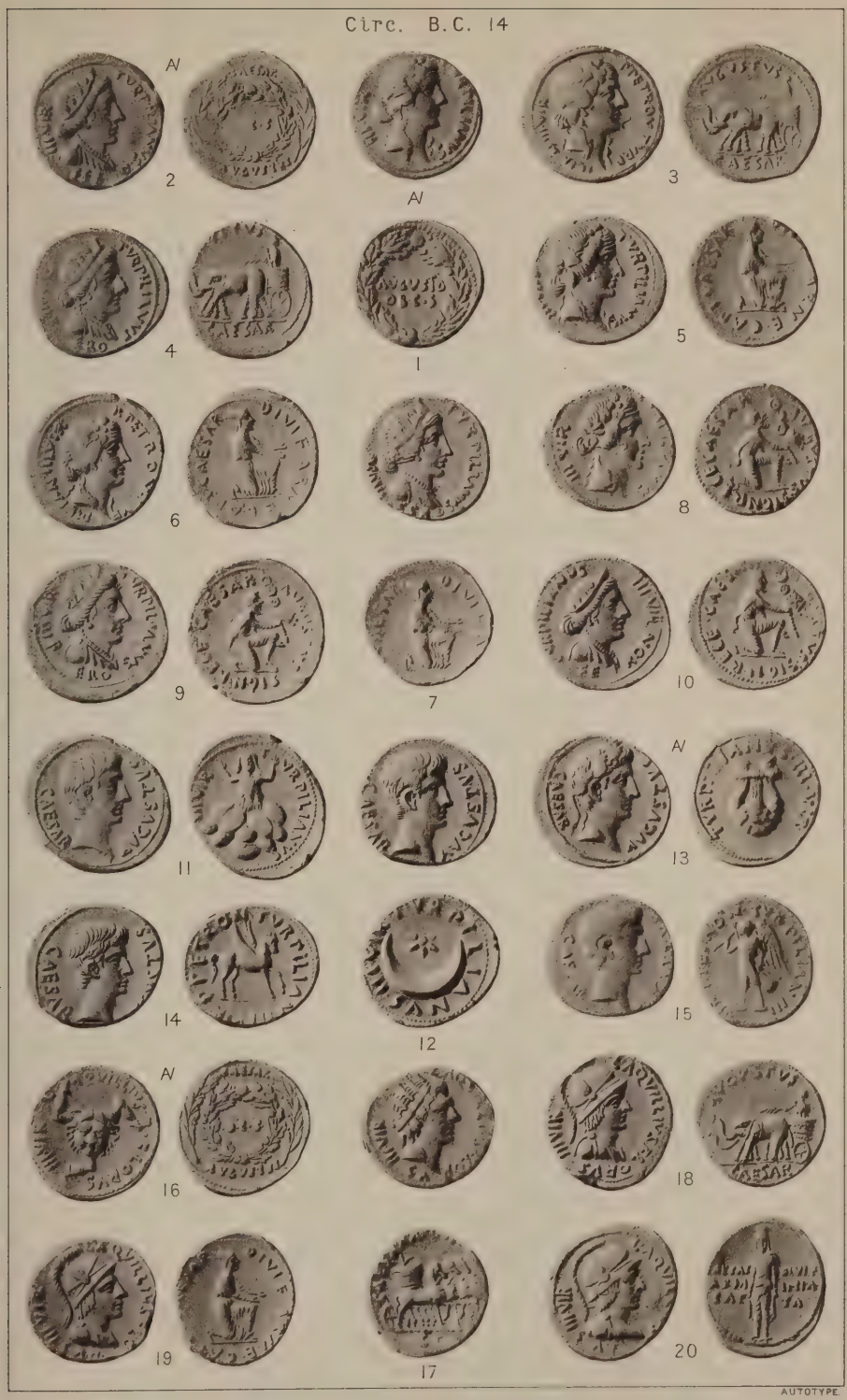
COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 27—17 and B.C. 16.

AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

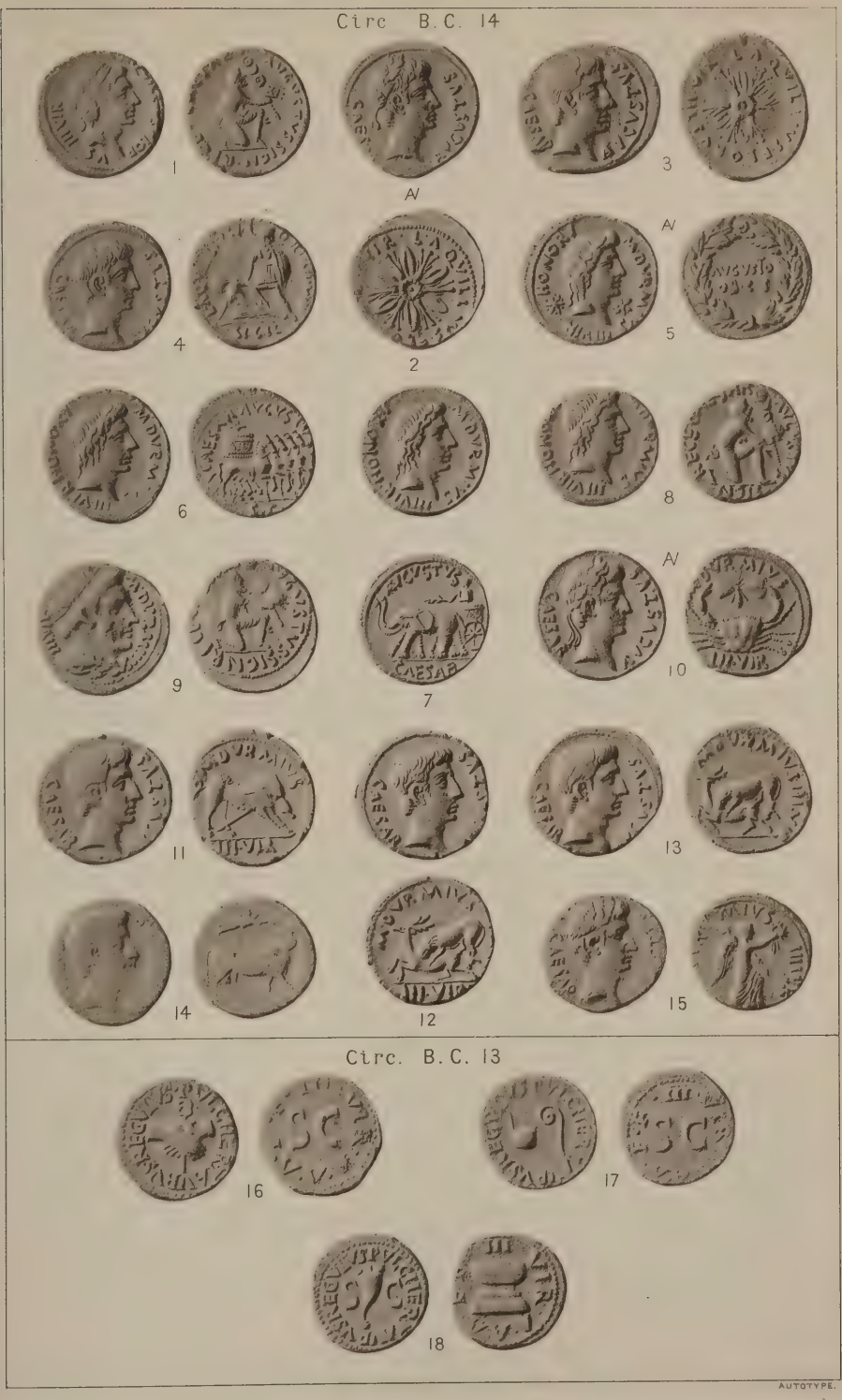
Circ. B.C. 15.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

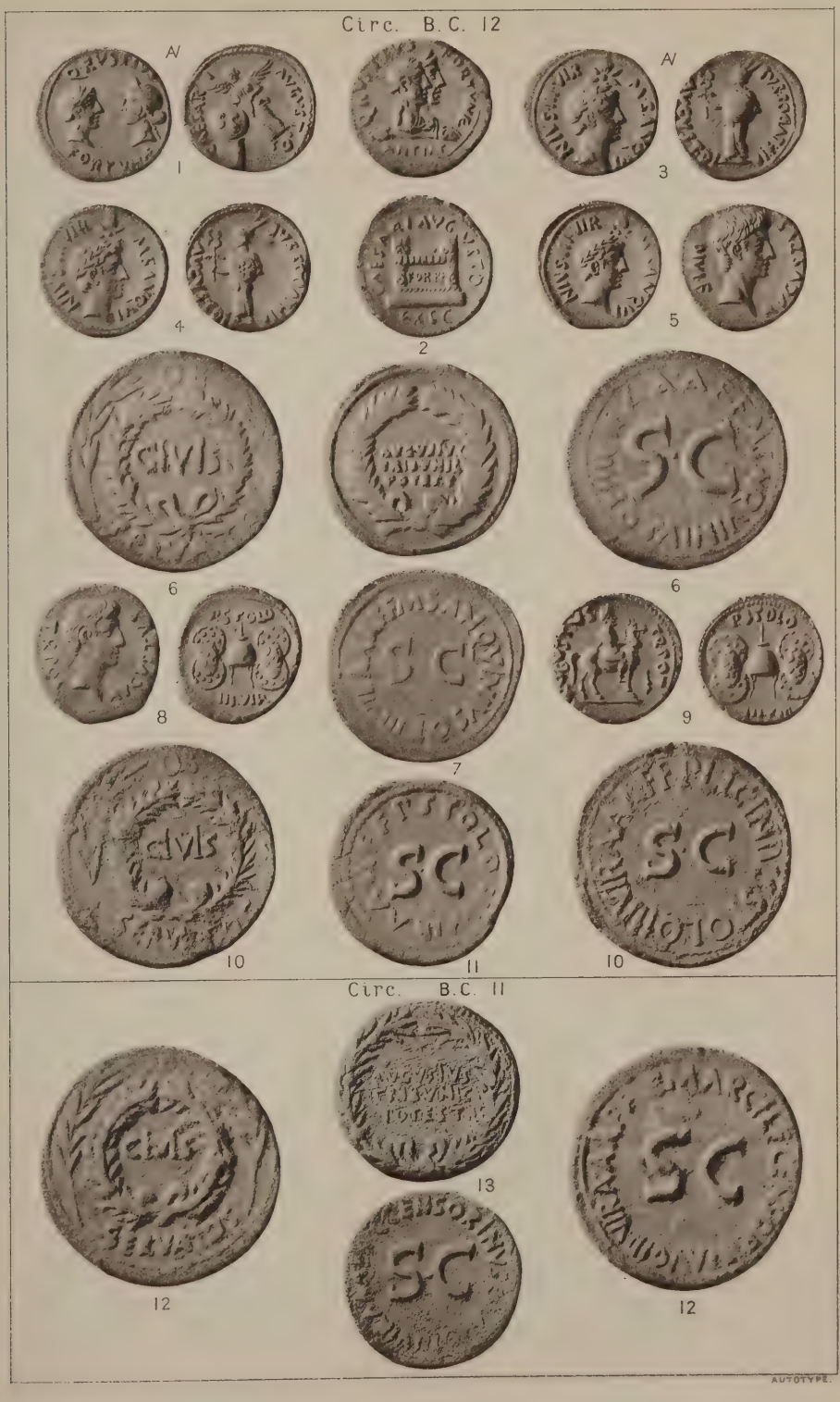
Circ. B.C. 14.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

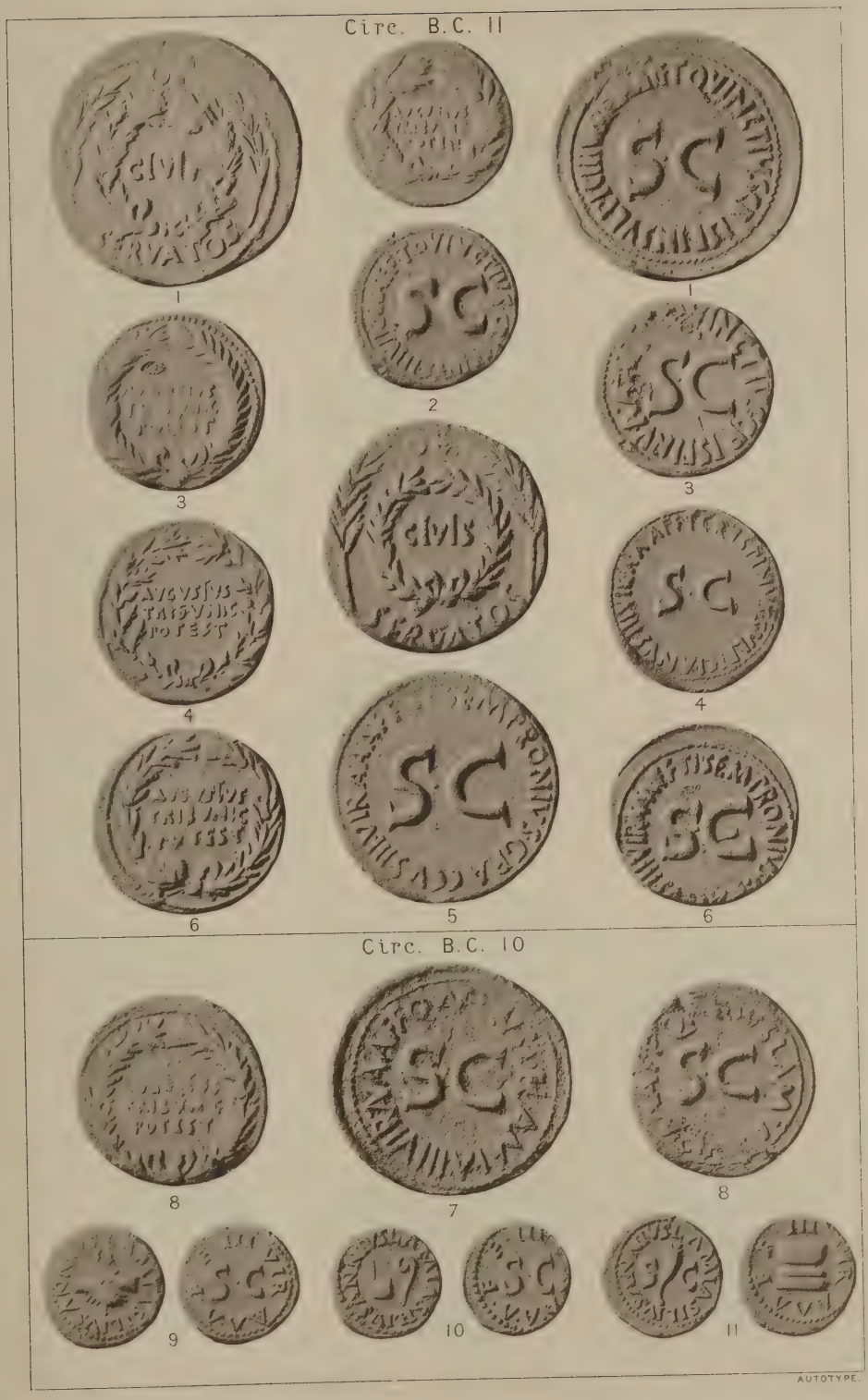
Circ. B.C. 14—13.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

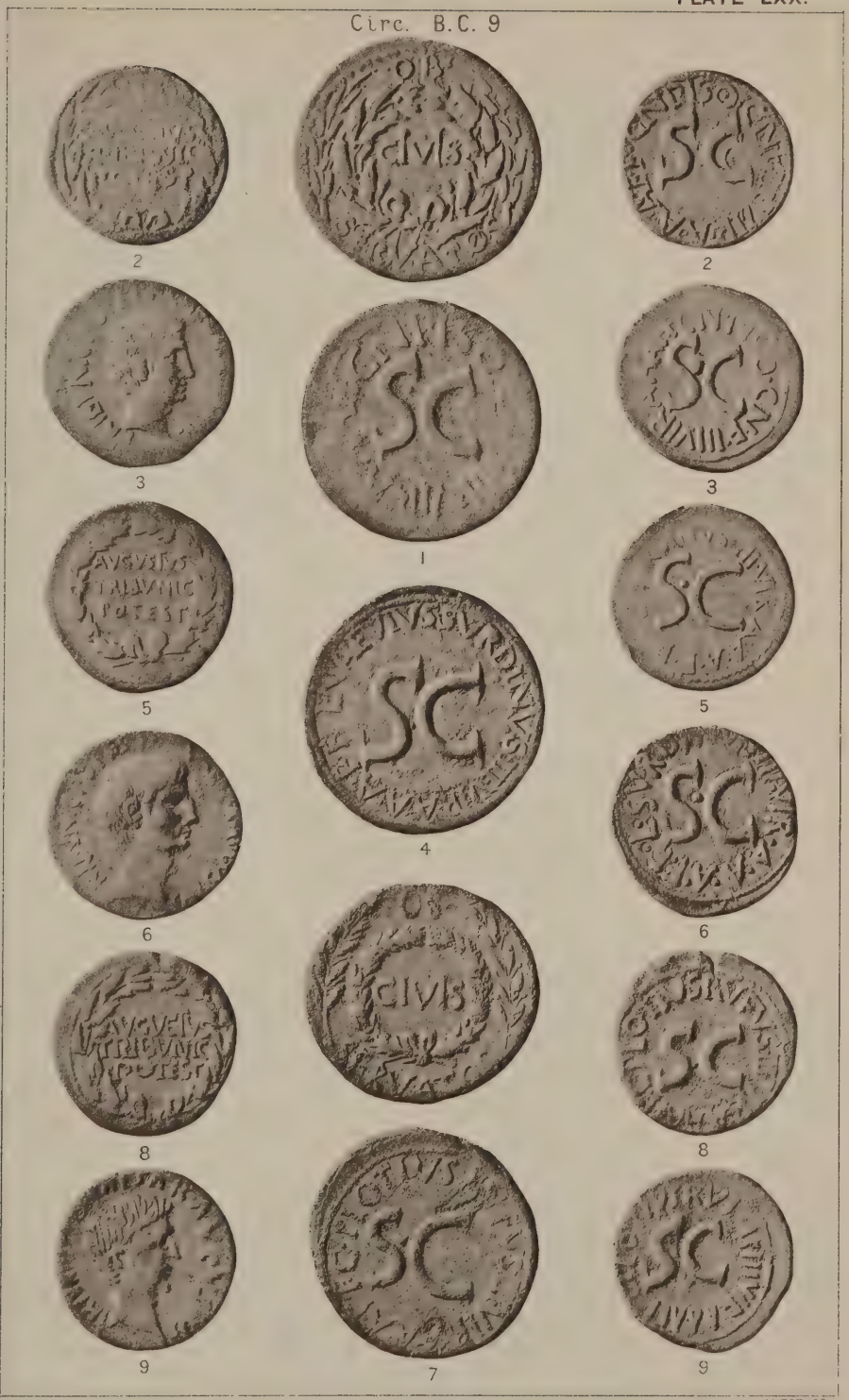
Circ. B.C. 12—11.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 11—10.

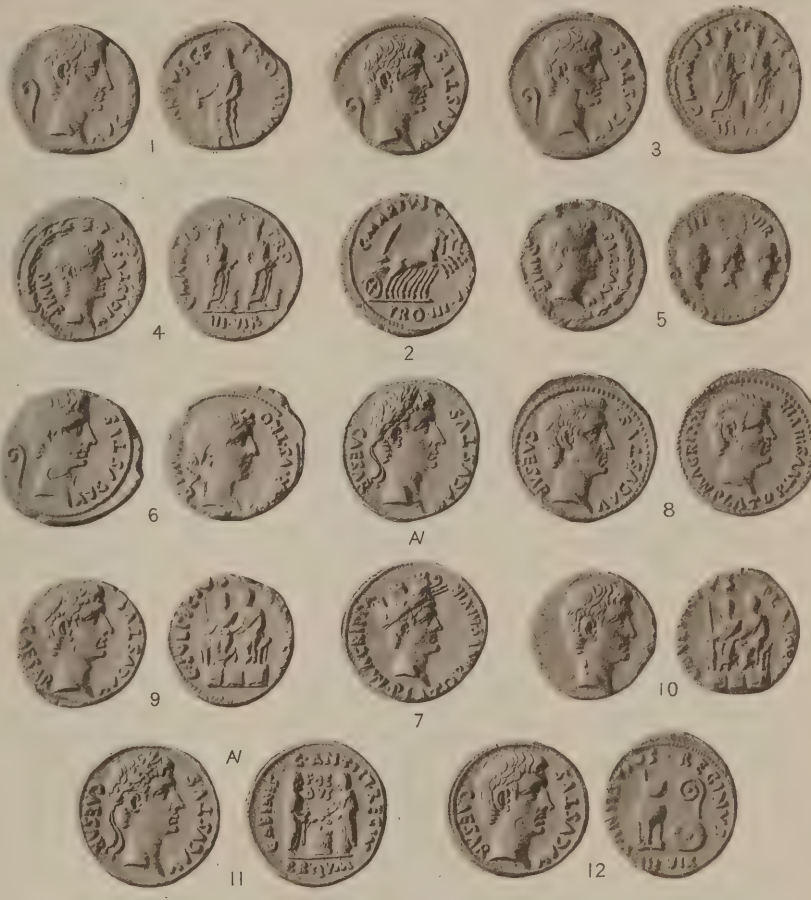


AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 9.

Circ. B.C. 8

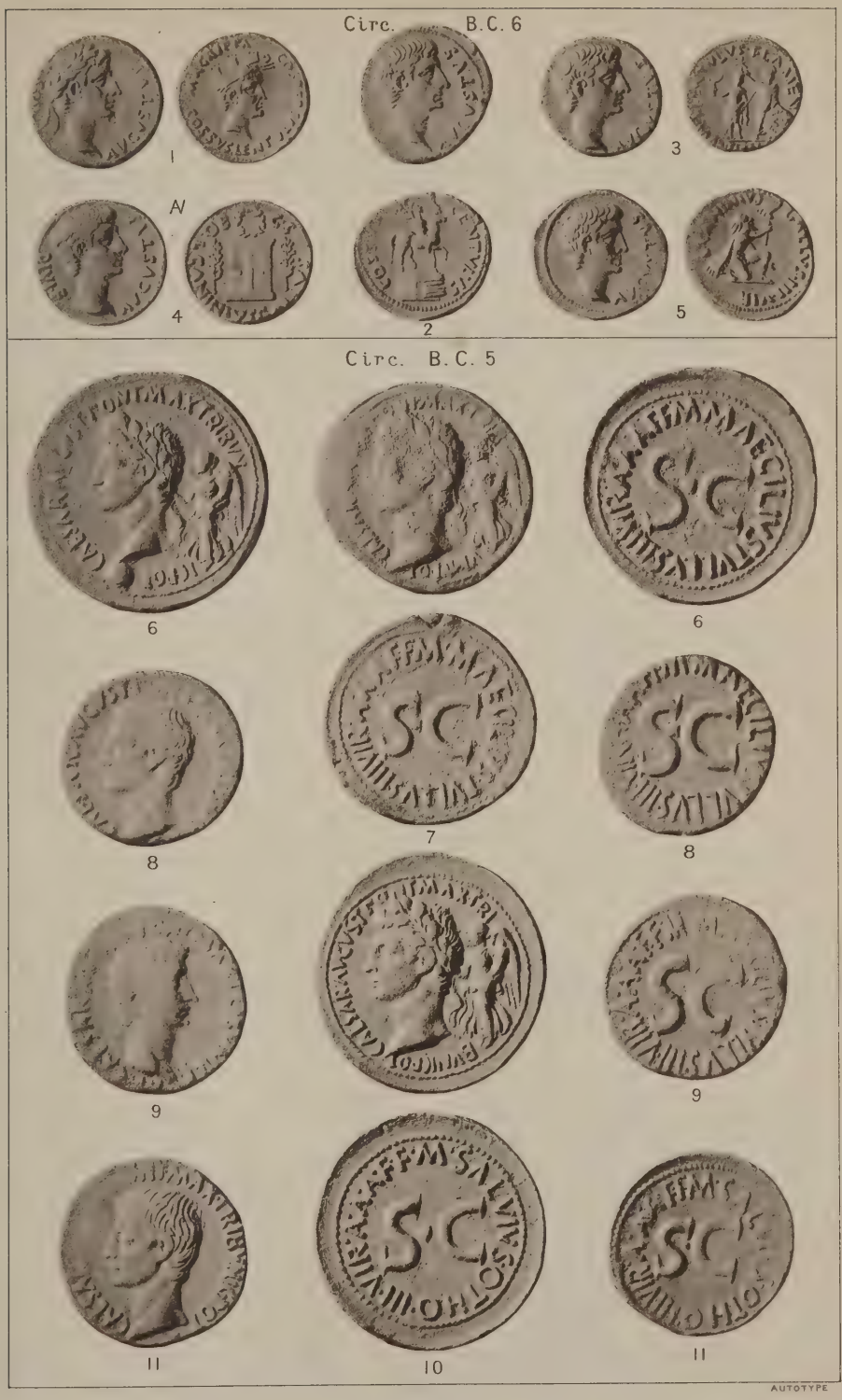


Circ. B.C. 7

AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 8—7.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

Circ. B.C. 6—5.

Circ. B.C. 5

1

1

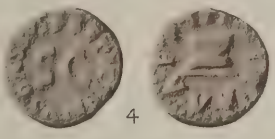
1

3

2

3

Circ. B.C. 4


4

6

7

5

7

Circ. B.C. 3

8

9

10

11

12

13

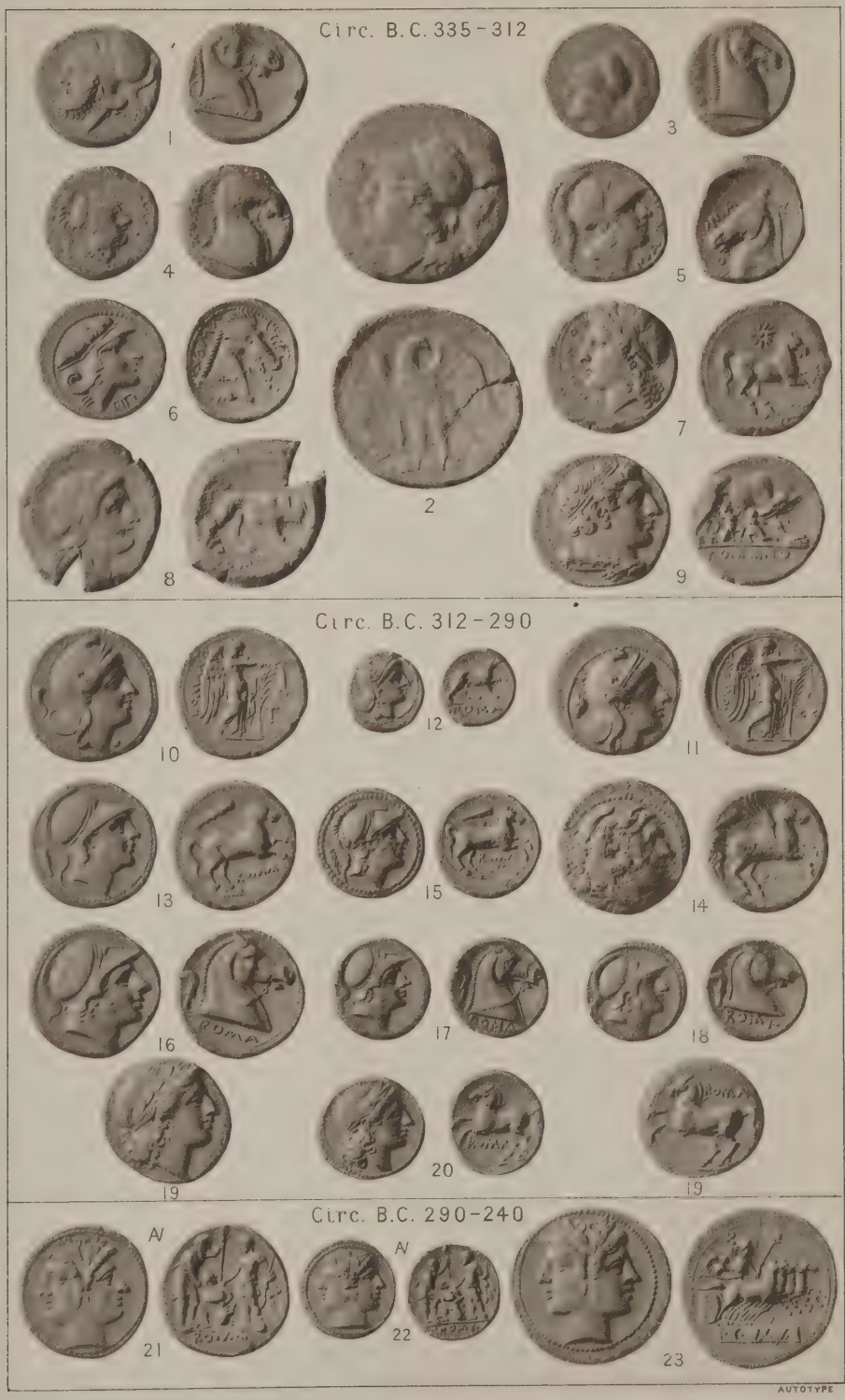
14

15

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ROME

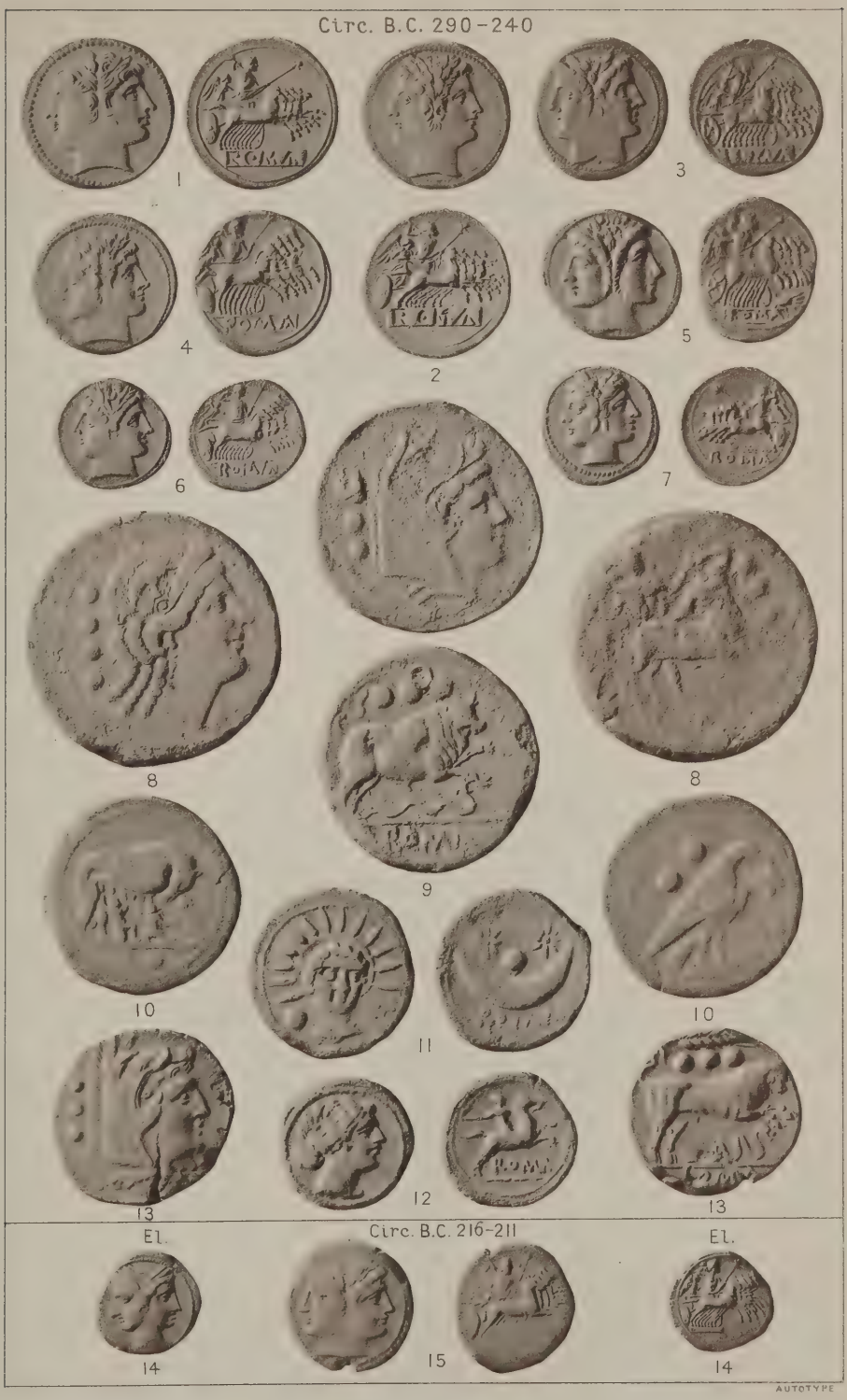
Circ. B.C. 5—3.



AUTOTYPE

ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE.

Circ. B.C. 335—312. — B.C. 290—240.



AUTOTYPE

ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE.

Circ. B.C. 290—240. — B.C. 216—211.

AUTOTYPE.

AES GRAVE

(LVCERIA ?)

Circ. B.C. 290.

AUTOTYPE

AES GRAVE

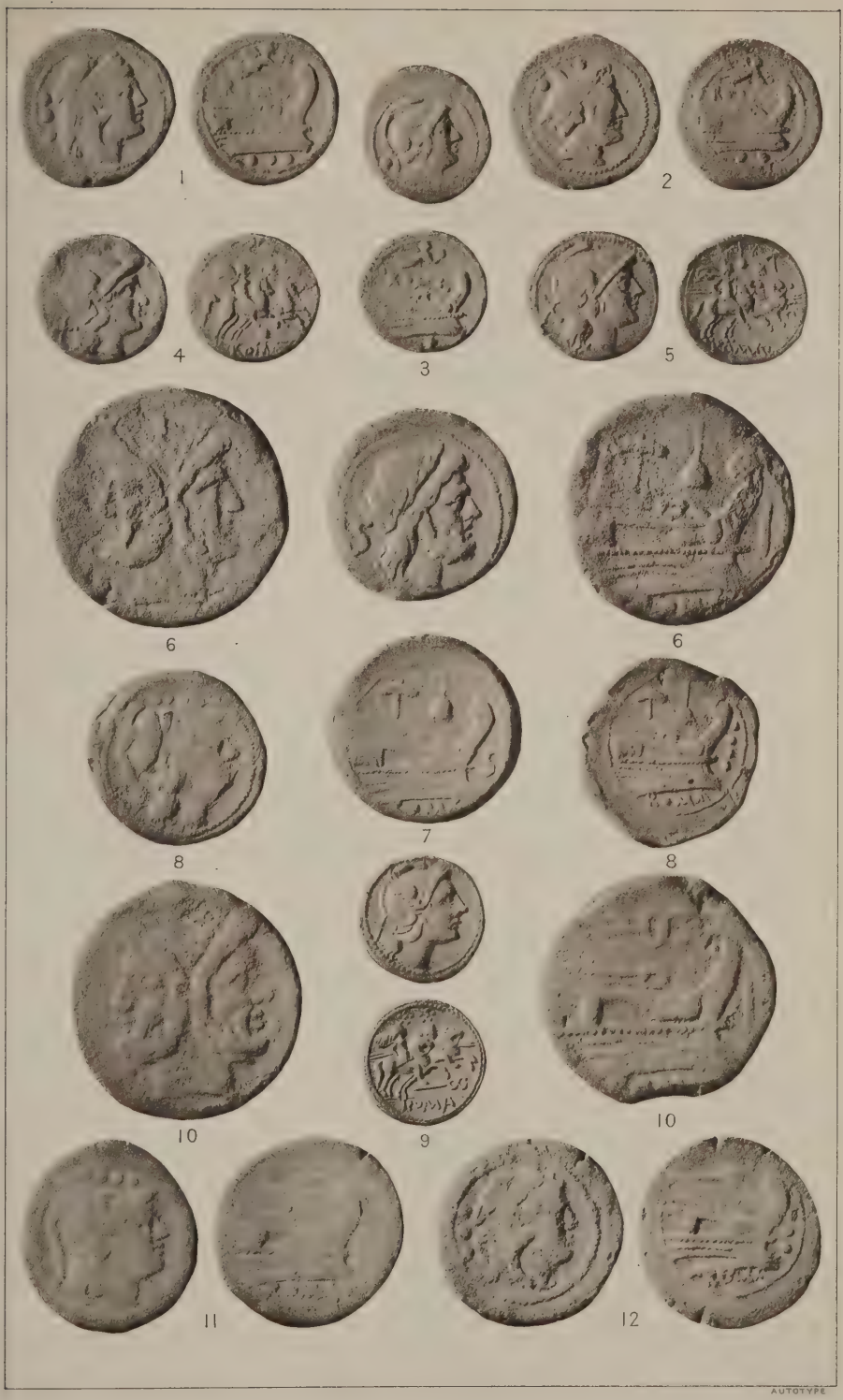
(LVCERIA?)

Circ. B.C. 290.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

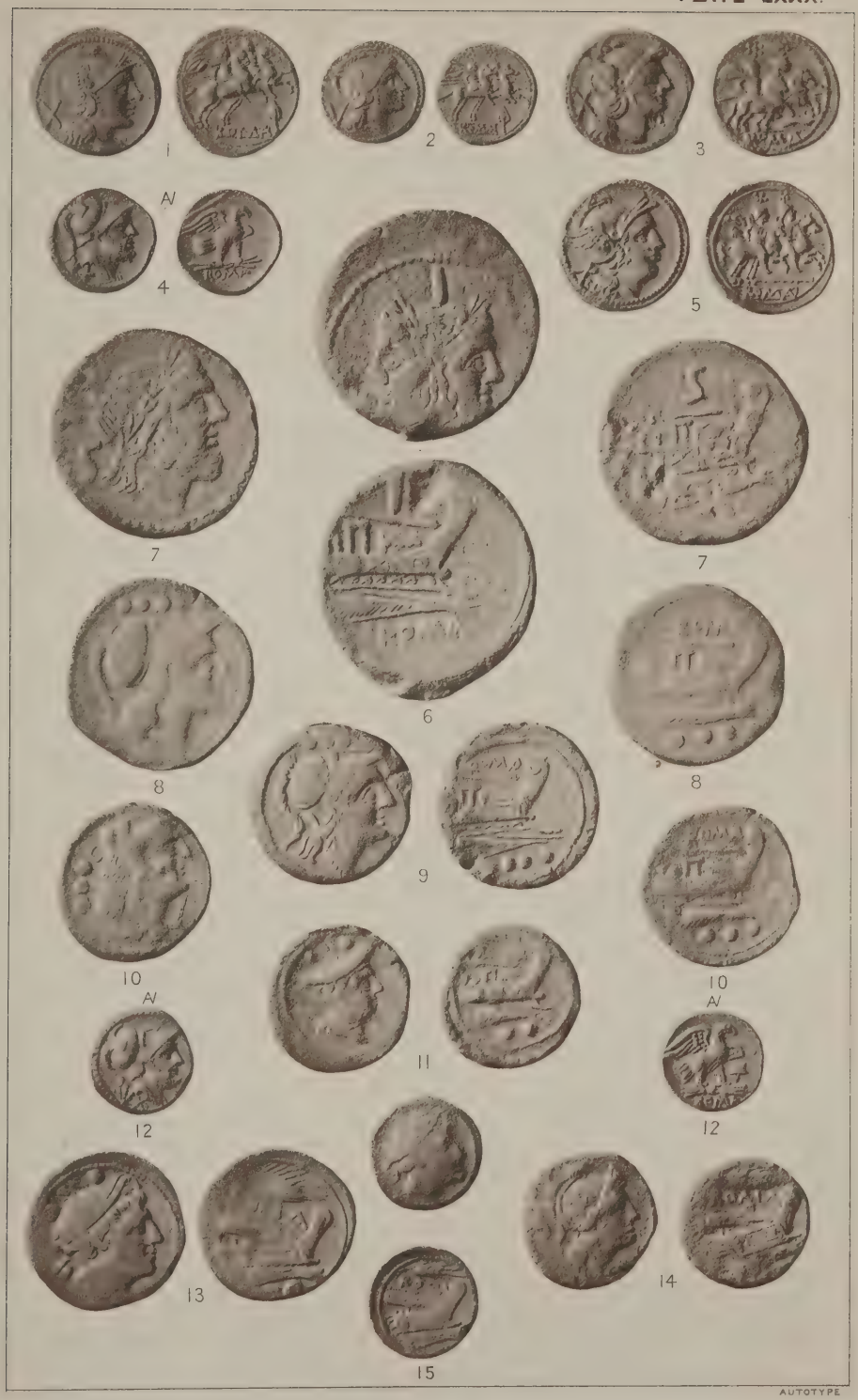
Circ. B.C. 240—217.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

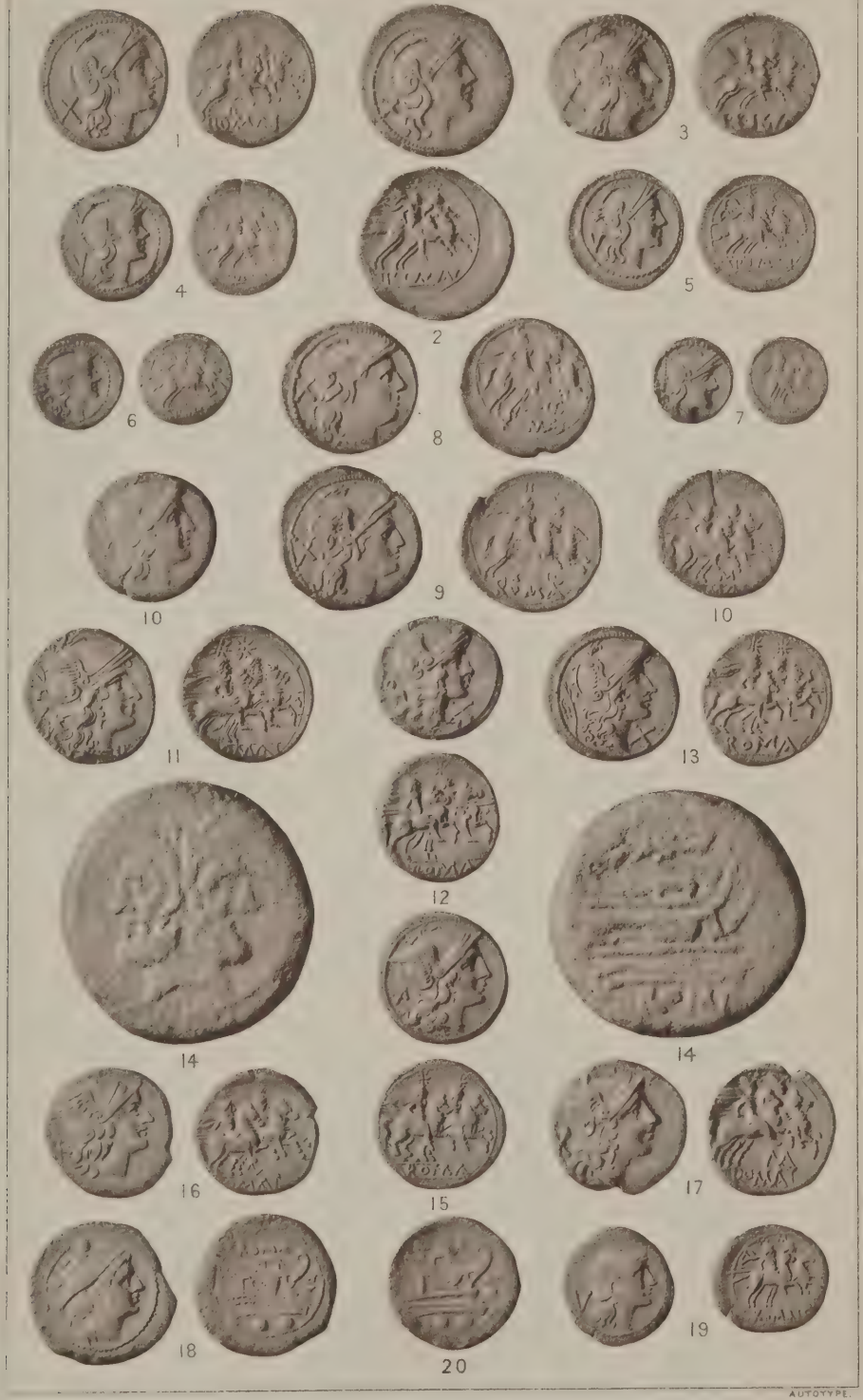
Circ. B.C. 240—217.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

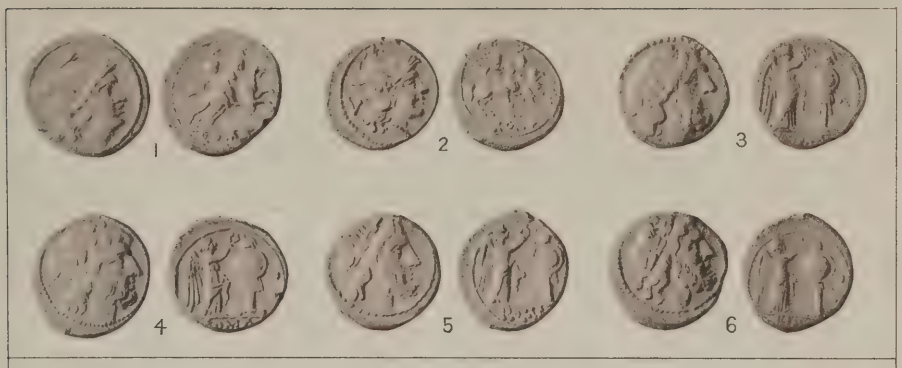
Circ. B.C. 240—217.



AUTOTYPE.

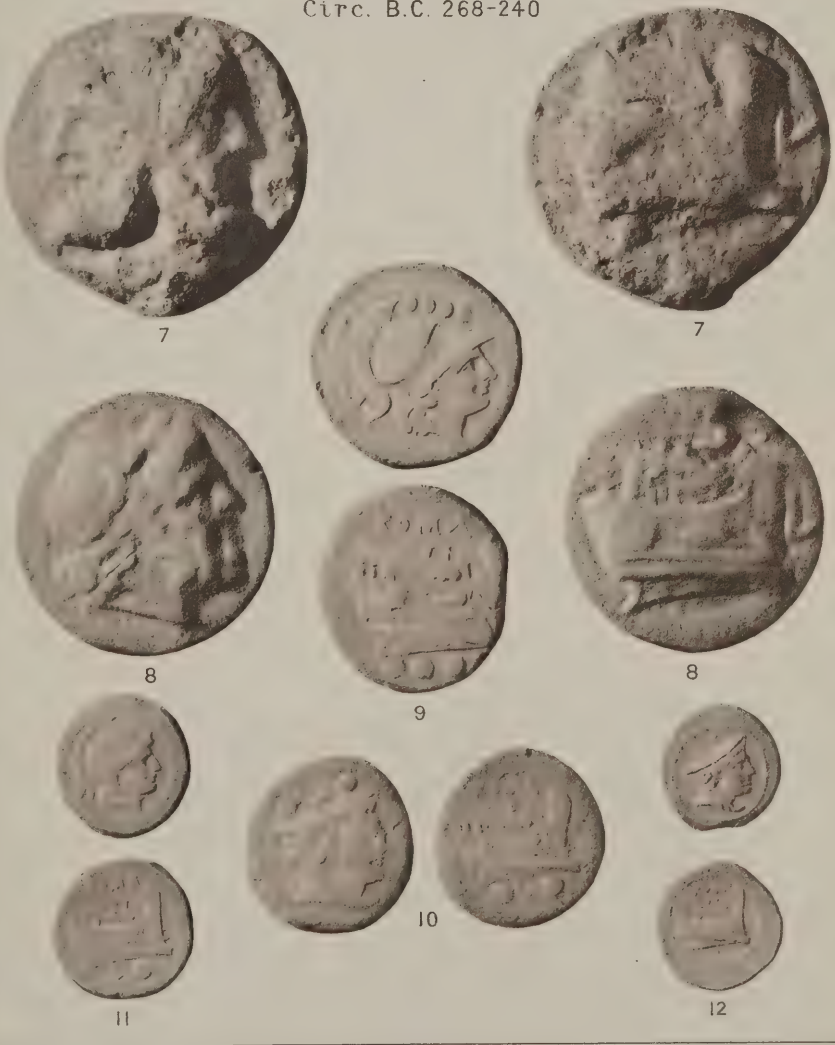
COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 240—217.



LUCERIA

Circ. B.C. 268-240

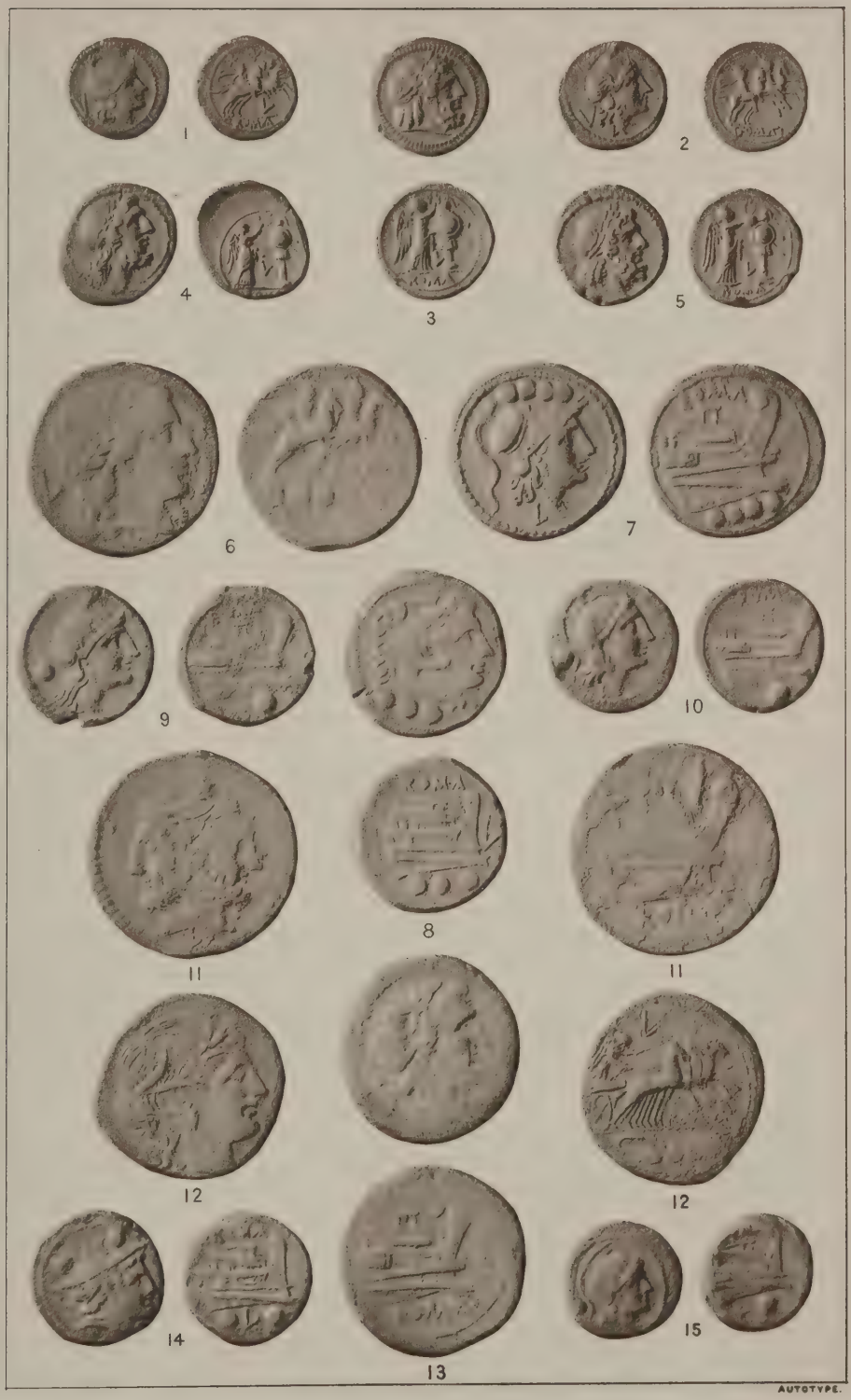


AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

(LUCERIA, &c.)

Circ. B.C. 268—197.

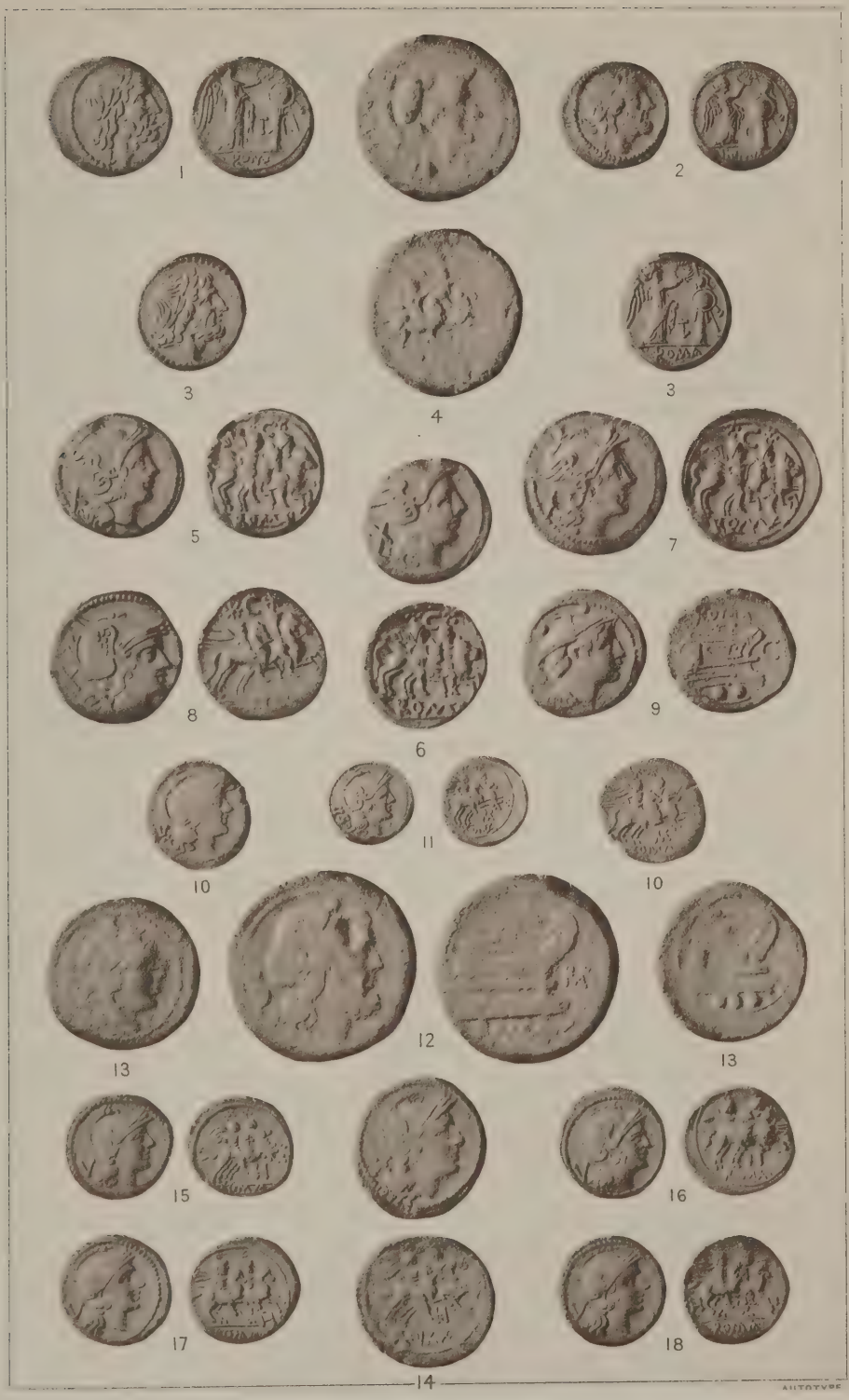


AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ITALY

(LUCERIA)

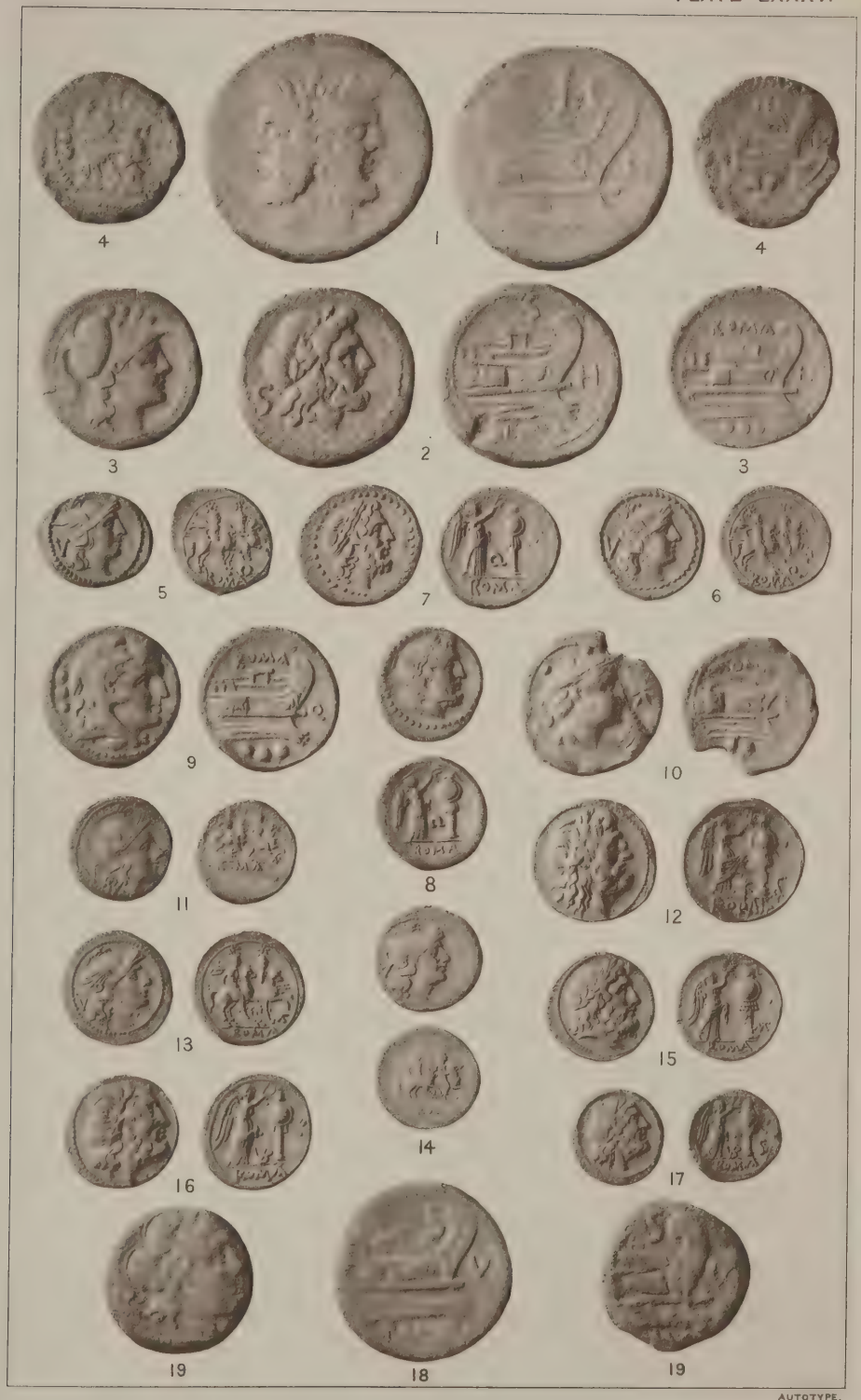
Circ. B.C. 240—197.



COINAGE OF ITALY

(LUCERIA, TEANUM, CANUSIUM?, BENEVENTUM?, HERDONEA, &c.)

Circ. B.C. 240—197.

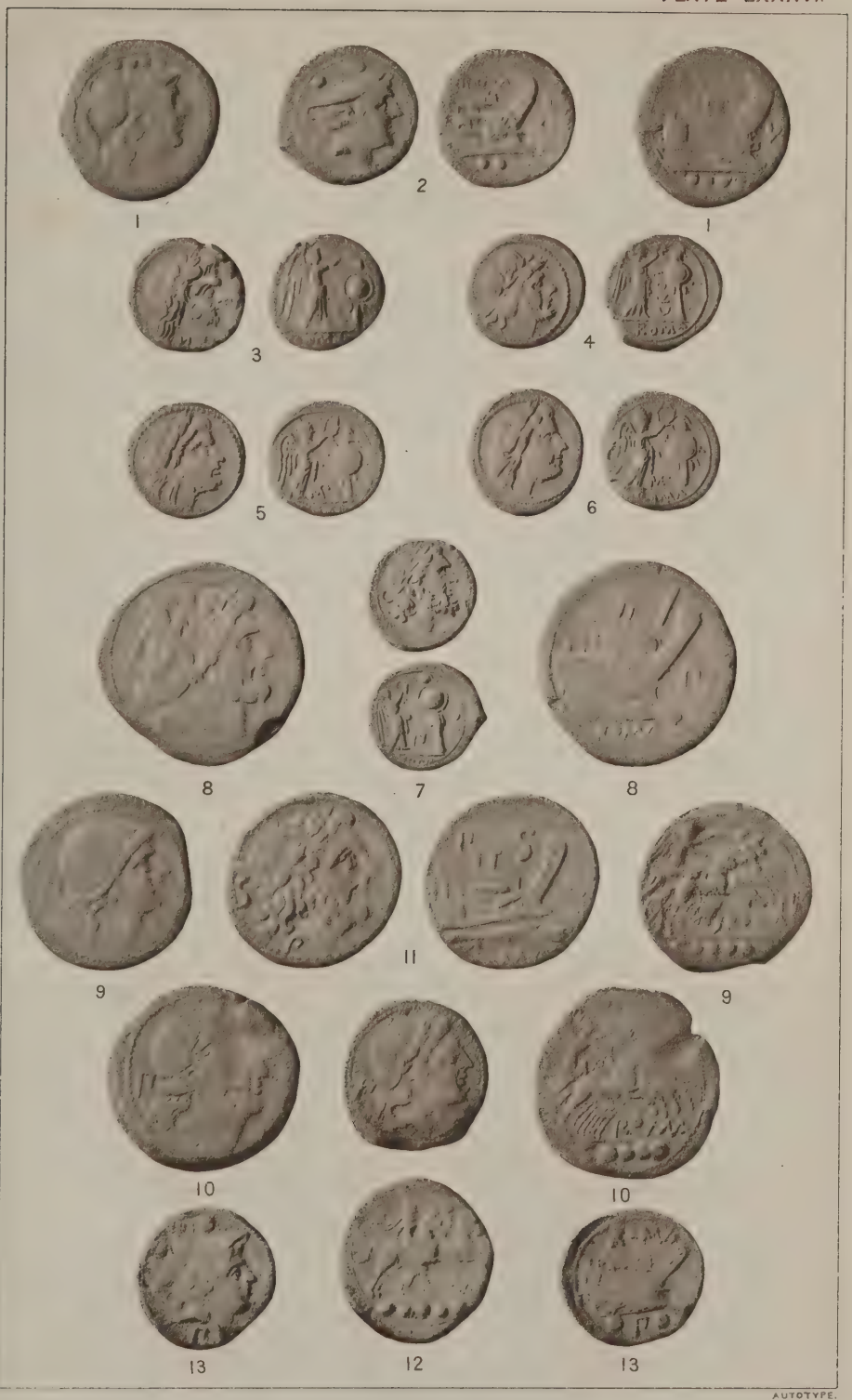


AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ITALY

(HERDONEA, CORCYRA, MATEOLA?, VIBO, &c.)

Circ. B.C. 240—197.

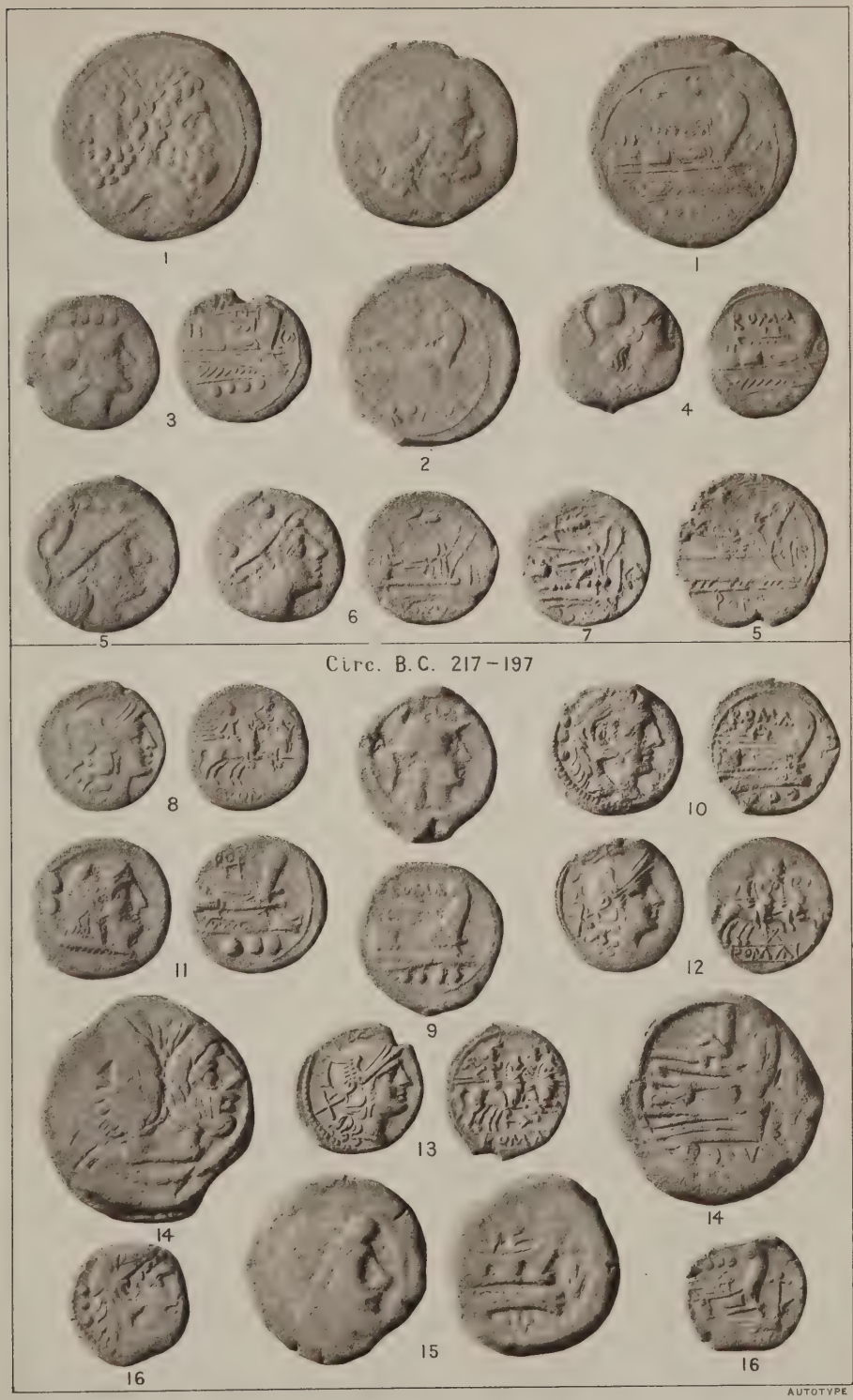


AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ITALY

(VIBO, NOLA?, CROTON, PALIO?, &c.)

Circ. B.C. 229—197.



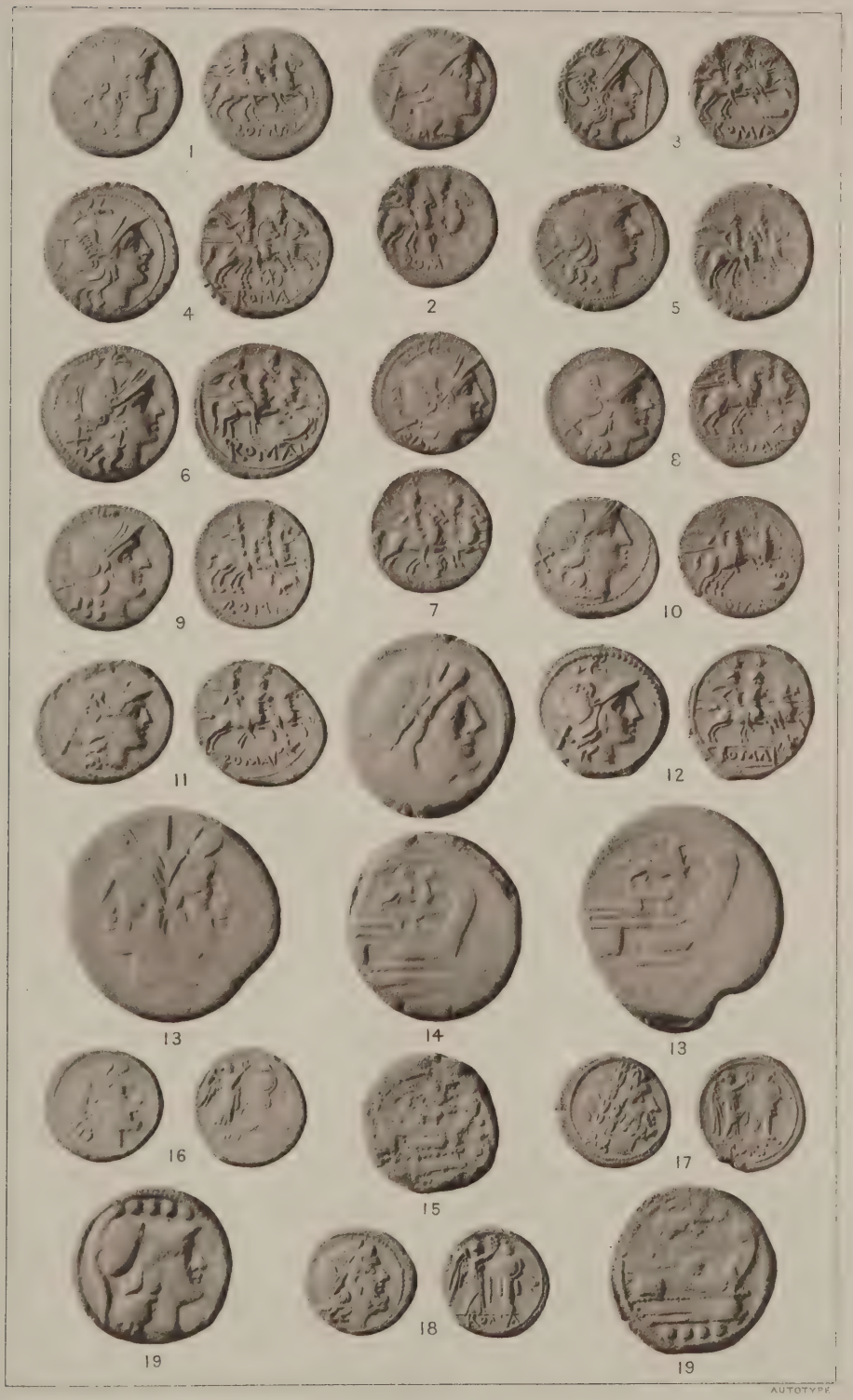
Circ. B.C. 217–197

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

(CANUSIUM ?, CAPUA, &c.)

Circ. B.C. 217—197.



AUTOTYPE

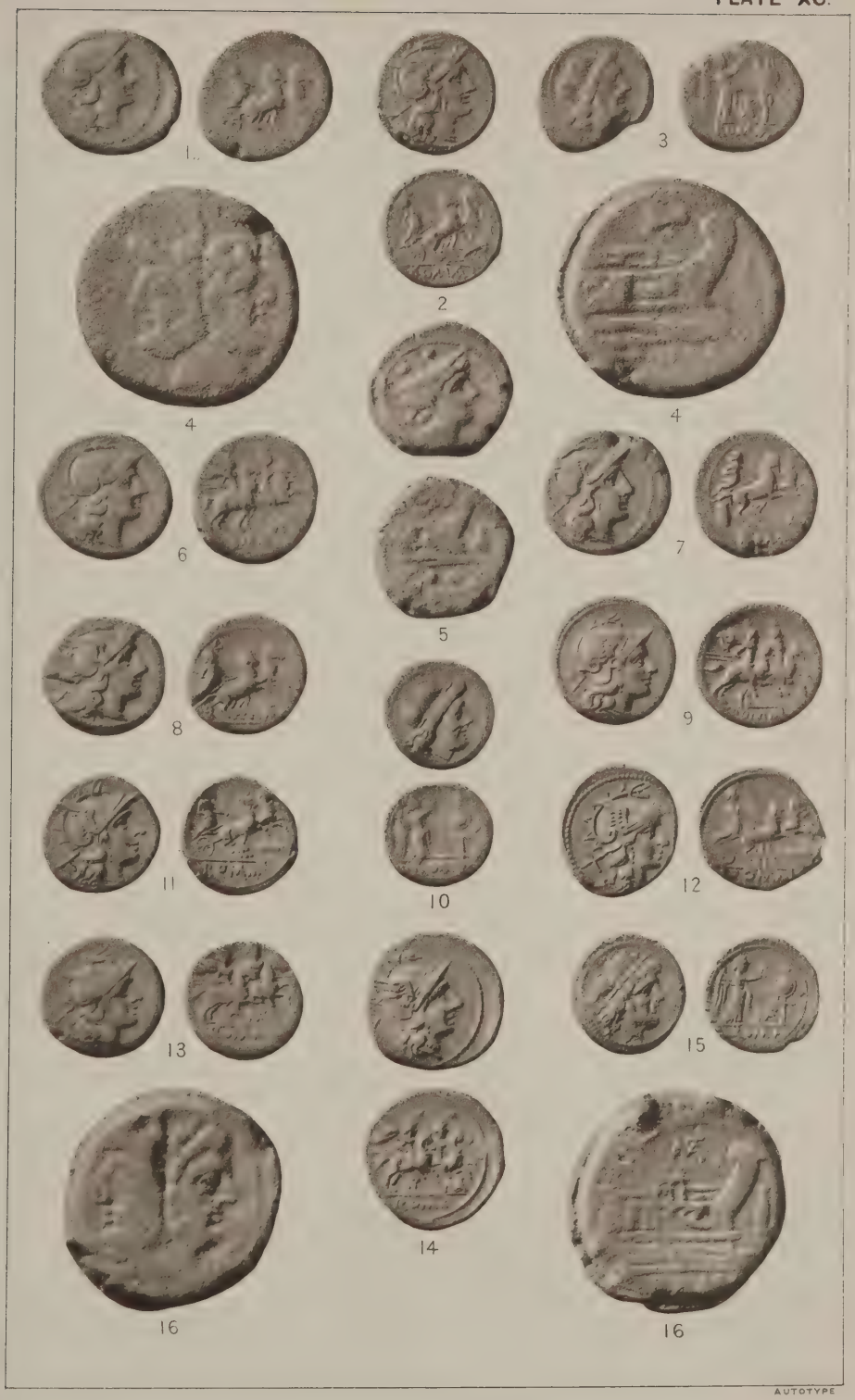
COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 217—197.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

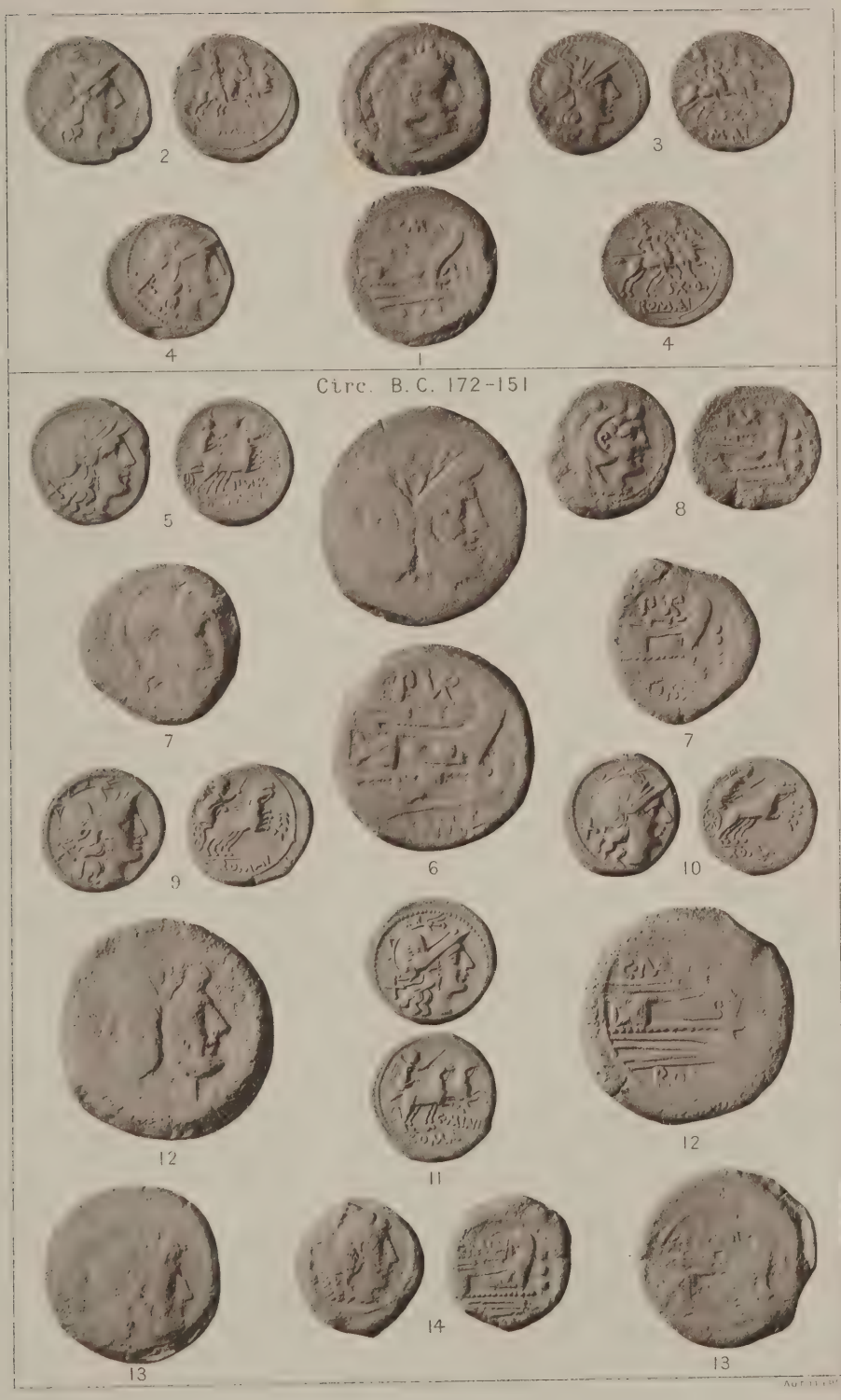
Circ. B.C. 217—197.



AUTOTYPE

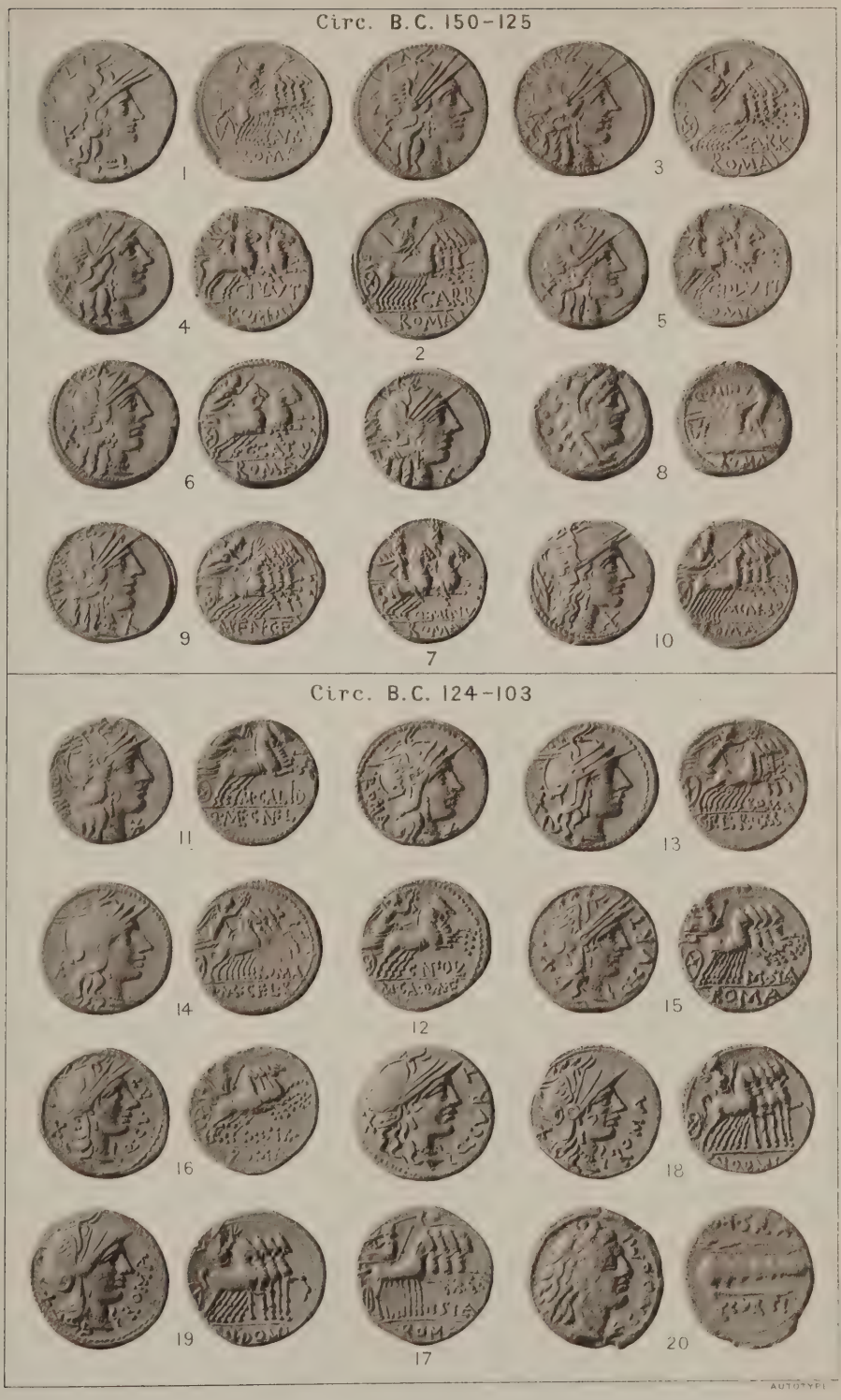
COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 196—173.



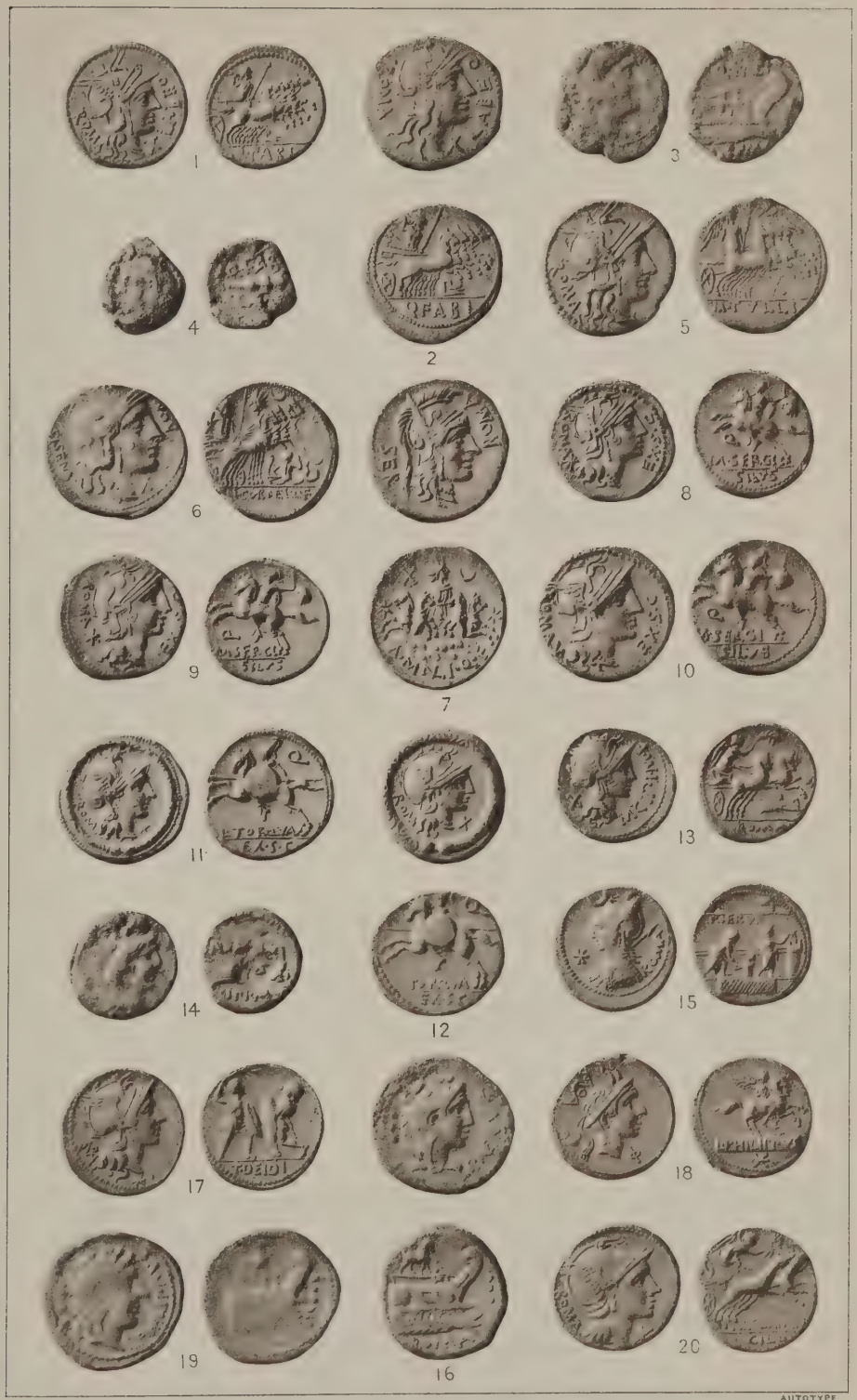
COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 196—173: and B.C. 172—151.



COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 150—125: and B.C. 124—103.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF ITALY

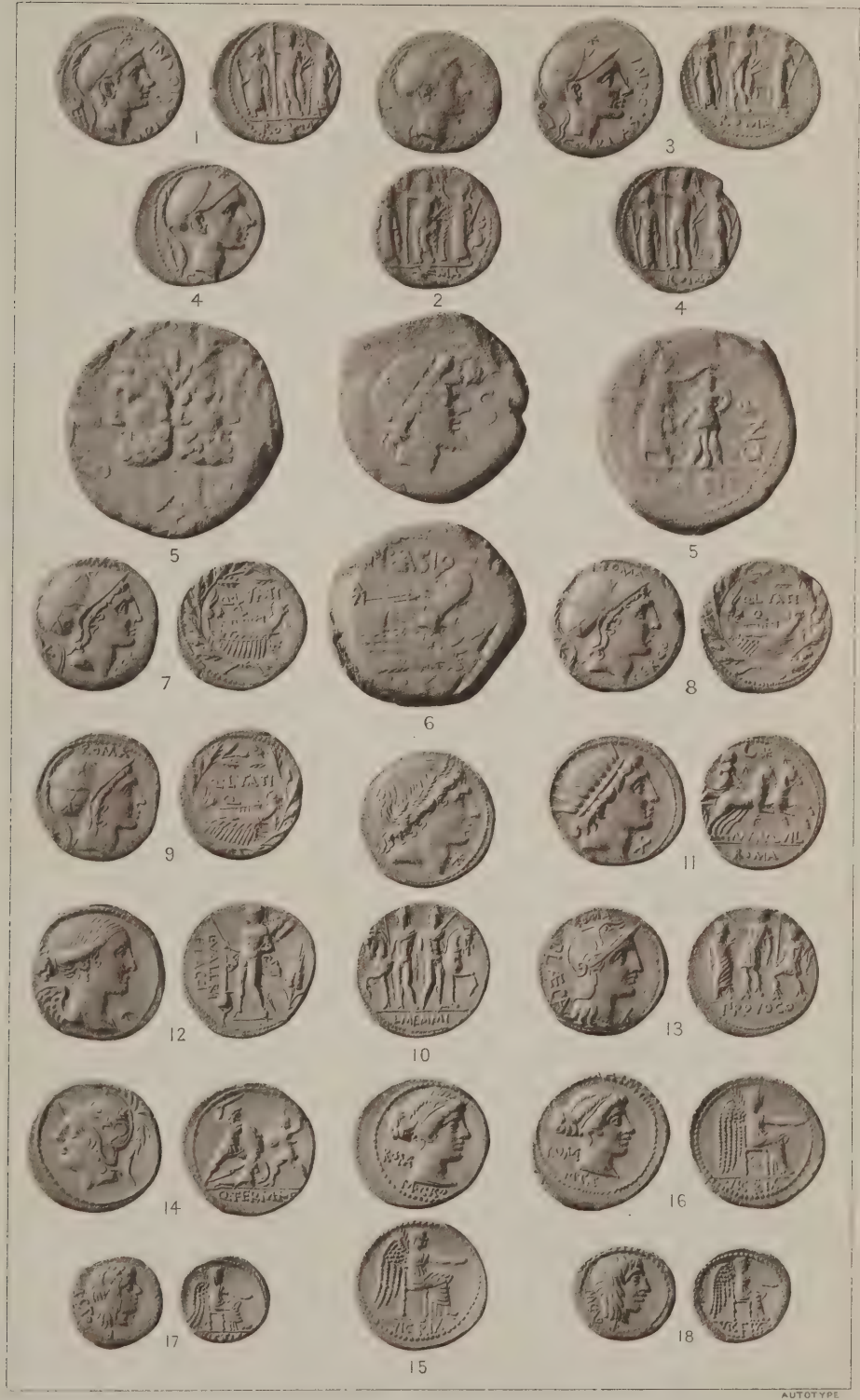
Circ. B.C. 102—92.

Circ. B.C. 91–89

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

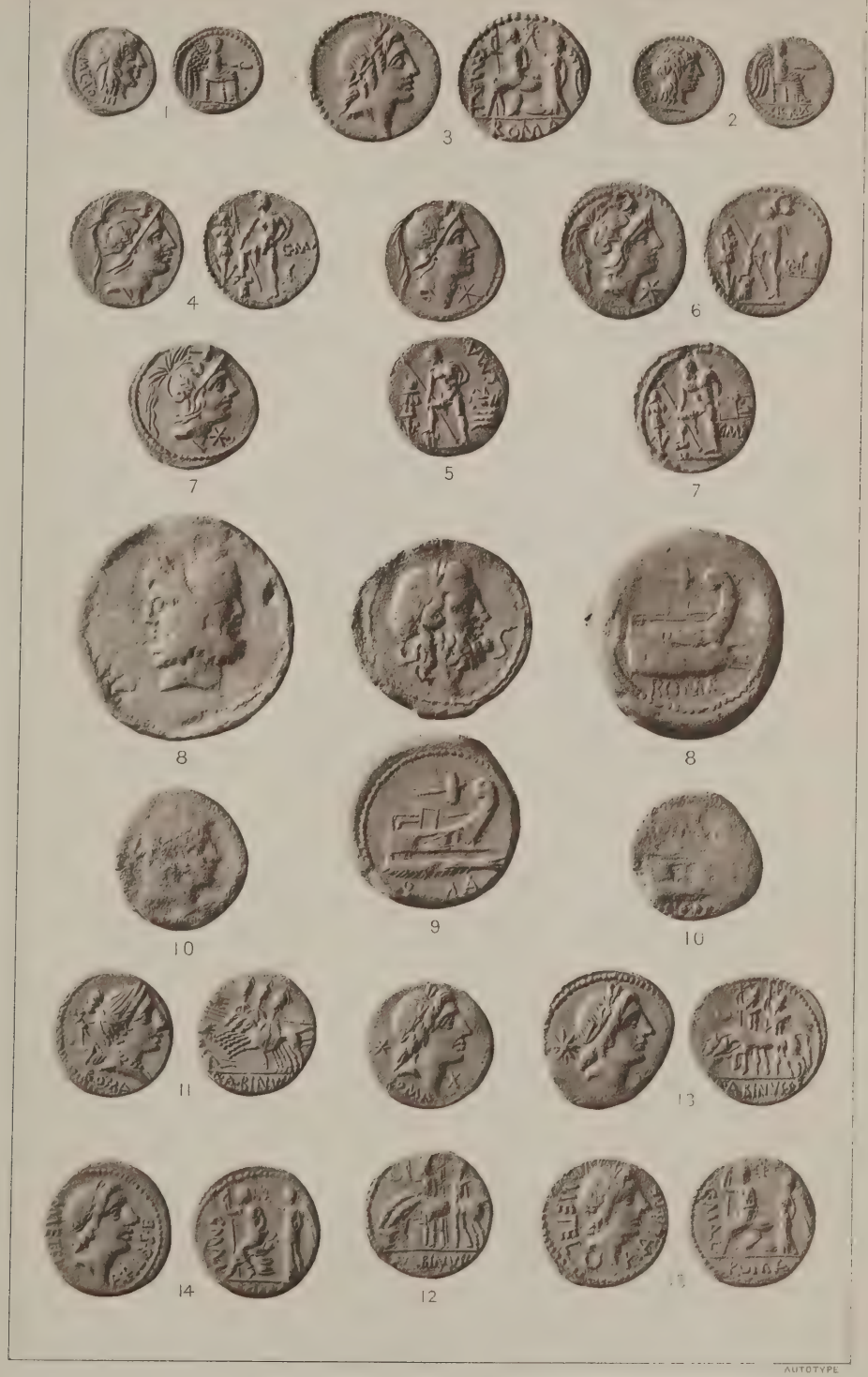
Circ. B.C. 102—92: and B.C. 91—89.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

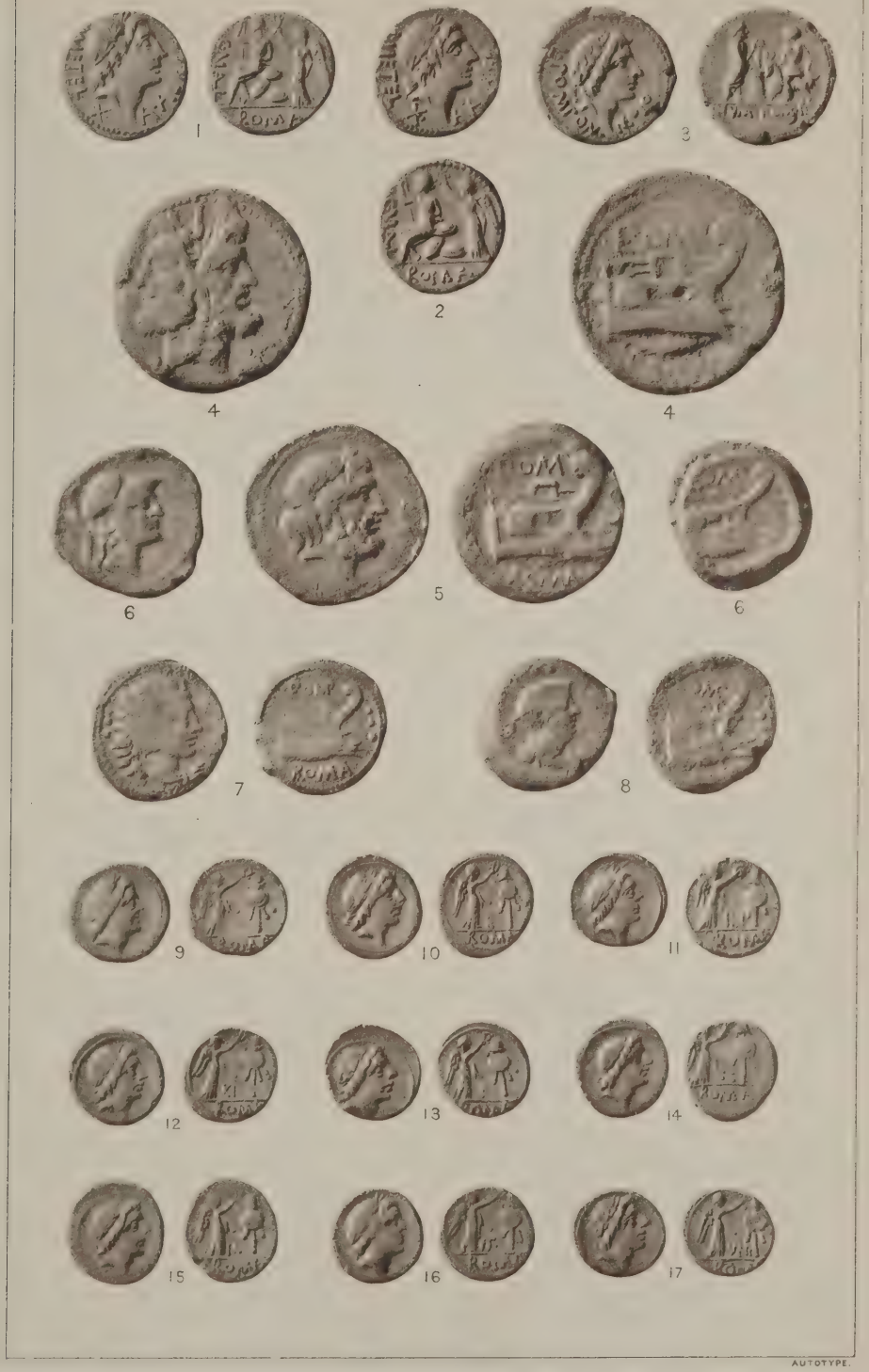
Circ. B.C. 91—89.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 91—89.



AUTOTYPE.

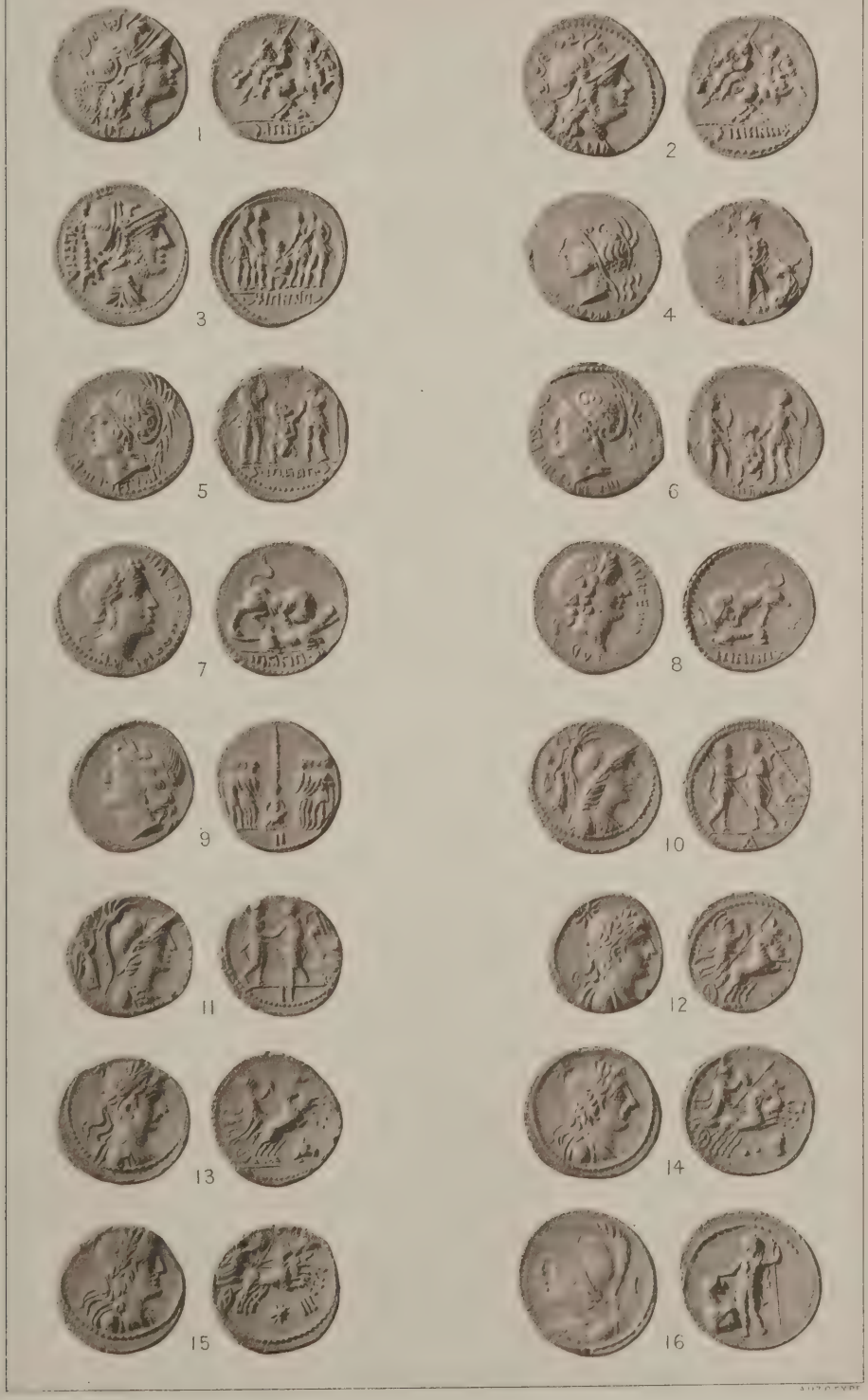
COINAGE OF ITALY

Circ. B.C. 91—89.

AUTOTYPE

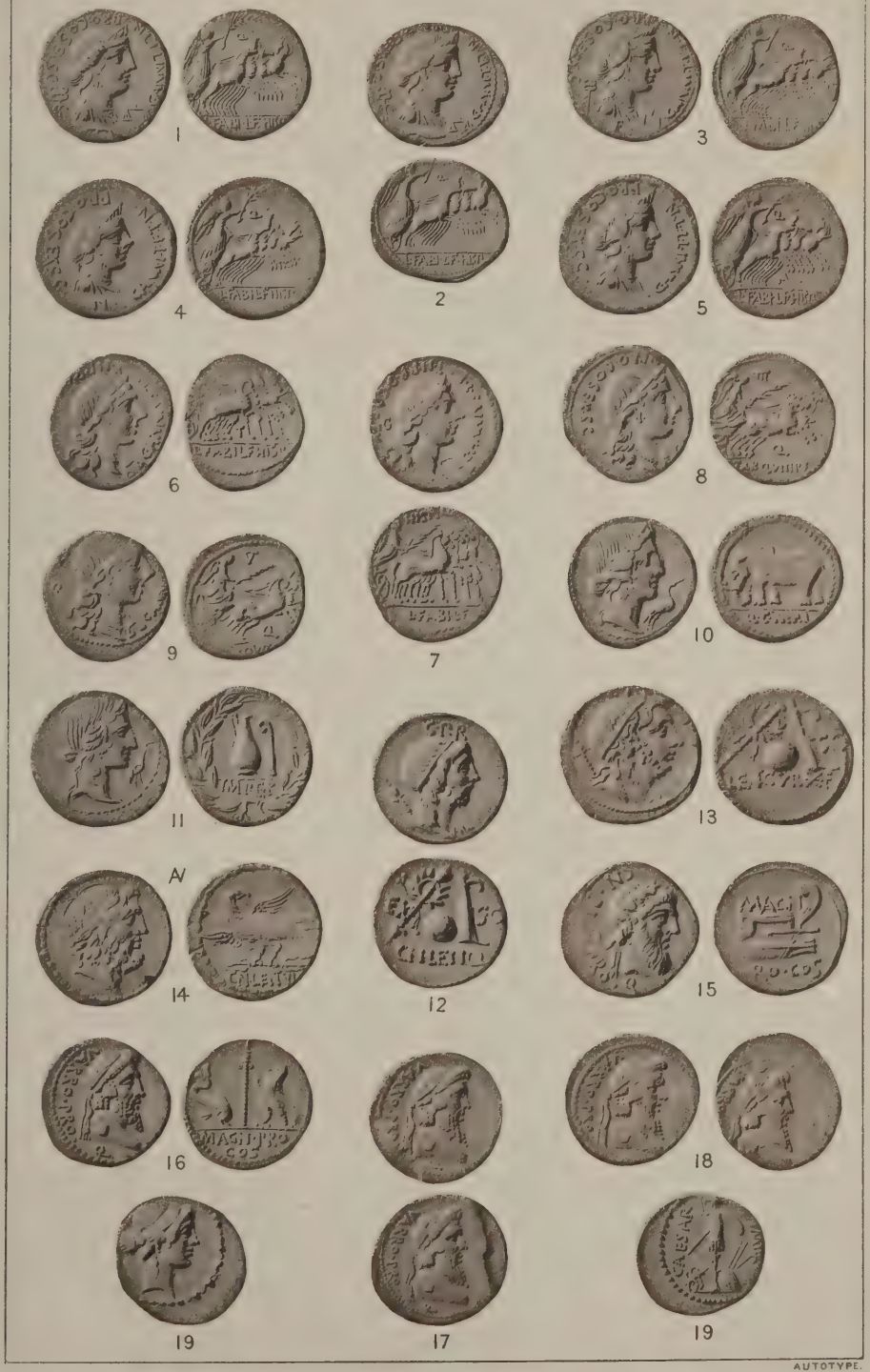
COINAGE OF THE SOCIAL WAR

Circ. B.C. 91—88.



COINAGE OF THE SOCIAL WAR

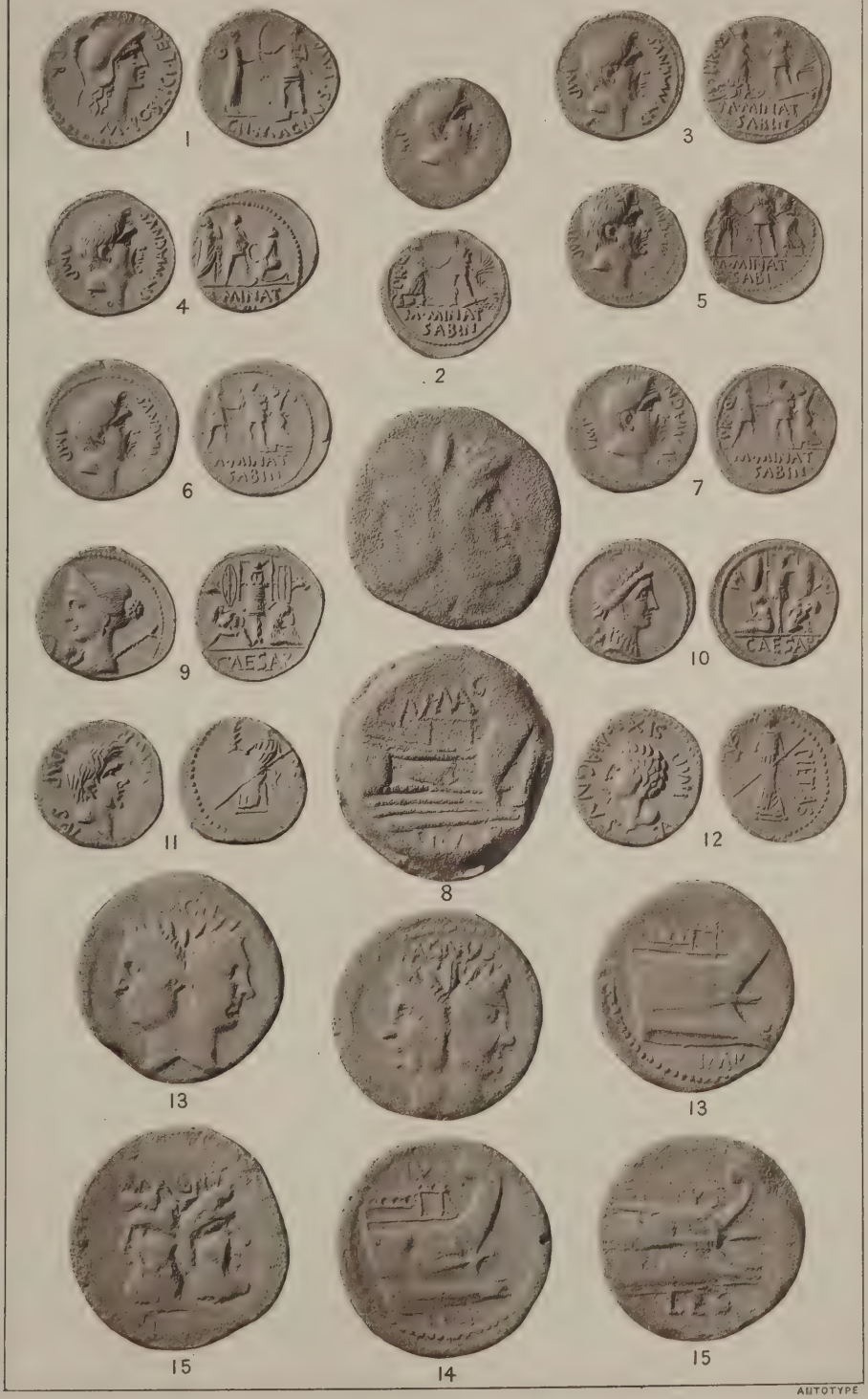
Circ. B.C. 91—88.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF SPAIN

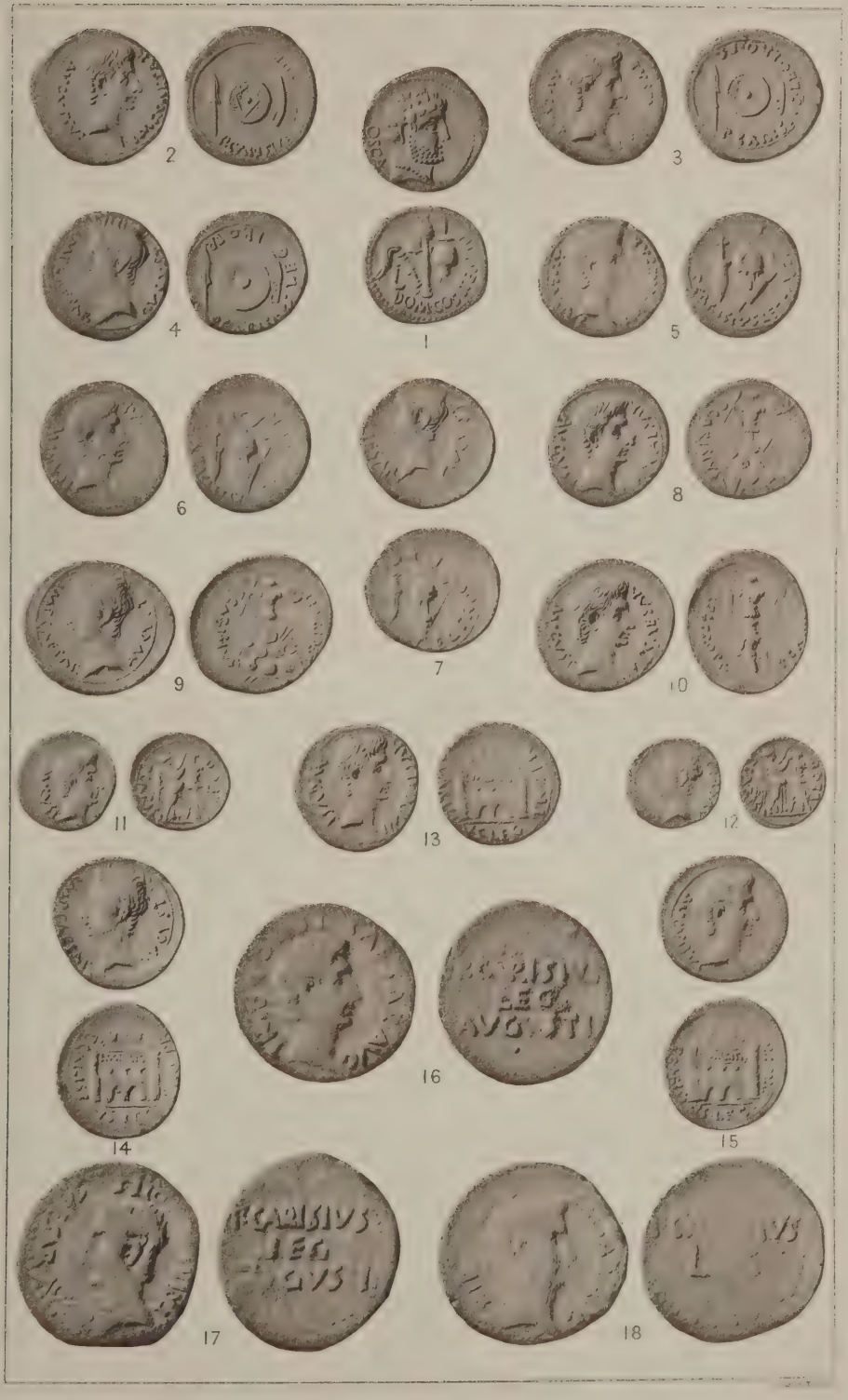
Circ. B.C. 82—49.



AUTOTYPE

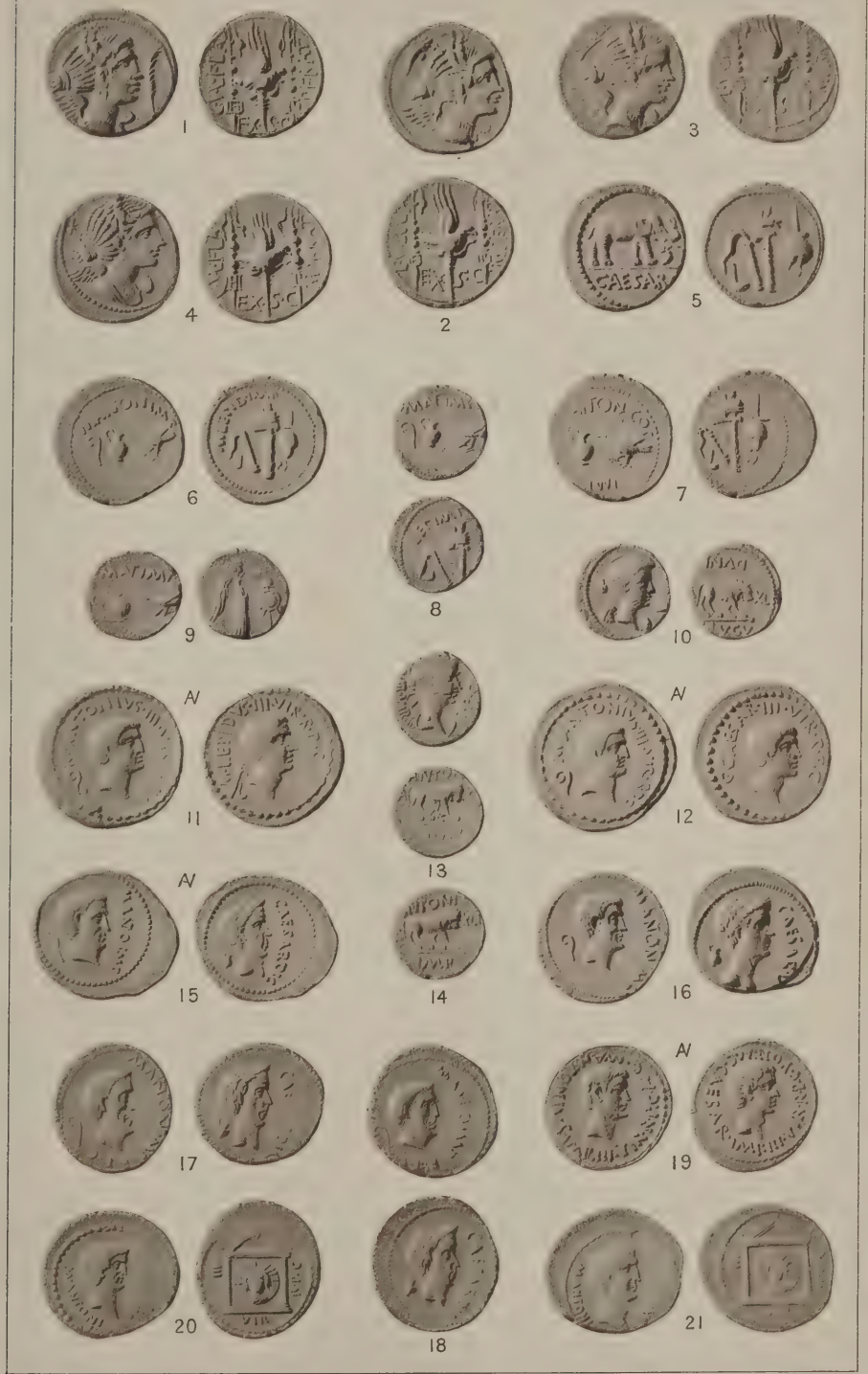
COINAGE OF SPAIN

Circ. B.C. 46—44.



COINAGE OF SPAIN

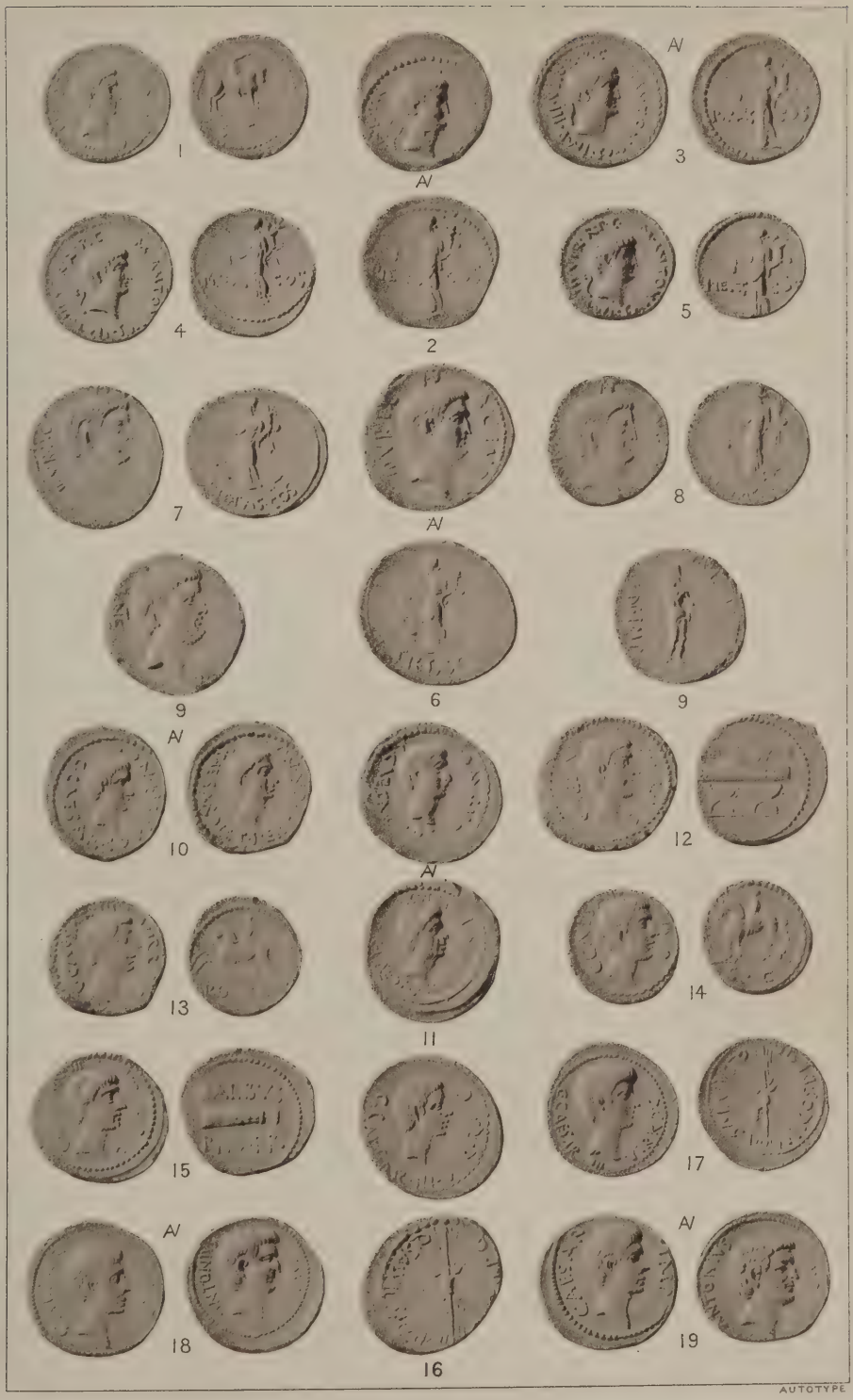
Circ. B.C. 39—22.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF GAUL

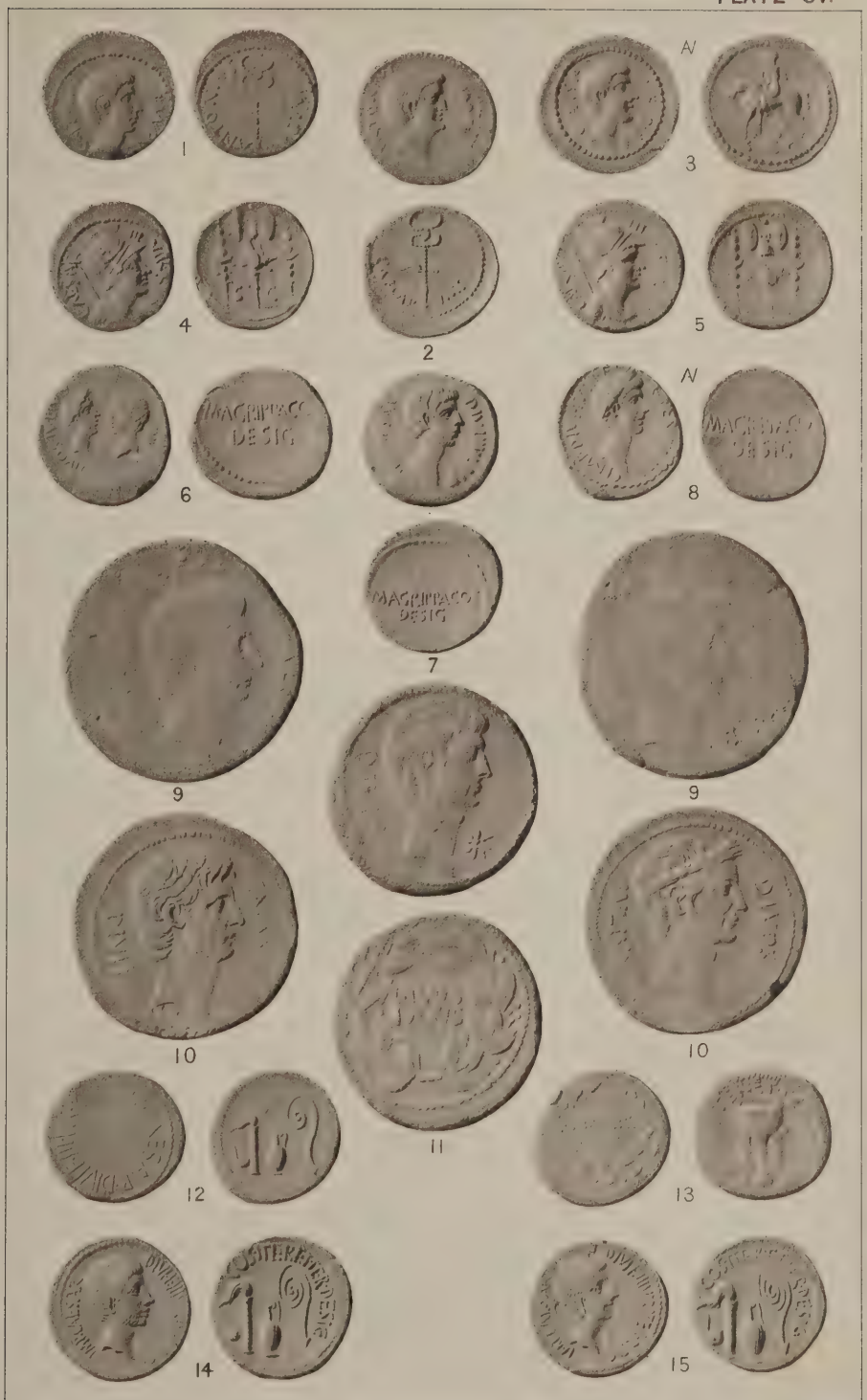
Circ. B.C. 82—42.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF GAUL

Circ. B.C. 41—39.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF GAUL

Circ. B.C. 39—36.

AUTOTYPE

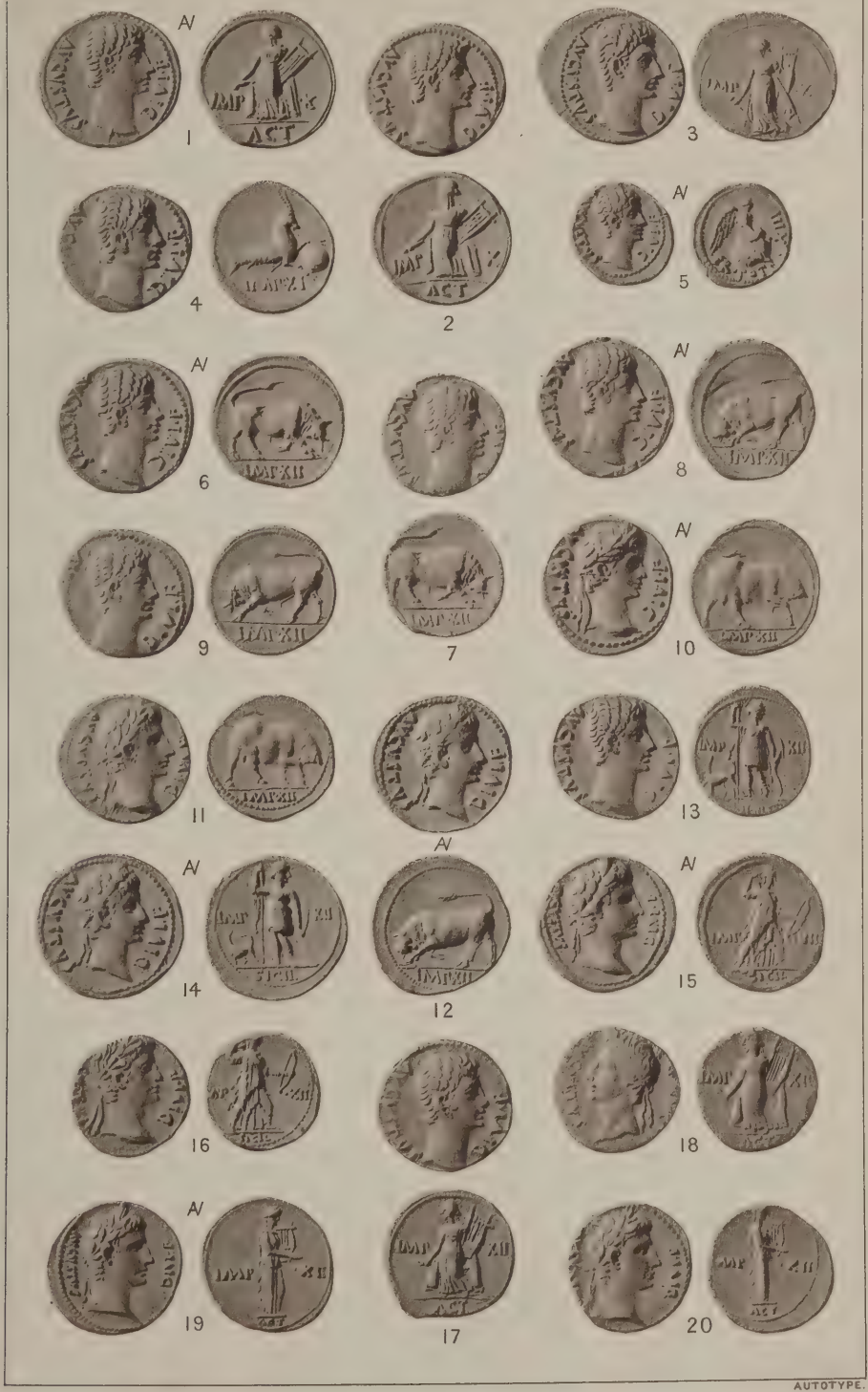
COINAGE OF GAUL

Circ. B.C. 29—15.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF GAUL

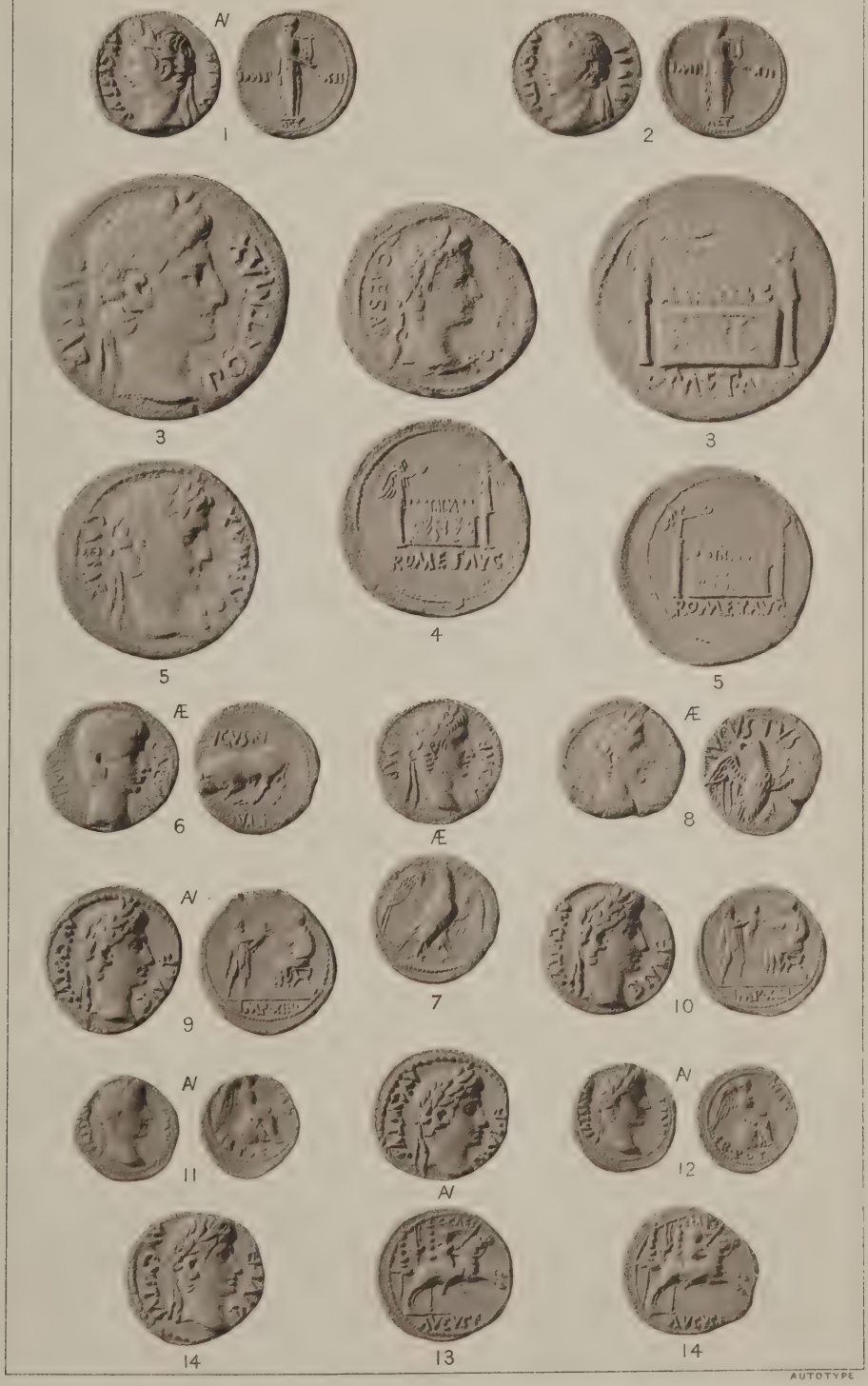
Circ. B.C. 16—12.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF GAUL

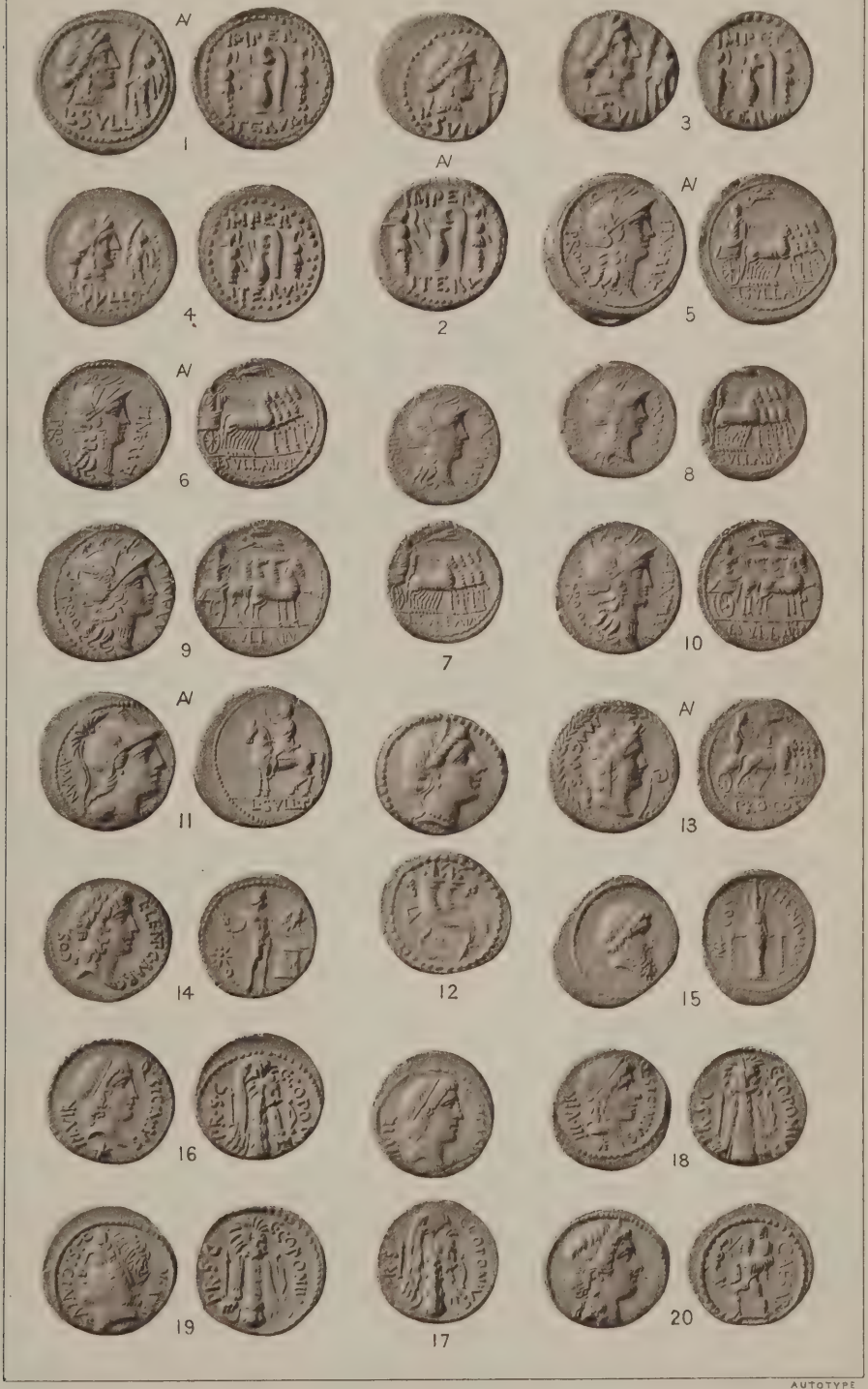
Circ. B.C. 14—9.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF GAUL

Circ. B.C. 11—3.



AUTOTYPE

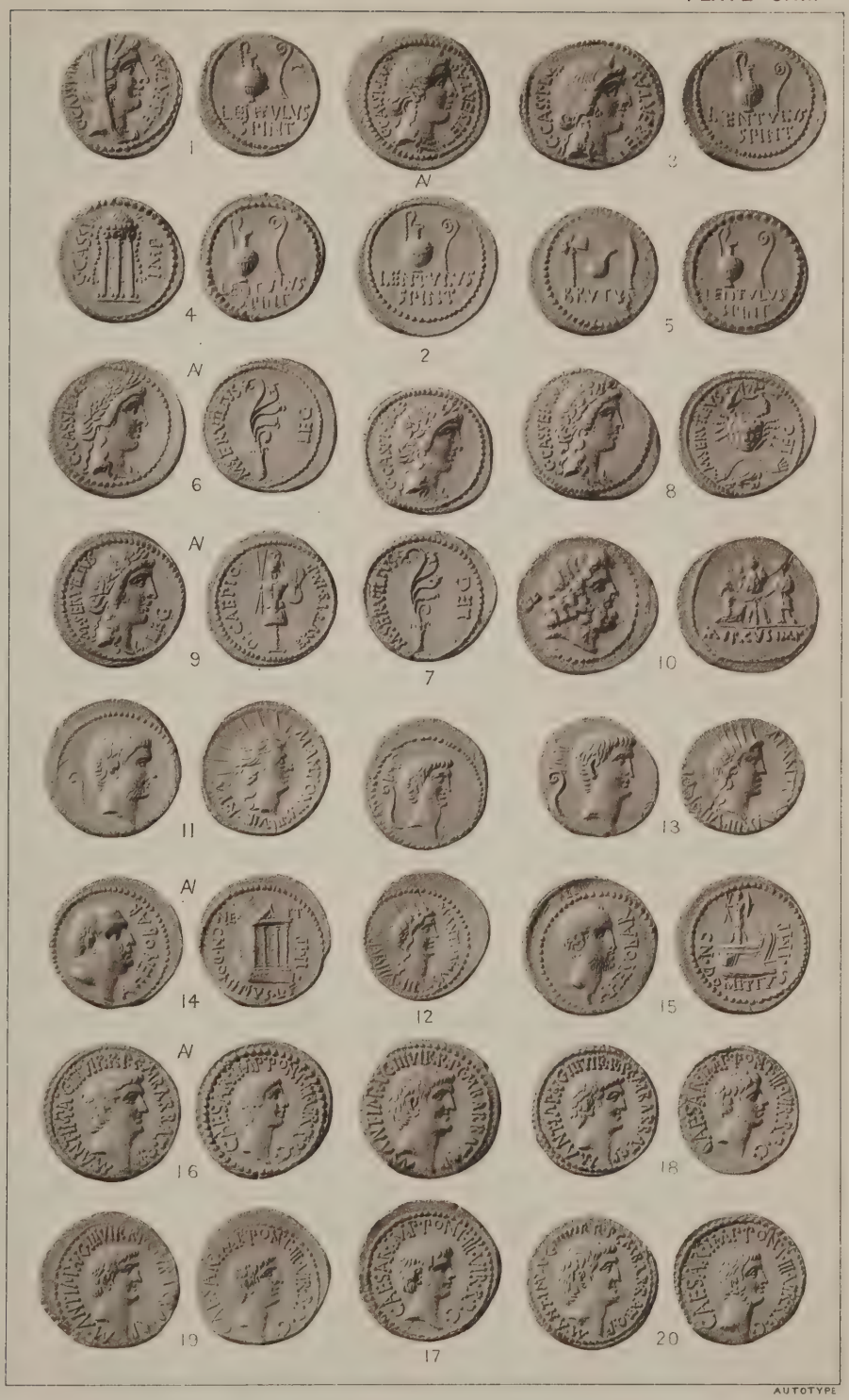
COINAGE OF THE EAST

Circ. B.C. 82—48.

AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF THE EAST

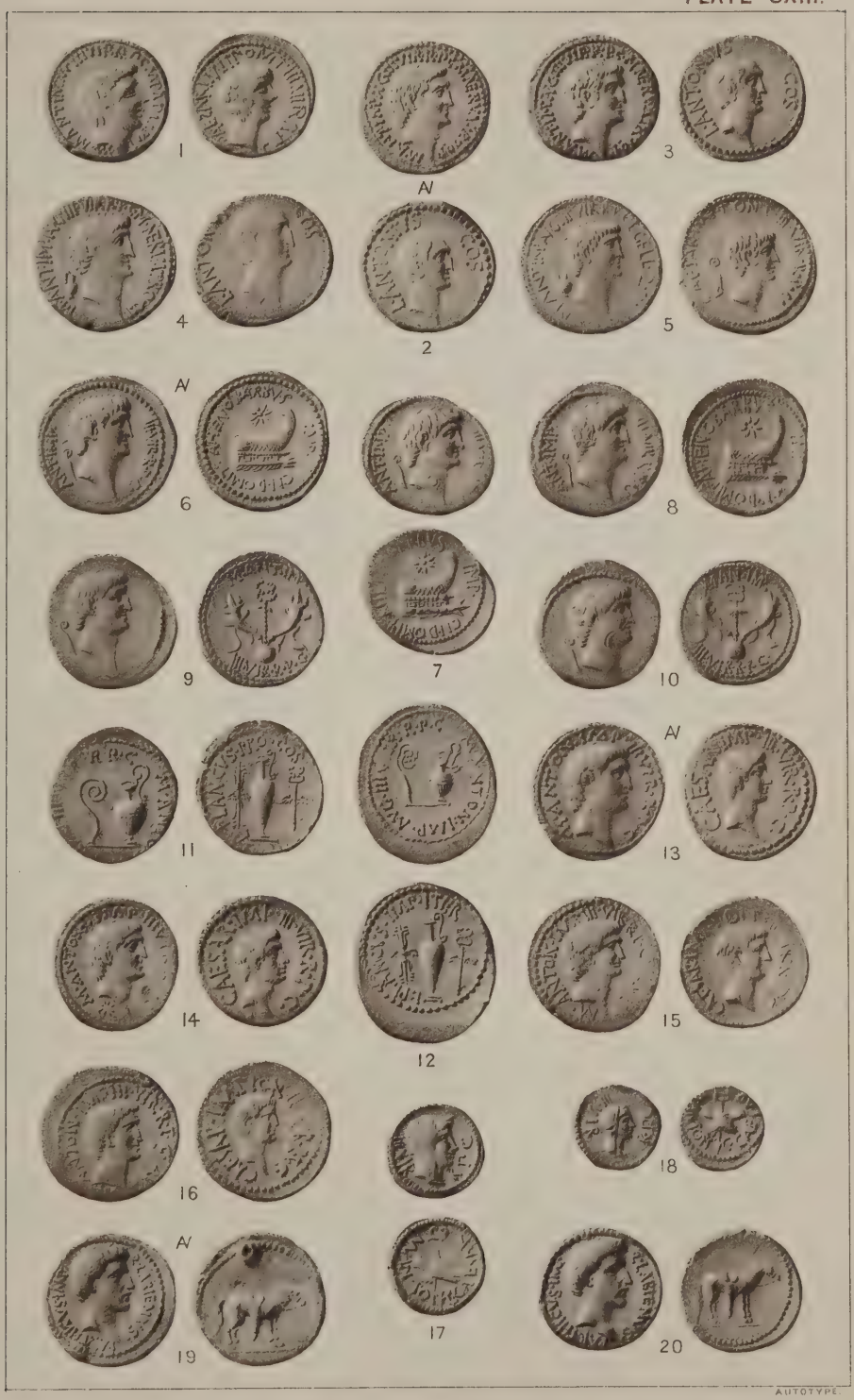
Circ. B.C. 47—42.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF THE EAST

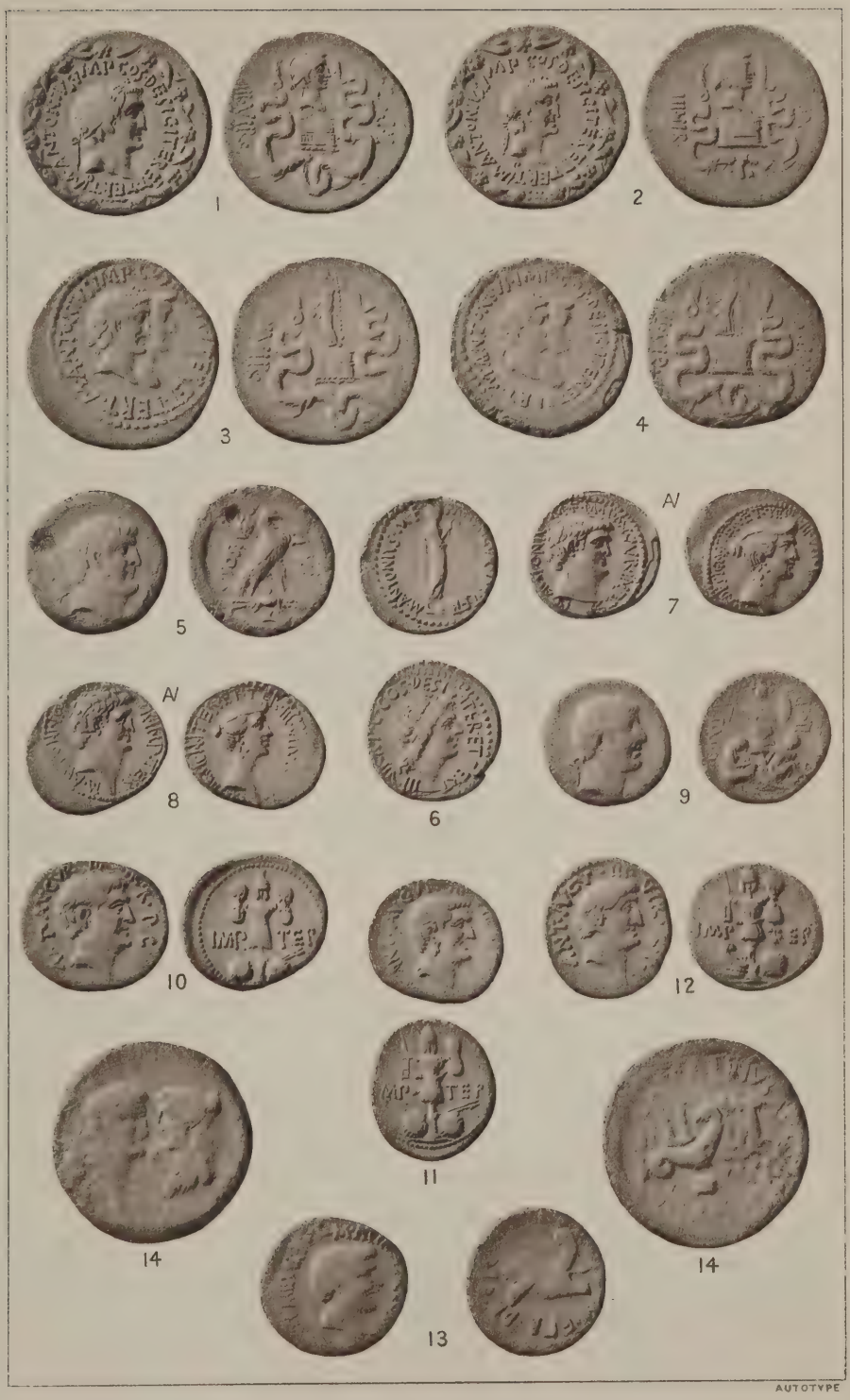
Circ. B.C. 42—41.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF THE EAST

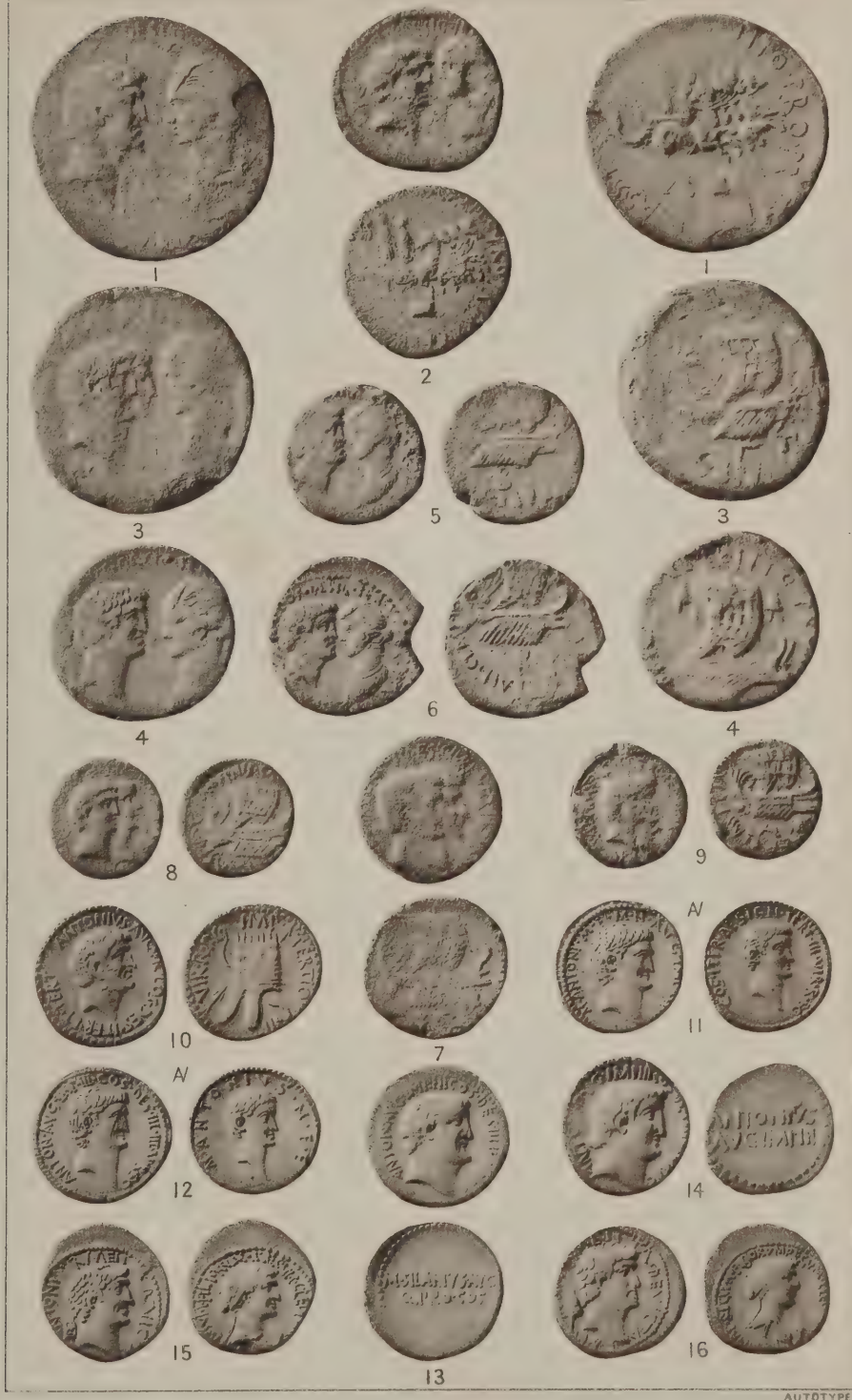
Circ. B.C. 41—39.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF THE EAST

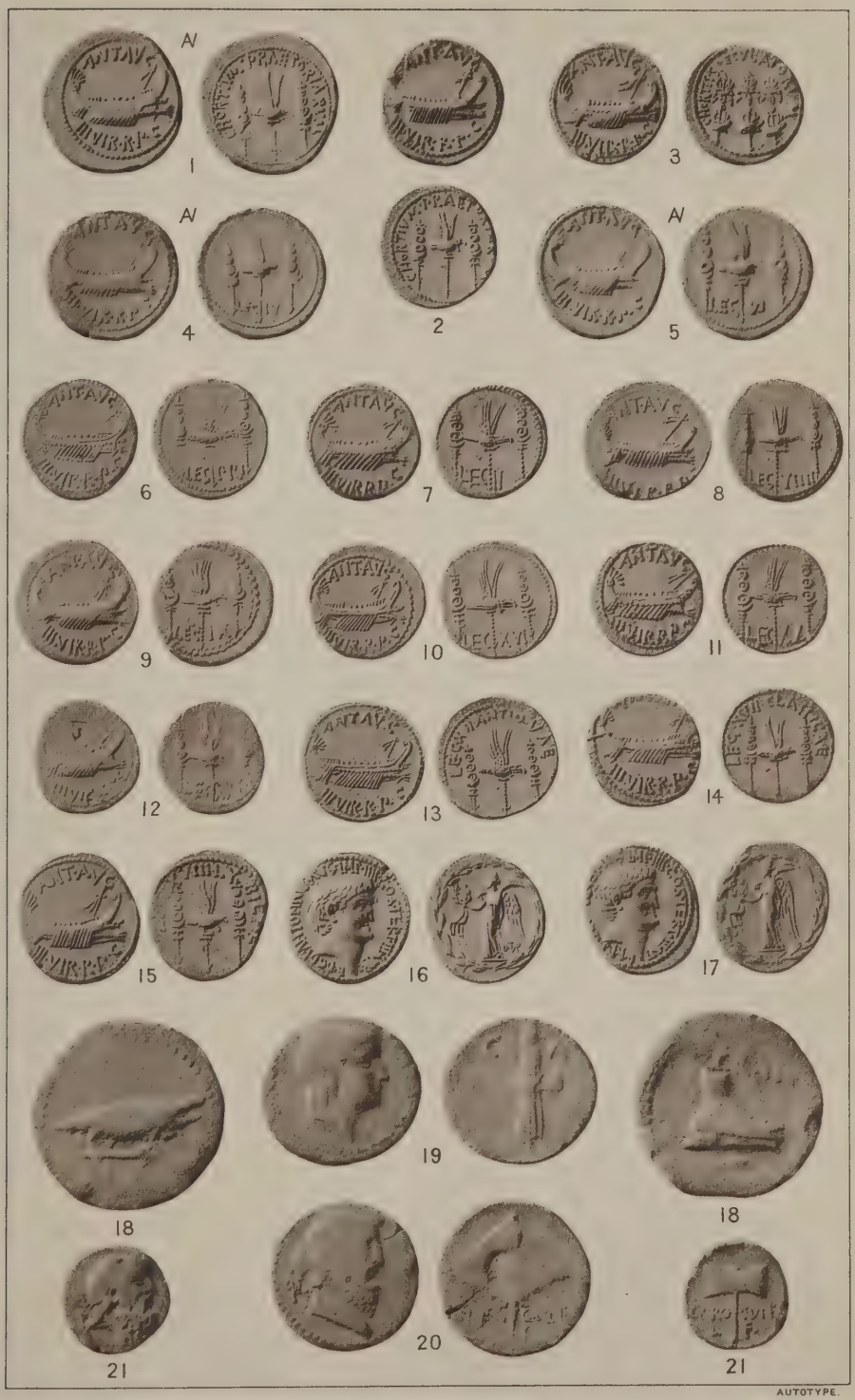
Circ. B.C. 39—36.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF THE EAST

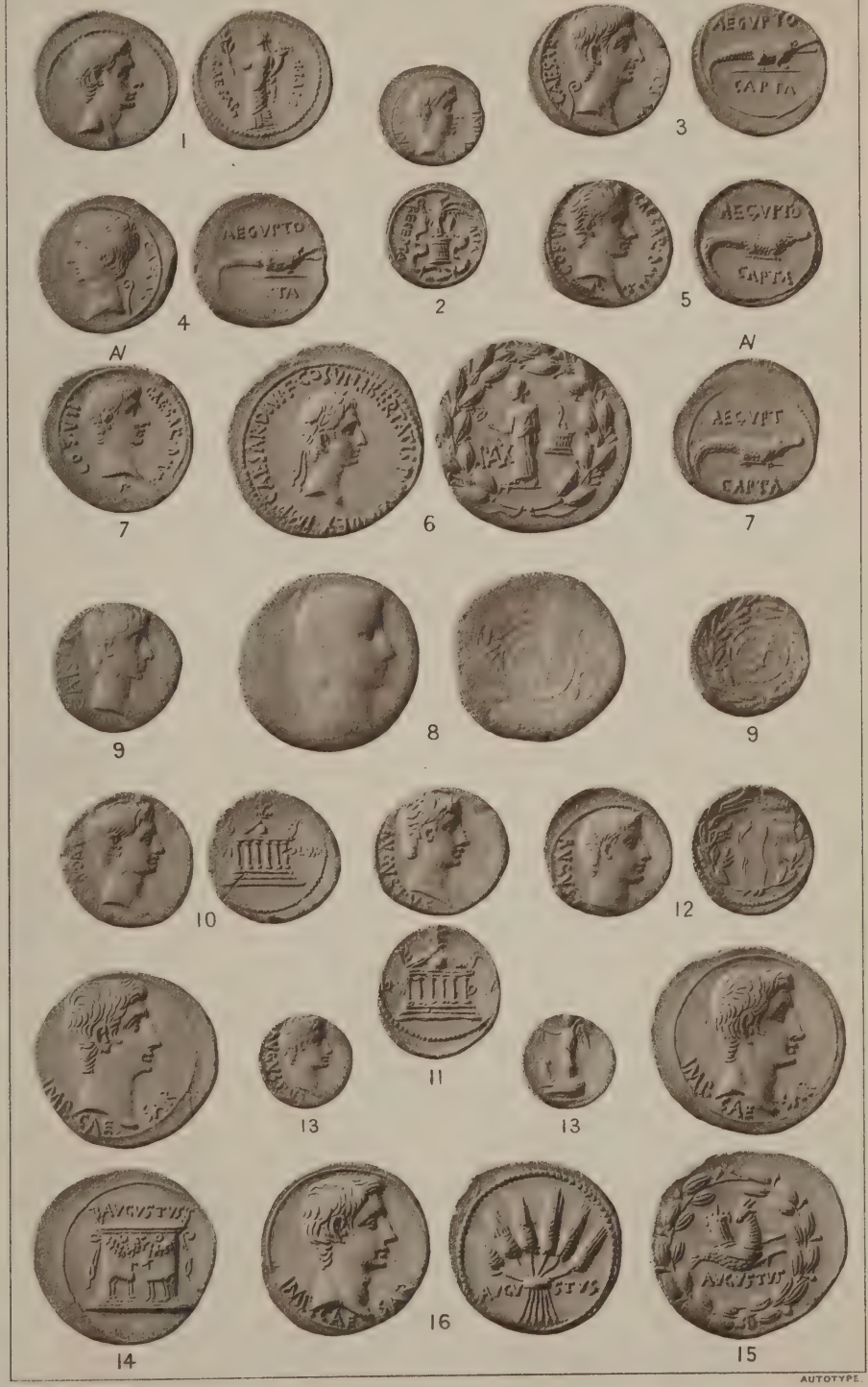
Circ. B.C. 36—32.



AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF THE EAST

Circ. B.C. 32—31.



AUTOTYPE.

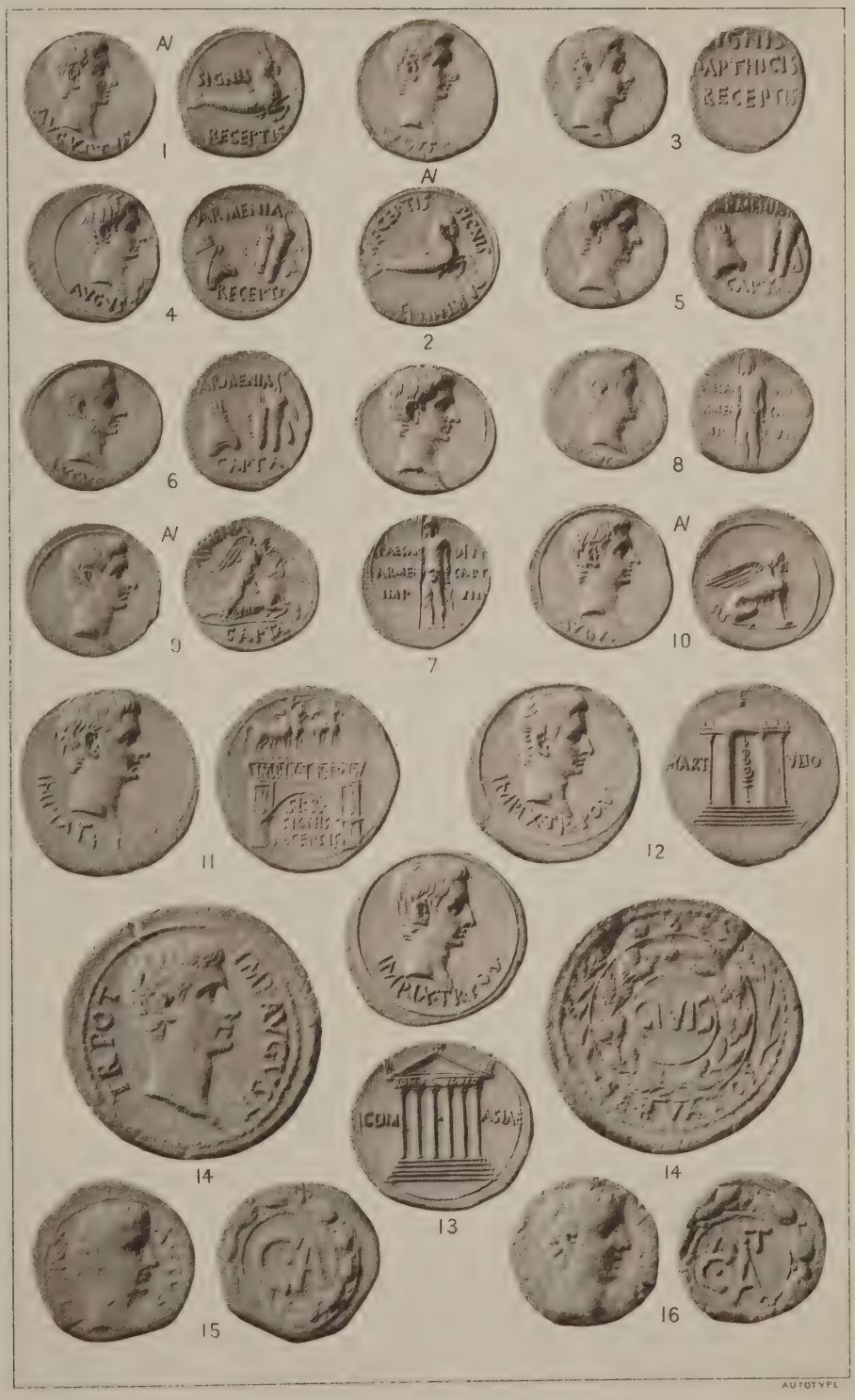
COINAGE OF THE EAST

Circ. B.C. 29—27.

AUTOTYPE.

COINAGE OF THE EAST

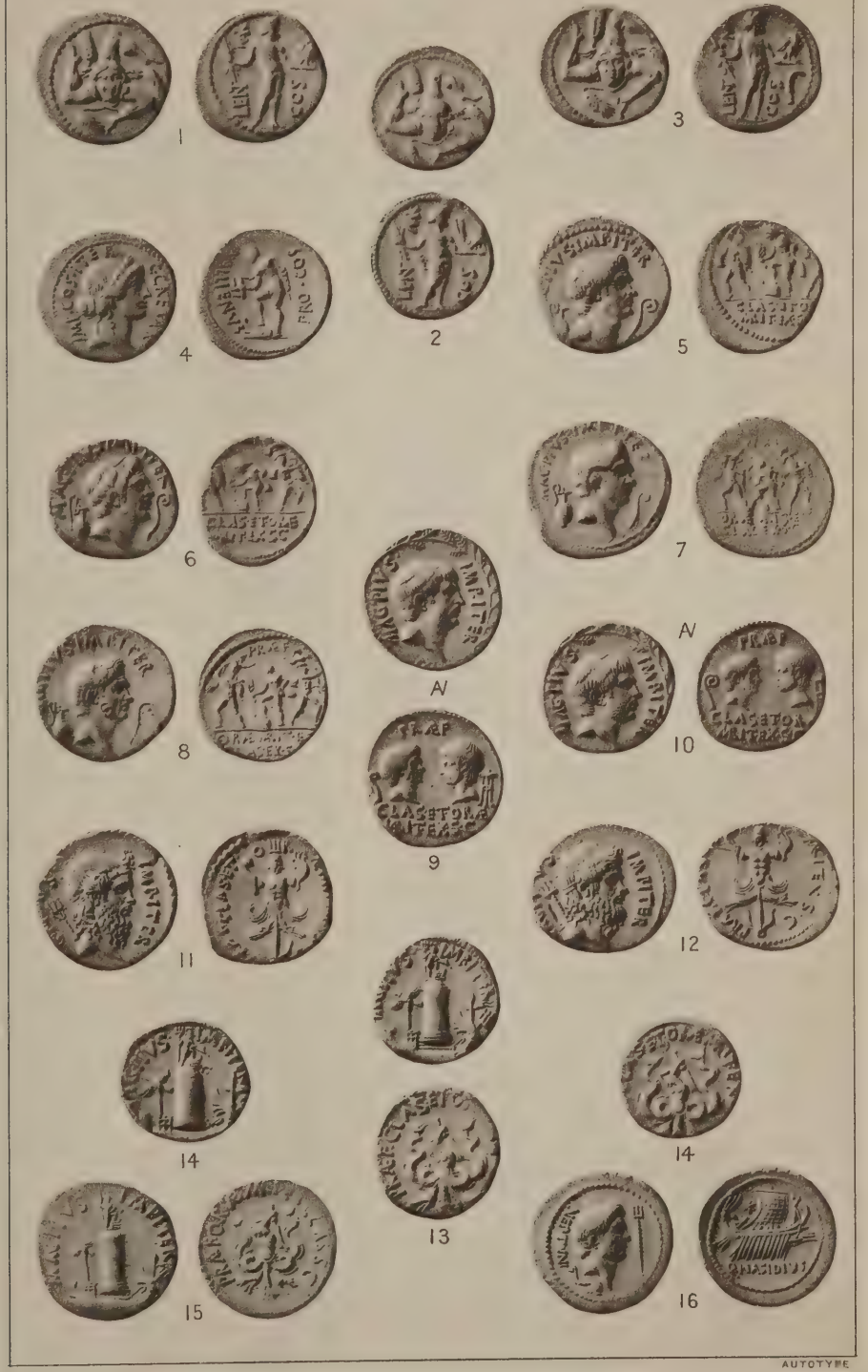
Circ. B.C. 27.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF THE EAST

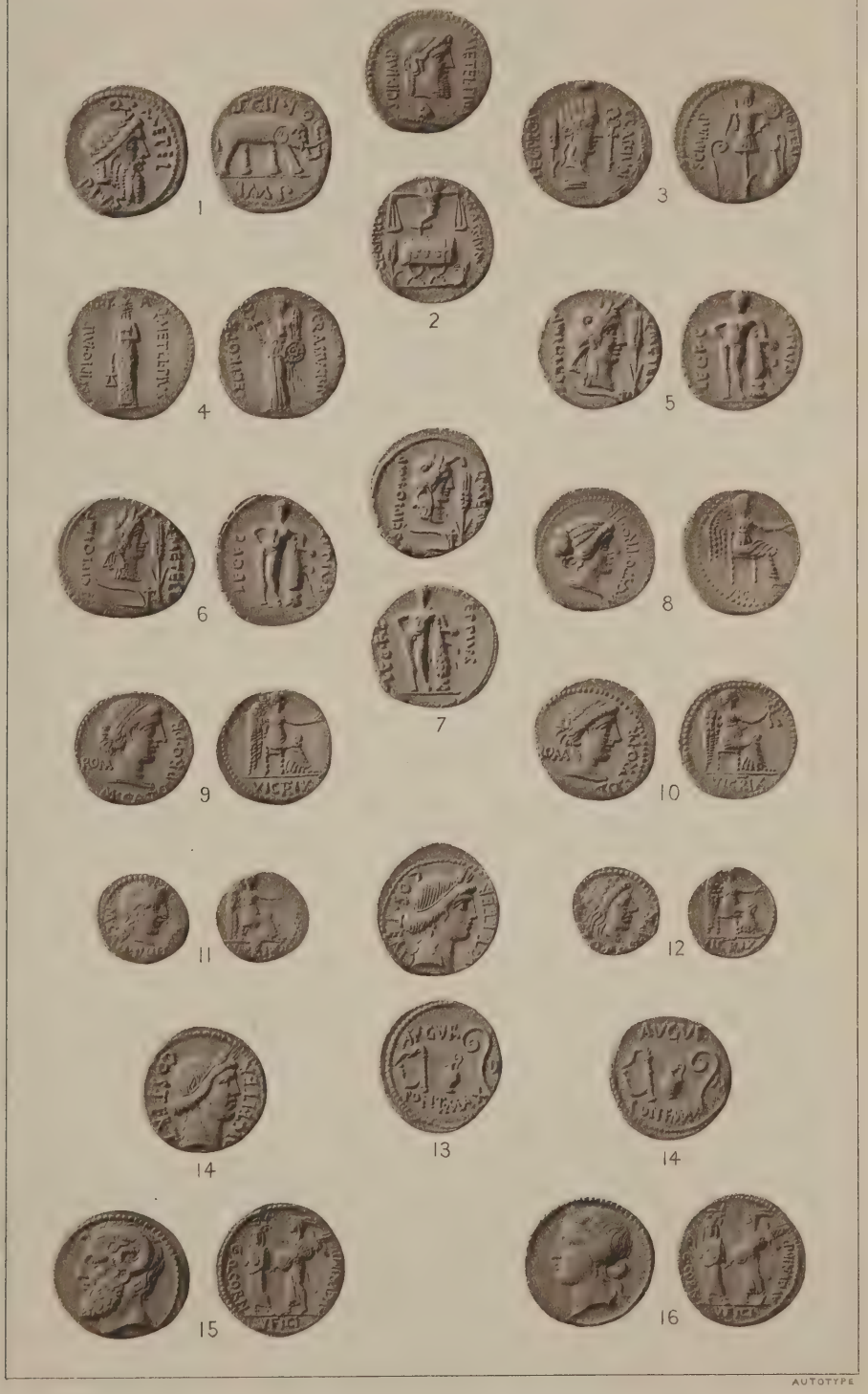
Circ. B.C. 19—18.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF SICILY

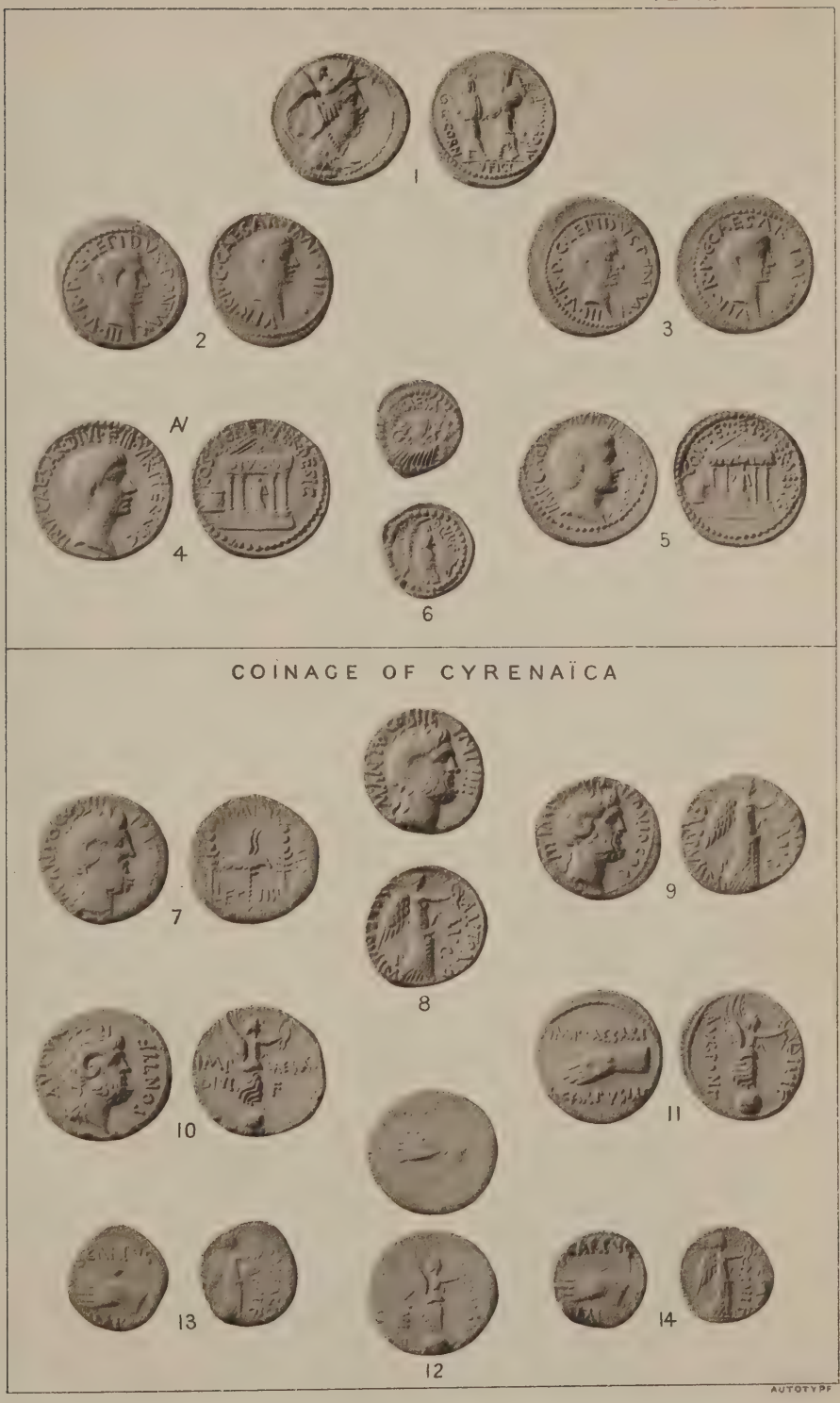
Circ. B.C. 49—36.



AUTOTYPE

COINAGE OF AFRICA

Circ. B.C. 47–42.

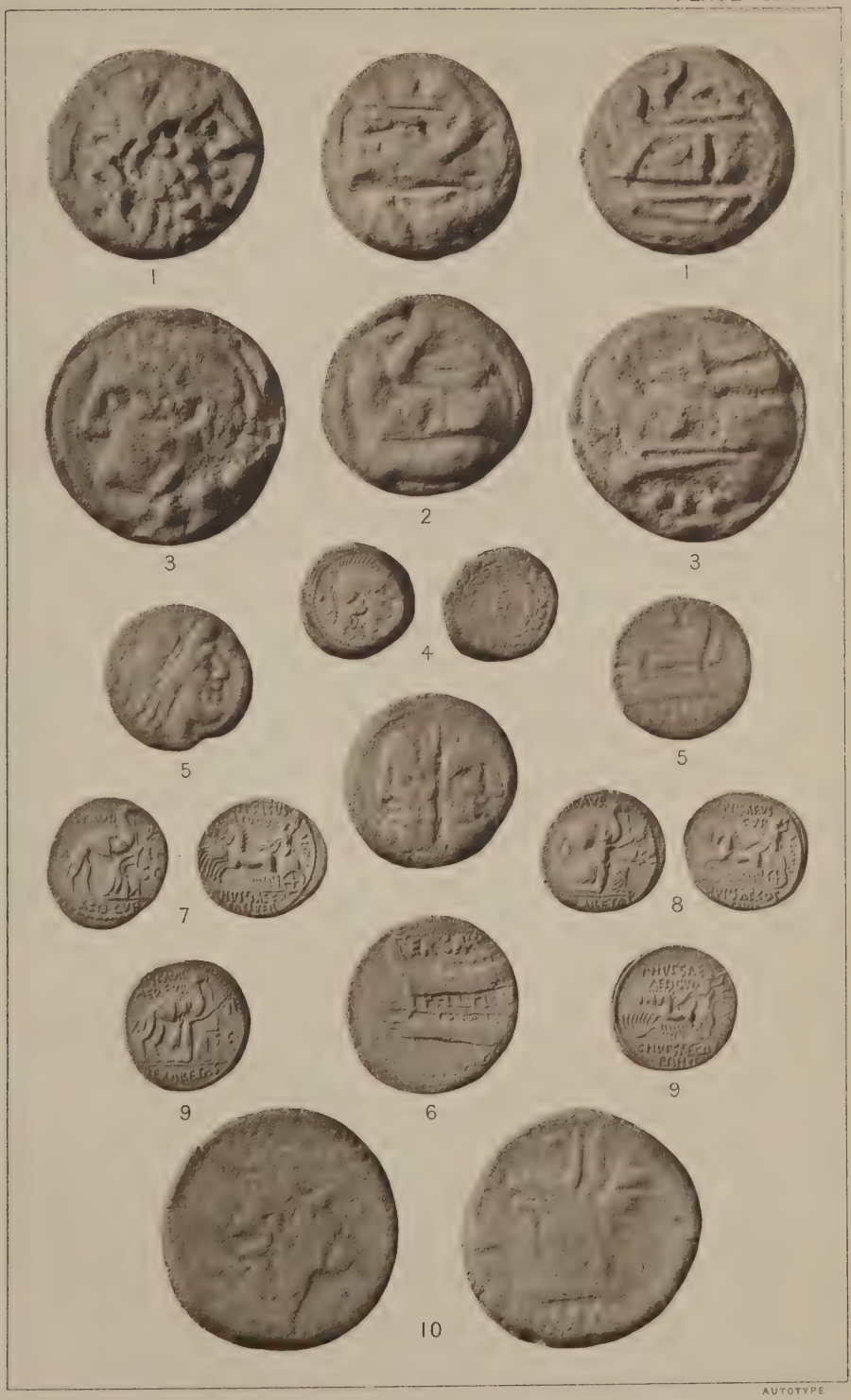


COINAGE OF AFRICA

Circ. B.C. 44—36.

COINAGE OF CYRENAÏCA

Circ. B.C. 31—27.



AUTOTYPE

APPENDIX.

COINAGES OF ROME AND ITALY.